

the troubles in Egypt and elsewhere, the English people are not likely to approve the gigantic task of conquering the Transvaal, yet they must face that or the alternative of a declaration of independence from the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and probably Cape Colony, which would form the United States of South Africa.

The most serious news yet received from Rhodesia is that which came to hand this evening, saying that the native police had joined the uprising. This puts an entirely different face upon the affair, and the suppression of the trouble, which at first promised to be an easy matter, now threatens to be a somewhat large undertaking. The main anxiety of the authorities here was centered in the conduct of this force.

Though it is only 850 strong it will be a powerful factor in spreading the revolt. The natives who served as police were recruited from the crack regiments of the old Matabele Kingdom. They are well trained, well armed and command a copious supply of ammunition. Altogether the outlook is in no wise as favorable as it was yesterday for the speedy putting down of the revolt. The Globe, commenting this afternoon on the subject, says that the fever of revolt is likely to spread to the tribes beyond Matabeleland, including the Zulus in the Transvaal, who, it was supposed, would fight with the Boers in event of hostilities with the British.

Inquiries made at the War Office as to the strength of the British troops which will be sent to the Transvaal in making evident the official confusion on the subject. Two companies of the Black Watch Regiment are stationed at Mafeking, on the Transvaal border, and these are the only troops who are known to be in Rhodesia. The paper says that Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and High Chief in South Africa, has strengthened the troops in Rhodesia recently, but there are no official advices to that effect. The truth seems to be that Governor Robinson has not sent any troops into that country.

To-day's advices confirm the importance of the Dutch agitation for the independence of South Africa. A letter received here from a member of the Cape Parliament says the English and Dutch political leaders concur in the belief that the position never was so threatening in the Transvaal. The heads of the movement are first amply providing for their own safety against a British attack. Many newcomers who are seen in Pretoria are known to be German soldiers. They look to be ready to jostle the English off the sidewalk. Every steamer calling at Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth brings groups of so-called prospectors, who are unable to conceal the stamp of the disciplined soldier who is still under military command.

Besides the Germans, the Boers are recruiting a foreign legion. The letter concludes with the statement that everybody knows that there is war ahead and that plenty of British and Dutch blood will be shed ere the summer's grapes ripen.

The liberal papers profess to be satisfied with the results of the conference of the National Liberal Federation held this week at Huddersfield. In the foyer of the National Liberal Club the members who have returned to London do not conceal their disappointment. Impartial opinion can only describe the conference as the most stolid and mechanical party gathering that was ever held in England. The speeches utterly lacked personal inspiration and were kept within the lines dictated by the wire-pullers. Depression dominated all the delegates.

Runners of a Defeat. CAIRO, Egypt, March 28.—It is rumored that the Egyptian advance guard of the Sudan expedition has been defeated by the dervishes near Akasheh with a loss of forty-three killed and wounded.

PACIFIC ROADS' DEBTS.

The Joint Committee Is Working Hard to Find a Way to Settle Them.

Will Probably Report a Funding Bill Similar to the Smith-Frye Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The joint committee of the Senate and House is laboring industriously to reach a settlement of the Pacific roads' debts problem. They held another meeting today, with all the members present except Sulzer. Chairman Powers of the House committee said to THE CALL correspondent tonight: "At our meeting to-day we had only an informal discussion in order to get the views of individual members, but reached no conclusion. No bill has yet been prepared by our committee, nor have we yet entered upon that work. I do not anticipate that we will have any difficulty in reaching an agreement. THE CALL statement that it has been decided by the managers in the Senate and House to take up the Pacific roads resolution and dispose of it at this session of Congress is correct, and we hope to have the matter settled before Congress adjourns."

The CALL correspondent, from talks had with individual members of the Pacific Roads Committee in both Senate and House, reiterates the opinion heretofore expressed that the bill reported will be practically a funding bill drawn on the lines of the Smith-Frye bill. There is a disposition manifest, however, to limit the time to seventy-five years. The Reilly bill extended the debt for fifty years and the Frye-Smith measure for 100 years. It seems probable that as a compromise the time will be fixed at some point between these figures. John Boyd, Huntington's right-hand man, said to THE CALL correspondent that he believed the time would be fixed at from sixty to seventy-five years, with interest at 2 per cent.

