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VOLUME XCIV.—NO. 139. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1898.—EIGHT PAGES. WHOLE NO. 17,607.

DURRANT HANGED AT SAN QUENTIN.

Expiates the Murder of Miss Lamont.

Goes to the Gallows Without Sign of Fear.

Dies Protesting Innocence of the Crime Charged.

Speaks on the Scaffold, Forgiving All His Enemies.

Death Instantaneous and Painless—Scenes at the Execution—History of the Crime for Which He Paid the Penalty.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Jan. 7.—Theodore Durrant was executed at 10:37 this morning in the State Penitentiary. He ascended the scaffold calmly, following Father Lagan, who administered to his spiritual wants, he having been baptized into the Catholic Church earlier in the day.

Durrant died protesting to the last his innocence of the murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. He maintained to the very end the same marvelous coolness and nerve which characterized him throughout his long imprisonment and many trials, demonstrating that he was, indeed, the criminal of the century. His farewell words were spoken in a voice subdued, yet clear, which by its calmness and freedom of passion or emotion, caused many heads to turn away and many eyes to fill with tears. He forgave those who had persecuted him with no trace of concealed resentment, mentioning especially the press of San Francisco, and proclaimed his innocence with the calmness of one asserting undeniable truth. His last words were: "I am innocent."

He was the least affected of any of the many people who witnessed the death scene, and even after the fatal drop he neither quivered nor gave other evidence of having suffered pain.

At 10:25 the gates of the prison had closed on the last man who would witness the hanging. The crowd had gathered in the cold, bare room adjoining the place of execution, but not until nearly 10:30 sharp did the iron doors that separate the scaffold from the larger apartment swing to admit the visitors.

The ceremony was very simple. The audience had no sooner entered the room than a silence fell upon the gathering. The door of the condemned cell clanked, and in a fraction of a minute thereafter Warden Hale entered, closely followed by Father Lagan and the prisoner, led between two guards. The priest stepped aside, and Durrant, in a voice, emotionless and apparently affected, made a short speech. There was no insincerity in the man's words. They were cold and passionless.

There was no scene at the gallows. Mrs. Durrant did not witness the execution. She remained in a room in the lower part of the prison, and showed unmistakable signs of grief, tempered with a dogged desire to create the impression that she was too proud to weep.

THE EXECUTION.

Durrant Goes to the Gallows Without a Sign of Fear.

SAN QUENTIN, Jan. 7.—When Theodore Durrant died on the gallows this morning for the murder of Blanche Lamont, he gave such an exhibition of coolness and nerve as has seldom been seen under similar circumstances. Hopeful almost to the very last minute that something or some one would intervene to save him, he walked to the scaffold this morning and made his little speech protesting his innocence as calmly and with as distinct enunciation as if he had been addressing an assemblage of friends upon some ordinary topic of the day. His face was pale, his eyes were red, but his voice was firm, and he stood as solid as a rock while he proclaimed his innocence and professed forgiveness to those who, he said, had hounded him to death.

There was not a hitch or accident to mar the plans of Warden Hale in carrying out the sentence of the law. The noose was adjusted, the trap was sprung, the stout rope held, and Durrant's dead body dangled at the end. The neck was broken by the fall of over five feet, and fifteen minutes later the murderer's body was cut down and placed in the coffin.

In spite of the exciting events of last night, when Durrant was besieged by newspaper reporters and talked to his parents till 11:30 p. m., he rested easily during the night, and shortly after 6 o'clock he awoke and bade his guards good-morning, and without the slightest trace of nerveousness proceeded to dress in the clothing provided for his last appearance. This consisted of a neat-fitting suit of black, but in order to avoid the necessity of removing them Warden Hale had not supplied the prisoner with either collar or necktie. The omission of these articles was at once noted by Durrant, and at his request they were sent up to the condemned cell by Captain Edgar. It was characteristic of the prisoner, who has always been scrupulously neat in his attire, that he should object to the white socks provided by the jail authorities, and demand black ones, which were also given him.