OKLAHOMA REPUBLICANS.

Their Convention Was Controlled by the Read Men. OKLAHOMA, O. T., March 28.—The Republican Territorial Convention to-day selected the following delegates to St. Louis: O. A. Mischeer of Oklahoma, D. A. Dille of Canadian County, Charles Day of Kentucky County, Henry E. Asp of Logan County, J. C. Roberts of Kingsfisher, J. A. Buckles of Garfield.

Although the delegates were uninstructed, the Read machine controlled the convention. On the financial question the resolutions declare: "We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure out exchange that shall be as sound as the Government and as unsharpened as its honor and to that end we favor bimetalism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money under proper restrictions."

Treasury Gold Reserve. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at \$128,437,527. The withdrawals for the day were \$37,900.

HOHENLOHE MAY SOON RETIRE.

Growing Discontent of the Noted German Chancellor.

OPPOSED BY WILLIAM.

The Prince Expected to Give Up His Office About Next Autumn.

POLITICS IN THE FATHERLAND

There Promises to Be a Struggle in the Reichstag Over Civil Code Amendments.

BERLIN, GERMANY, March 28.—Prince Hohenlohe's discontent with his relations with the Kaiser are reported to have been expressed by him in the course of a conversation with Herr Rickert, the leader of the Radical Unionist party in the Reichstag, at a recent banquet, when the Chancellor said that he found it increasing difficult in getting the Emperor to approve his line of action. Continuing, the Chancellor is reported to have told Herr Rickert that he did not think he would be able to retain office after autumn.

The Berlin representative of the United Press sought Herr Rickert after hearing this report and asked him in regard to it. Herr Rickert denied that the report was exactly accurate, but cautiously admitted that it had the basis of truth.

"Why," he said to the reporter, "mention autumn as the date of his retirement? Prince Hohenlohe did not refer to autumn at all."

The reporter suggested that the Chancellor might have suggested an earlier period, but Herr Rickert maintained reticence in regard to the matter, particularly as to the points in dispute between the Emperor and the Chancellor, and, except to say that it would surprise no one in political circles if the Chancellor should resign immediately after the Emperor returned from his present tour, he would talk no further on the subject.

Herr Rickert, alluding to the civil code as the leading question before the Reichstag, expressed himself as confident that part of the code would be passed at the present session of the Reichstag. The coalition of the Centrists and Orthodox Protestants, with the object of eliminating from the code the civil marriage clause, he did not think would be successful.

The reactionist proposals would not succeed in getting a majority, and the Government would not accept the amendments of the clericals. This is also the course of opinion outside of Herr Rickert's group. The Government in the meantime will adhere firmly to the compulsory civil marriage clause, but the Conservative Union in favor of optional civil marriages obtains many unexpected adherents and may become the basis of a compromise.

The results of Germany's support of England in Egypt as affecting the relations between Russia and Germany are greatly exercising the Bismarckian advocates of a closer entente with Russia.

The Neuste Nachrichten expresses fear that the attitude of Germany will lead to a revival of the ill will of Russia toward Germany and urges the Government to take diplomatic measures to suppress the Russian suspicions that Germany is supporting Great Britain. The paper adds:

"Germany ought to consistently follow the German policy of consulting only German interests, which are opposed to any kind of conflict with Russia which is associated with British interests."

The semi-official newspapers, on the other hand, exercise great care in combating the idea that Germany's action in Egypt will involve a conflict with Russia. The Hamburger Correspondenz says:

"Germany has supported England in Egypt because her own interests are not touched in doing so. Italy is likely to reap the benefit of the Dongola expedition, but will not interfere where German interests might be injuriously affected or the peaceful aims of the Dreubund are injured."

The programme of the Kaiser's movement during the next month shows that he will leave Italy for Vienna on April 10, and on April 15 will go to Karlsruhe for a season of woodcock shooting, remaining there until April 19, when he will go to Coburg to be present at the marriage of the Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Coburg to Prince Ernst of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, which will take place April 20.