During the act of dressing Durrant was much less nervous than his guards, whom he surprised, when his breakfast was brought in, by eating heartily and with evident relish of steak, ham and eggs, toast and fruit. After discussing his last meal Durrant read a chapter from his Bible, and then received a visit from Captain Edgar, to whom he expressed a desire to deliver a short address from the scaffold.

During the early morning Durrant did not have much to say beyond expressing a desire that no newspaper men should be allowed to see him. This request was complied with.

At 9:30 o'clock Warden Hale visited the death chamber for the purpose of reading the dath warrant to the condemned man, who listed to the well-known contents of that document with respectful attention, but with no outward sign of fear.

Consistent to the last, Durrant died professing religion. But he died, accepting at the last moment, the comforts of the Catholic Church, instead of those of the Baptist faith, in which he was reared. Rev. Rader, a Protestant minister, had arranged to ascend the scaffold with Durrant, but the minister would not say that he thought Durrant innocent, and the condemned man declined to accept his services.

Then it was that the once ardent Baptist turned to the Catholic Church for consolation, and called upon Father Lagan, a priest who had frequently visited him in prison, to attend him. Father Lagan responded promptly, and performed the last solemn rites of the church. Durrant remained in close consultation with the priest, and seemed to be deeply interested in the impressive ceremony.

As the hour of the execution approached the prisoner became somewhat restless. His father and mother were admitted to bid him a last farewell. The elder Durrant grasped his son by the hand, and the poung man then turned to comfort his mother, who cried hysterically. Durrant embraced her tenderly, and saying, "The hour has come for us to part," put her gently away. The grief-stricken mother was led to a private room, where she remained until after the execution. The father, however, went to the execution room, and supported by two friends, saw his son meet his death.

Warden Hale did not attempt to hurry matters, but allowed all possible time for the Supreme Court at Washington to take some action. Finally, when word was flashed across the continent that the Supreme Court had declined to interfere, the Warden ordered the programme of the day to be carried out.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the stream of curious humanity began to pour into the flower-decked prison yard, where a fountain gaily played. The sky was cloudless and it seemed like a peaceful summer scene. Not a convict was visible, all being behind lock and key. Across the garden and up three flights of rickety stairs, into the upper story of an abandoned factory building the people poured. Among those who were entitled to pass through the double gates were many men prominent throughout the State, physicians and county officials largely predominating. No women were permitted to enter beyond the first portal.

At 10:34 o'clock the frail door that guards the threshold of the gallows room swung open, and the little party conducting Theodore Durrant to the gallows, entered. Father Lagan led, draped in cassock and surplice, and chanting the prayers for the dying. Durrant, his father, a friend, Warden Hale and the guards followed. The father and his friend left the party and walked around the gallows to the front while the condemned man and his escort climbed the thirteen steps that led to the platform and the waiting trap.

At last Theodore Durrant stood upon the gallows. The man gave no sign of weakening. His slight figure was erect as though it had been his marriage morning. The broad leathern strap that bound his arms to his sides allowed his wrists some play and his fingers rested lightly on the strap. Five minutes later, when his body was swinging like a pendulum beneath the trap, the fingers, now all blue and chilled looking, still rested where he had placed them as he left the cell.

Instantly on arriving on the gallows the rope was placed about his neck. The murderer held his chin high in the air to make room for the stiff new line knotted in the peculiar fashion of the hangman. Durrant's face was pale, but it was not the ashy paleness of terror. It was the white face of a man who, knowing that he has a momentous thing to do, is resolved to do it like a man.

The hangman was about to adjust the black cap, when Durrant announced his desire to speak. Permission was given, and the doomed murderer spoke as follows:

"I desire to say that, although I am an innocent man, innocent of every crime that has been charged against me, I bear no animosity toward those that have persecuted me, not even the press of San Francisco, which has hounded me to my grave. If any man thinks I am going to spring a sensation, I am not, except it is a sensation that I am an innocent man brought to the grave by my persecutors. But I forgive them all. They will get their justice from the great God, who is master of us all, and there I also expect to get my justice, that is the justice of an innocent man. Whether or not the perpetrators of the crime of which I am charged are discovered, it will make no difference to me now, but I say this day will be a shame to the great State of California. I forgive everybody who has persecuted me, an innocent man, whose hands have never been stained with blood, and I go to meet my God with forgiveness for all men."

The words were delivered slowly and distinctly, and without emphasis. The eager crowd of spectators grouped closer to the wooden framework, that they might not lose a word of what was being said. Not a sound could be heard except the even tones of the man about to die.

Durrant finished quietly, and had scarcely ceased when the black cap was placed over his face. At the same instant Hangman Lunt raised his hand, the trap was sprung, and with a rattle Durrant's body shot through the opening. There was a sound as of a stout rope being drawn taut, and a broken-necked criminal swayed to and fro for a moment, when the body became motionless. The crowd surged forward, but the Warden's voice was heard to exclaim, "Stand back." The doctors, however, were permitted to go forward, where they felt the pulse and finally decided that Durrant was dead.

In just eleven minutes and twenty-eight seconds all signs of life had vanished, and the most noted criminal of the nineteenth century was officially dead. The body was allowed to hang for fifteen minutes, when it was cut down and placed in a black coffin provided by an undertaker from San Francisco.

It is not yet known what disposition of the body will be made, as Durrant's parents have been so far unable to secure accommodations in any of the local cemeteries for the body of their son. It is very probable that the body will be cremated.

As soon as the drop fell the spectators were hurried out of the room, and nobody remained except the physicians and newspaper men.

Durrant retired to his wife, who was waiting in one of the guard rooms, and together they accompanied the body of their son to San Francisco.

The prison officials were all enthusiastic in their praise of Durrant's nerve. It had been feared by them that in spite of his apparent bravado the condemned man would break down at the last moment, and make a scene. At one time, several days ago, Durrant gave evidence of a collapse, but he managed to pull his nerves together once more, and proudly declined all offers of stimulants to enable him to make a bold showing on the scaffold. The criminal was apparently proud of his race, and vowed that he would die "like a Durrant."

Durrant's most urgent request of Warden Hale was that no autopsy be held on his body. The prisoner's medical training seemed to have imbued him with a horror of the surgical treatment of corpses, and he vowed that no knife should ever touch his flesh. He also requested that the rope with which he was hanged be burned. His wishes were observed by the Warden.

It was a sad day, not only for Durrant, but for eight other murderers who are confined in San Quentin, and whose fate depended upon the success of the fight made by Durrant's attorneys. They were all prepared to follow the same tactics for delay, but now that the courts have shown that it is possible to hang a murderer in California, they have given up hope.

DURRANT'S REMAINS.

Taken to the Home of His Parents at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The remains of Durrant, in charge of a local undertaker, were driven from San Quentin Prison to the Sausalito ferry, and placed upon the ferry boat. The father and mother of the man who har just been executed had preceded the remains by train. The purpose in choosing the Sausalito boat was to balk the curiosity of the immense throng that awaited the arrival of the body by the Tiburon ferry on this side.

Meanwhile the remains were landed here by the Sausalito boat, and were well on the way to the Durrant residence before the crowd realized the futility of its wait. At the Durrant home the casket was placed in the parlor with the customary form used in the case of natural death. A number of personal friends of the family visited the house during the evening to express their sympathy.

The remains are now encased in the handsome casket taken over to the prison by the undertaker, and to which the body was transferred from the plain black coffin furnished by the prison authorities.

Up to a late hour this evening no definite plans have been made for the final disposition of the remains. Several friends of the family have tendered their services in this regard, and by to-morrow the parents will have definitely selected one of the several propositions submitted to them, for either cremation or interment.