On April 22 he expects to go shooting with the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar at Wartburg and thence to Schiltz as the guest of Count Goertz, where he will again indulge in woodcock shooting. His Majesty will return to Berlin on May 1 and open the Industrial Art Exhibition on that day, and on May 2 he will open the International Art Exhibition. On May 10 the Kaiser, together with all of the German sovereigns, will travel at Frankfurt a monument to the memory of his grandfather, Emperor William I.

J. B. Jackson, United States Charge d'Affaires, dined at Potsdam on Thursday as the guest of the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern.

The statement was made in the Chicago newspapers recently that Baron von Recke von der Horst, Prussian Minister of the Interior, had declared that American insurance companies would soon be readmitted to Prussia. This statement was wholly unfounded. The Minister of the Interior, in response to inquiries, states that he has not yet received the reports of the subordinate councilors on the merits of the question, and therefore has not been able to give the matter consideration.

The Reichsanzeiger publishes a decree which affects the importation of American horses into Germany. During the past year the practice has grown of importing horses into Germany from the United States by the way of Holland.

The decree declares that all horses so imported must be accompanied by a detailed pedigree and have the use of a Prussian veterinary surgeon and the permit of the district Governor.

Mr. Uhl cannot in consequence of the Emperor's movements be presented to the Kaiser before May 1, if he can then. According to diplomatic rule Mr. Uhl cannot sign passports and other documents in an official capacity until he has been presented to the Emperor, though he may

otherwise perform the functions of an Ambassador. Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is likely to strain a point, however, and hold that Mr. Uhl's signature is valid before his presentation to the Kaiser.

HARRITY HAS HOPES.

Believes the Democrats Still Have a Chance in the Coming Campaign. NEW YORK, N. Y., March 27.—A special to the Times from Washington says: Chairman Harrity of the Democratic National Committee reached Washington last night. He discussed National politics in a way that conveyed his opinion that the chances of the Democratic party in the coming struggle are much better than the Republicans are inclined to admit. He thinks that the Democrats will nominate a sound money man for President on a sound money platform. He is not sure that this course will be followed by the Republicans at St. Louis. It is significant to him that the free silver Republicans appear to be satisfied with the candidacy of McKinley, and while he is by no means certain that McKinley will be the Republican nominee, it appears to him that if the Ohio man is successful at St. Louis the sound money men of the country will not turn to him.

The business interest, Mr. Harrity thinks, will support the party and candidate whose position on the currency question cannot be made a matter of dispute. Pennsylvania, he said, will present the name of ex-Governor Pattison, and stand by him as long as there shall seem to be a possibility of his receiving the nomination. Mr. Harrity will be very much surprised, he says, if the silver Democrats bolt as a consequence of being defeated in the convention. He sees increasing signs that a sound money sentiment is growing in the country, and apparently believes that the Democrats who favor a strong financial plank in the platform will have little difficulty in carrying their point.

CUSTOMS INSTRUCTIONS.

Collectors' and Appraisers' Duties Defined by the Treasury Department.

To Remedy Perplexities That Are Encountered by Officials in the Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The Treasury Department has issued these instructions to customs officers:

"As some perplexity appears to exist among appraising and classifying officers all customs as to the effect of decisions rendered by the United States General Appraisers the department now instructs such officers that appraisements of values made by the board under section 13 of the act of June 10, 1890, are final and conclusive as to such values, and appraisers should always be governed thereby in all cases.

"Whenever a decision has been made by the board under section 14 of the above act in regard to the classification of any kind of merchandise and no appeal has been taken to the courts within the prescribed period under section 15 of the said act, such decision will govern the liquidation of the particular case which was the subject of the decision. In the absence of such appeal and of contrary instructions all customs in good faith treated in liquidation in accordance with the classification established by the board. Should appeal be taken by the Government against such decisions the classification will continue to be made by Collectors in accordance with that which was the subject of protest by the importer.

"Due notice will be given of every appeal and Collectors will thereafter be guided by the judgment of the court.