NO RELIEF AT WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Interfere in the Durrant Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The United States Supreme Court at three minutes past 1 o'clock to-day rendered its final decision in the case of Durrant, refusing to interfere. The matter was before the court on an application made by Attorney L. P. Boardman for leave to file an application for a writ of habeas corpus in Durrant's behalf. This application was only made by Mr. Boardman after he had exhausted all other resources in the shape of individual members of the court.

After seeing Justice Brewer and Harlan last night Mr. Boardman called upon Justice Shiras before the convening of court, but met with the same denial which he had received at the hands of other Justices. He saw Mr. Shiras at his residence, and to him presented his petition for appeal from the decisions of the California courts in brief form. Without going into the case, Justice Shiras denied the application in both cases.

After these proceedings Mr. Boardman had no time left to see other individual Justices, and he repaired to the courtroom with the intention of presenting the matter to the congregated court. He presented a personal petition in his own name in Durrant's behalf, rather than to appear as the latter's counsel. To appear in the latter role it would have been necessary for him to secure admission to the bar, and that proceeding would have re-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Civil Service and Silver Discussed in the Senate.

Senator Allen of Nebraska Introduces a Free Coinage Resolution.

Teller of Colorado Declares That at the Next Presidential Election He Will Do Everything in His Power to Defeat the Republican Party—Civil Service Debated in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The feature of the Senate session was a speech delivered by Teller of Colorado regarding the press reports that the recent efforts to make it appear that Secretary Gage had tendered his resignation as a member of the Cabinet to President McKinley were part of a conspiracy of the silver men to disrupt the Cabinet and create dissension between the President and his advisers. Teller branded the publication as an insult to the advocates of the free coinage of silver. He was satisfied that the President and Secretary Gage were in full accord upon the financial question. He attacked the Republican party because it was a party advocating the gold standard, and expressed his intention of doing all in his power to defeat the party in 1900, and to drag the present administration from power because the policy of the party was, in his opinion, inimical to the best and highest interests of the people of the United States.

At the opening of the Senate to-day the reply of the Attorney-General to the Senate resolution calling upon members of the Cabinet to inform the Senate what if any changes should be made in the administration of the civil service law was made. The Attorny-General recommended that attorneys employed by the Department of Justice and Deputy United States Marshals ought to be excepted from the operation of the rule.

Cockrell said that these recommendations ought to be made to the President of the United States, as he had full power to act regarding them.

Cockrell gave notice that he would move to refer all the replies of Cabinet officers to the Senate resolution to the President himself.

Hoar of Massachusetts said that the trouble with all these communications arose from the ill-advised action of the Senate itself. "It seems to me," said he, "a most extraordinary proceeding for the Senate to direct the heads of departments to give their opinions as to the wisdom of the President's order. That is what we have done inadvertently, no doubt. Had my attention been drawn to it, I would have moved to rescind the order."

Allen of Nebraska offered a resolution declaring that the United States should, independently and without delay, begin and continue the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; that such coinage should be supplemented by a safe and sound national paper money, to be issued by the Government without intervention of banks, the notes to be full legal tender, and to be issued in an amount sufficient to meet the business demands of the country; that any increase of the interest-bearing debt should be prohibited, and that no Government bonds should be issued or sold except by specific Act of Congress, and then only in cases of pressing necessity; that the Government, in the discharge of its obligations, should use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they should be paid; and that such options should never be surrendered.

Allen spoke briefly in favor of the adoption of the propositions set forth in his resolution, concluding with the statement that he would at some subsequent time go more fully into the details of his resolutions and the resolutions of the Populist party in favor of the plan he has set forth.

Teller discussed at length the efforts that have been made to obtain an international agreement upon the silver question. He declared that every intelligent person knew when the message of the President was laid before Congress, on the 24th day of last July, asking for a Monetary Commission, there was no possibility of an international agreement.

Teller quoted from Secretary Gage's statement before the House Banking and Currency Committee indicating that it was the desire of the Secretary to commit the country thoroughly to the gold standard.