"Whenever a protest has been filed against the Collector's action and the final decision of the court shall be in favor of the claim made by the importer upon any contention regarding the revenue laws, reliquidation of the entries thereby affected will be made and duties wrongfully exacted, if any, will be refunded, as provided by existing regulations. While the judgment of the board does not under the law control any case except that which was under review by the board, a proper uniformity of procedure will be best promoted by the rules set forth above."

The department instructs Collectors that no application to the courts for review shall be made by them, except by the expressed approval of the department.

OF GENERAL COAST INTEREST.

Orders Issued Relating to the Reorganization of the Alaska Customs Districts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The Treasury Department has promulgated the following act of Congress, approved March 16, and all customs officers are directed to observe it:

"The customs collection district of Alaska is reorganized and established to comprise the Territory of Alaska, in which Sitka shall be the port of entry.

"Such other places as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the interests of commerce may require, shall be sub-ports of entry or delivery or both, and customs officers shall be stationed at such sub-ports with authority to enter and clear vessels, receive duties, fees and other moneys, and perform such other services and receive such compensation as in the judgment of the Secretary the exigencies of commerce may require.

The remains of Samuel B. Solomon are now lying at Wright's undertaking establishment, and will be shipped to San Francisco tomorrow.

Representative Maguire has been invited by the National Law School of the District of Columbia to deliver an address at the graduating exercises of the school in June.

Applications have been granted as follows: California: Original—Ebenzer Davis, Veterans' Home, Napa. Increase—Charles Bundashe, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles. Oregon: Original widow—Elmira Foster, Portland.

The Chinese Minister, Mr. Yang, is about to bid adieu to this country for another spell, as he will go down to Peru, to which country he is also the accredited Minister. During his absence Mrs. Yang will remain here.

A postoffice was to-day established at Dobson, Tehama County, Cal. (special from Hueston), and Malinda Dobson appointed postmistress.

The postoffice at Hardenburg, Amador County, Cal., has been discontinued (mail hereafter to Jackson).

An International Detective Agency. NEW YORK, N. Y., March 28.—Ex-Chief of Police Byrnes has rented offices in the Wall-street district and will establish a detective bureau of international scope. He will have agents and correspondents in all the principal cities.

May Follow His Friend Bill Nye. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 28.—James W. Whitcomb Riley was prostrated yesterday by an acute attack of brain fever. There is now a reasonably fair chance of recovery.

HAWAII AND THE WINE PRODUCERS.

False Rumors of Increased Duties Excite the Californians.

PORTUGUESE AND JAPS.

A Demonstration That Aroused the Hostility of the Sugar Planters.

DISGRACEFUL FLAG INCIDENT.

Stars and Stripes Soaked in Beer and Trampled During a Midnight Debauch.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, March 21.—Referring to the excitement among California wine-producers which was caused by a reported intention to increase the Hawaiian duties on California wines, Finance Minister Damon on the 17th in the Senate put an end to the cause of the California agitation by declaring: "There is absolutely no foundation for the report that this Government has in contemplation any advance in the duty on any American products whatever."

The Portuguese residents in Honolulu on the 18th celebrated a recent Portuguese victory over blacks in South Africa by mass at the cathedral and a procession through the streets. The Independent printed an incendiary article declaring the procession to be a hostile demonstration against the Government. There appears to be no truth in this.

The Portuguese as a class are cordial supporters of the Government. They doubtless intended to assert their own importance in opposition to the continued Japanese immigration fostered by the sugar planters, which is extremely unfavorable to Portuguese laborers and mechanics.

An act for the universal registration of all persons in Hawaii, which is especially intended to facilitate control of Asiatic immigrants, is meeting unexpected opposition from Minister Damon as being oppressive and unfit for a free country. Attorney-General Smith strongly supported it. The measure is a popular one with whites and natives.

Julien D. Hayne appeared in the Police Court yesterday, charged with being a common nuisance and obscene and slanderous publication in his magazine, The Hawaiian. His counsel obtained a week's postponement of the case.