Chandler maintained that the Senator from Colorado (Teller) was doing much to prevent the successful fruition of the efforts to bring about international bimetallism. He thought that such efforts as the Colorado Senator was making were not only unfair, but unwise, in view of his (Teller's) heretofore expressed desire to bring about international bimetallism. He hoped, therefore, that he would do nothing to paralyze the efforts now making in favor of an international agreement upon the silver question.

"I should like to bring about international bimetallism," said Teller, "and I think I have done as much to bring it about as many in this chamber, if I except the Senator who sits in front of me (Allison). When he returned from Europe, however, without success, I felt that it was practically useless to proceed further in that direction."

Reverting to the financial question, Teller said: "I attack the Republican party because it is the party of the gold standard. I hope to see it go down in 1900, and I pledge you that I will do everything in my power to drag it down. Its policy is not such as is demanded by a great and free people. I have no quarrel with the President of the United States, but he stands for the gold standard policy, which, in my judgment, will impoverish and wreck our people."

At the conclusion of Teller's speech Turner of Washington called up the immigration bill, saying that as he was about to leave the city, he desired to submit some remarks upon the pending measure. He strongly opposed the bill. He was not in favor of an educational qualification, and insisted that the enactment of that feature of the bill into the law would falsify the entire record of this country. His speech was mainly directed against what he termed the transportation monopoly and other trusts.

Butler of North Carolina presented a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of a Federal Judiciary by the people. The resolution went to the table to permit Butler to make a speech on it.

A message from the President informed the Senate that the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad had been postponed to February 16th-19th, and also submitted the Agricultural Department report on experimental stations.

At 2:45 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 3:10 adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The civil service debate continued throughout the day in the House. All efforts to fix a time for its termination failed, and it is certain now to run over into next week. The interest in the discussion does not seem to be waning. The debate to-day was without marked incident.

Before the debate on the civil service question was resumed in the House to-day an ineffectual attempt was made to agree upon a time for the termination of the debate.

Gilette (R.) of Massachusetts then took the floor in support of the law. He maintained that the arguments of Grosvenor and Landis against the law were both in reality a strong arraignment of the spoils system. He denied that the scope of the executive order of May 6, 1896, was not understood when the St. Louis platform was adopted.

Gilette commented wittily on the spectacle of the white-haired veteran, General Grosevnor, leading the young Hotspurs of the party in the battle for the spoils.

Cummings (D.) of New York announced himself an implacable foe against the whole system of civil service reform. Roscoe Conkling, in his opinion, the greatest Senator New York had ever known, had once spoken, he said, of the "dreary drivel of snivel service reform." He had never appreciated it so much as he had during this day's debate.

Cummings said the hostility to the system had been steadily growing. "The system is doomed," said he, "and one of the factors in its destruction is Tammany Hall."

In this connection Cummings replied warmly to some of the charges of corruption made against Tammany Hall during the debate. "The gentleman from Ohio (Grosvenor) said he 'rushes on here from Columbus,' that hotbed of political corruption, to which he has hied himself back, and tells us that Tammany Hall is corrupt. Think of it! Denounced as corrupt by a man who comes from a State that profited by the robbery of 1876!"

Johnson (R.) of Indiana had said that Tammany Hall was the most corrupt organization on the face of the earth, and Johnson came from the State made famous by "blocks of five" methods. Tammany was, Cummings said, a patriotic, liberty-loving society, which had existed for 109 years. He then rehearsed some of the achievements of the organization during that time.

COAST AND EASTERN RACES.

ONLY ONE FAVORITE WINS AT INGLESIDE.

Fred Gardner, Catawba, Collins, Mercutio, Harry Thoburn and Morinel the Winners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Just one solitary favorite wandered home in front at Ingleside to-day. His name was Harry Thoburn, his price was 6 to 5, and his jockey was about the only one in a bunch of nine who was not caught in the webbing when Caldwell pulled the trigger. There being no recall, it was a case of make the best of it, and Thoburn went right along, and won by nearly a dozen lengths from Jack Martin, who ran second.

Seven furlongs, Fred Gardner (Piggott), 15 to 1, won; Charles A. (Spencer), 20 to 1, second; Nonchalance (Golden), 5 to 1, third. Time—1:31½. Atticus, Twinkle Twink and Triumph also ran.

Six furlongs, Catawba (McNichols), 10 to 1, won; Hardly (Clawson), 4 to 5, second; Highland Ball (Golden), 25 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Einstein, I Don't Know, Hermoso, Prince Tyrant, The Dipper and Carlist also ran.

One mile, Collins (Gray), 10 to 1, won; Schiller (W. Martin), even, second; Benamela (Clawson), 5 to 2, third. Time—1:44. Kaiser Ludwig, George Palmer, Dick Behan and Cavallo also ran.

Seven furlongs, Mercutio (H. Shields), 7 to 2, won; Newsgatherer (W. Martin), 11 to 20, second; Alma (Thorpe), 6 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Pleasanton and Los Troncos also ran.

Seven furlongs, Harry Thoburn (Thorpe), 8 to 5, won; Jack Martin (Stevens), 15 to 1, second; Lena (Gray), 6 to 1, third. Time—1:30½. Hermanita, Miss Prim, Stentor, Pat Murphy, Hazard and Peril also ran.

One mile, Morinel (McNichols), 7 to 1, won; Linstock (W. Martin), 7 to 5, second; Los Prietos (Golden), 8 to 1, third. Time— ——. La Goleta, Dr. Bernays also ran.

RESULTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The sensational incident developed by to-day's card was Robert Bonner's win at 100 to 1. Results:

Six furlongs, Albert Vale won, Everest second, Miss Rowett third. Time—1:16¾.

One mile, Seaport won, Tabouret second, Percy F. third. Time—1:43¾.

Mile and twenty yards, Robert Bonner won, Loyalty second, Anger third. Time—1:45¼.

Handicap, six and a half furlongs, Sligo won, Dave S. second, Brother Fred third. Time—1:23.

Six furlongs, Forbush won, Belle of Memphis second, Flop third. Time—1:15½.

Death of a Phoenix Woman.

PHOENIX, Jan. 7.—Martha Wren Gill, wife of Ed S. Gill, District Clerk at Phoenix, died this evening. Mrs. Gill was formerly a Miss Wren, an actress of prominence on the Eastern stage.

STRENGTH OF THE CUBAN FORCES.

A Newspaper Correspondent Rides Through the Lines.

Reports Upon the Number and Condition of the Insurgent Armies.

Their Main Strength Lies in the Eastern Provinces, All the Cavalry Being Well Mounted and Infantry Well Armed—Absolutely No Chance of Starving the Rebels Out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A "Herald" correspondent in Cuba, who has just crossed the island on horseback, through the Cuban and Spanish lines, from Pinar del Rio to the Jucaro-Moron trocha, for the purpose of observing the actual strength and condition of the insurgent forces to-day, and their ability to continue the war, writes:

"When your orders reached me I was with the forces of Pedro Diaz, Commander-in-Chief of the Sixth Army Corps, in Pinar del Rio Province. We were encamped near Cuzco.

"Under Diaz, operating in that province, were General Lorente, commanding the Second Division, or the territory west of Paso Real, and Vidal Ducasse, commanding the First Division, or the district east of Paso Real. General Lorente has 1,800 infantry and 400 cavalry, well armed and well fed, but lacking clothes. Ducasse has 2,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry in the same condition.

"Operating against this force a month ago were only three columns of Spaniards. These never succeeded in reaching the rebels' stronghold in the hills until General Pando took the field. The only fighting was when the rebels invited it.

"From Cuzco I proceeded through the Cuban lines to Havana. I experienced no difficulty in entering the capital. Havana and Matanzas Provinces are under the command of General Alexandro Rodriguez, Chief of the Fifth Army Corps. Under General Rodriguez are Juan Ducasse, Rafael Cardenas, Jaconto Hernandez, Juan Delgado, Alberto Nordasse and Nestor Aranguren.

"The total force under these leaders is 1,900 infantry and 1,200 cavalry, all well equipped. In Matanzas, which belongs also to the Fifth Army Corps, are Brigadier-General Betancourt, Colonels Sanguilly and Valenci, with 1,300 infantry and 300 cavalry. Only about half this force is armed. This is a difficult province to operate in. The men remain in the hills, cultivating the soil or watching the coast.

"These Western provinces have been familiar to me for the last year, during which time I have been continually with the rebel forces, except for what time was necessary to carry dispatches to Havana. I can vouch for these figures. On the trip to the East I broke new ground, but the figures given are from actual observation.

"I took the field in Santa Clara, from Santo Domingo, riding out in broad daylight with guides, and within an hour was with the insurgent forces under General Arando. That evening I returned with General Arando to a suburban town for supper. Arando had 100 infantry and 25 cavalry detailed to burn sugar cane.

"The next morning I rode thirty miles and jointed Colonel Alvarez, who had 4,000 infantry and 100 cavalry. Here I met Dr. Joaquin Caneda, the private physician of General Gomez, on his way to join the General. I traveled with him the rest of the way. Seven wounded soldiers in Alvarez's camp the day previous had sacked the town of San Juan de Yerro.

"The next day I rode twenty miles to the camp of Eugenio Esquerra, in the Plantano hills, two leagues north of the town of Manicaragua. Esquerra is the chief of the Cienfuegos Brigade, and has in camp 400 infantry and 150 cavalry. From there I rode three days through the long grass and over the mountains, fifty miles to the camp of Brigadier-General Nunez, in the Trinidad hills. Nunez has 100 infantry and 235 cavalry, engaged in raising vegetables.

"I next proceeded to the camp of Roberto Bermudez in the Montagua hills. He had 100 infantry and 20 cavalry.

"Then I went to the camp of Brigadier-General Monteagudo. He had 600 men in camp, and assured me that his whole division numbered 200 infantry and 600 cavalry. I believe that he told the truth, because, riding in a straight line through the five camps just mentioned, I actually saw 1,800 men.

"After leaving Monteagudo I entered what is called the First Division of Santa Clara, under command of Jose Miguel Gomez. The whole strength of the division is 2,400 infantry and 700 cavalry. I did not meet Jose Gomez, but near El Mango I struck the camp of Teyo Sanchez, who had 200 infantry and 100 cavalry.

"Near Bemedios I entered the camp of General Carillo, chief of the Fourth Army Corps, or the whole Santa Clara Province. Carillo had in camp 600 men. The whole strength of his command, as shown by previous figures, is 5,700 men. Two days from Carillo I rode into the camp of Colonel Velsa, who is in charge of the outposts of General Gomez's camp, and a day later I had the pleasure of saluting the Commander-in-Chief. General Gomez has in his camp 250 infantry and 100 cavalry. He seldom has more.

"From official returns shown to me in Gomez's camp I estimate that in Puerto Principe, where the Cuban Government's headquarters are established, the rebel force numbers 200 cavalry, with only an insignificant number of infantry. In Santiago there are 2,000 cavalry and fully 10,000 infantry. These figures are conservative.

"It is in the two eastern provinces that the main strength of the Cuban insurrection lies, not only in the number of men, but in the condition of the country, and a plentiful supply of food is easily secured. There are living in the mountains of Puerto Principe and Santiago fully 30,000 persons not actively engaged in warfare, but cultivating the soil as if there was no war, and contributing supplies to the rebels. All the cavalry I saw on the trip were well mounted, and all the infantry well armed. In one or two instances the regiments were badly off for clothing.

"With regard to the food supplies, a good many of the troops sometimes go hungry for one day, but seldom for a longer time. There is absolutely no chance of starving the rebels out. In Western Santa Clara they subsist chiefly on vegetables and fruit and a species of animal something like an opossum, the jutia. The animals are found by the thousands in the east, and there are plenty of cattle.

"In several instances I saw regular zones of cultivation in the hills, never molested, and supplying a considerable quantity of food. In the small valleys in the mountains I saw many small portable sugar mills at work. I also saw numerous small tobacco crops, but cigarettes are worth their weight in gold among the soldiers."

LEE TO ACCOMPANY BLANCO TO THE FIELD.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—It has been rumored since yesterday that General Fitzhugh Lee, Consul-General, will accompany General Blanco when the latter takes the field. It is further reported that Senor Estrada Palma, the delegate to the United States of the insurgents, will arrive here shortly and accompany the Captain-General and General Lee to the field, and that a conference with General Maximo Gomez will follow. The reports have caused a sensation in this city.

EASTERN GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat Opens Lower at Chicago, but Soon Recovers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Wheat opened a shade under yesterday's closing price, but soon recovered. For an hour the direction of prices was steadily but cautiously upward. From 90½c at the start, May had risen by 10:30 o'clock to 91¼c bid.

The early slight decline was due in part to reports of rain in California, where yesterday it was said wheat prospects were being injured by drought. An advance at Liverpool of ½d was not quite satisfactory, after a decline there of 1⅞d. Paris likewise quoted prices of wheat 35 centimes lower for near, and 20 centimes lower for more remote deliveries.

The trade was not heavy or otherwise remarkable during the first hour, except for the gradual acquirement of strength. The strength came from various sources. Duluth cash wheat was reported to be 1½c per bushel higher within ten minutes after the opening than it closed last night. Atlantic and Gulf port clearances aggregated 960,000 bushels, and by 11:30 o'clock May had advanced to 91½c.

The Liverpool market closed at from ½@¾d advance on the previous day's closing price. May sold at 91¾c at the close, the high point of the day.

IN FAVOR OF COSTA RICA.

The American Arbitrator Settles the Boundary Dispute.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A special to the "Herald" from Greytown, Nicaragua, says:

Mr. Alexander, engineer-arbitrator, appointed by President Cleveland of the United States to settle the boundary differences between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, has made "Award No. 2" in favor of Costa Rica.

The Costa Rican Commission proposed to proceed to the measurement of the boundary line from the initial point along the margin of the nearest channel to a point distant three miles from Castillo Viejo. The Nicaragua Commission argued that the work of making the plan of that part of the boundary had no useful object, because the boundary line is variable, therefore the plans would not represent the true dividing line. This dispute was submitted to Mr. Alexander for decision, and he decided in Costa Rica's favor.

A Lynching in Mississippi.

MERIDIAN (Miss.), Jan. 7.—Watts and Sam Cole, colored men of Neshoba County, were lynched in Pearidge, Kemper County, a few days ago. Watts and Cole went to Pearidge to visit relatives, and became too intimate with their kinsmen's wives. Their lynchers are said to be colored men.

Earthquake in New York State.

MALONE (N. Y.) Jan. 7.—Quite a severe earthquake shock was felt in Malone at 12 m. to-day. Buildings trembled so that the occupants were startled for the moment. No damage.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $234,175,399; gold reserve, $161,276,022.

RICHARD GRAY DEAD.

Was Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Richard Gray, Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, died at his residence, 236 San Jose avenue, at 10 o'clock this morning.

He had been suffering for over two years from paralysis, which was the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Gray was about 50 years of age, and for nearly half of his life had been in the employ of the railroad company. He entered its service as Assistant General Freight Agent, and by hard work and the conscientious performance of his duties worked up to the position he he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Gray leaves a widow and three children, a son and two daughters, all grown. While he had not accumulated great wealth, he left an estate sufficient to maintain his family in comfort.

LUMBER RATES.

Reduction Made by the San Joaquin Valley Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company has reduced the rates on lumber from San Francisco to all points along the line.

The reduction, which had been contemplated for some time, and which went into effect the first of the year, cuts off 40 cents a ton on all lumber shipped in carload lots of not less than twelve tons each. The cut affects forty-three towns and stations on the Valley Road main line, and tweleve stations and towns on its Visalia branch.