L. A. Thurston, in a public address, deprecated all action for either opium license or liquor reform as tending to a division of the Government supporters until after annexation is secured.

OLD GLORY DEGRADED.

Soaked in Beer by Boosy American Youngsters. HAWAII, HONOLULU, March 27.—Although the incident happened as far back as Tuesday, March 3, Honolulu has not yet tired of gossiping over an insult to the stars and stripes, in which several officers of the United States army and navy were mixed up in anything but an enviable way. The affair happened at the Hotel Richelieu, where three young American tourists with more means than sense have been staying, and in the room occupied by them. Their names were Porter, Packer and Barnsal, and they are described as three unripe young Americans, who gained their first notoriety in Honolulu by parading the city in an elaborately decorated charrette on Washington's birthday.

On the occasion in question, which was quite late in the evening, these young bloods were having a little 'do' in their rooms and the guests included Dr. Murray, Bert Peterson, Dr. C. B. Cooper and Captain Broome of this city, the latter being a member of the National Guard of Hawaii and on the staff of President Dole; Lieutenant Lissak, U. S. A., who came down with General Warfield's party; Lieutenant Elliott, U. S. N., and Post Assistant Surgeon Hibbett, U. S. N., both of the Bennington, and Messrs. Hackett and Gear, tourists, of Oakland, Cal.

The party were having an exceedingly good time, and during a lull in the festivities very small American flags were handed out for the coast lamps. Dr. Murray, who is a Canadian, and one or two others declined the decoration. Nothing was said of this. The room was not large and was very crowded. Dr. Cooper and Bert Peterson stretched out on one of the beds and two others on the second bed. Porter went out after refreshments.

The story is that at this juncture Dr. Murray, at least in plain sight of Elliott, Lissak and Broome and perhaps of one or two others, took one of the American flags from the table, dropped it on the floor, ground his heel into it and jumped upon it. Why he did this no one undertakes to explain. Those who were not under direct obligation to resent the affront waited for Elliott and Lissak to say something. Elliott muttered some curses which were inaudibly heard, and later, it is said, he remarked to Dr. Murray that no further insult to the American flag would be permitted. There was a coolness immediately, and considerable undertone comment, but the party did not break up for three-quarters of an hour.

A continuation of the story is that an invitation to breakfast aboard the Bennington for the next morning was withdrawn in a note to Dr. Murray, and that the latter before leaving town for a circuit of the island addressed an explanatory letter to Ensign Blue of the Bennington.

The above account is the only one that has been published, and as it has met with no denial may be presumed to be substantially correct. Dr. Cooper in a short published card the next day after the affair was made public said that his being there was accidental, but made no statement as to the flag incident. The three Americans in whose rooms the affair happened have left the country, as have the Bennington officers and Lieutenant Lissak, U. S. A., and Captain Broome of our own National Guard is now in San Francisco.

Dr. Murray has declined to be interviewed on the affair, but your correspondent is enabled to give his version of it. He says that being a Canadian he courteously but firmly declined to wear the flag, when one member of the party proposed to pin it on his coat by force, which was no sooner said than done.

The doctor was grabbed by three or

four of those present and one of the flags was pinned to his lapel. As soon as he could recover the use of his arms the doctor tore the flag from its fastening and threw it on the table. He positively denies throwing it on the ground or stamping on it or offering any indignity to the flag other than has been described.

In the scuffle considerable beer was spilled, and just as he threw the little flag on the table some one knocked over another glassful, which went over the flag, and it was then thrown on the floor, but by whom Dr. Murray will not state. In fact, he says he does not remember. The flag remained on the floor, soaked with beer, in the presence of officers of the United States army and navy and a number of United States citizens, and in the course of the three-quarters of an hour in which the party were together after the incident was probably unintentionally trampled on by several of them.

To the local press the only explanation of the matter volunteered by Dr. Murray is as follows: "I have no explanations to make. The twelve men in the room that night did not take it up, and I do not see why the community should do so."

Charles P. Bonsall, one of the three hosts at the "affair of the flag," is very much "cut up" over it. He did not see the main incident—the trampling on the banner. He says his attention was attracted when Lieutenant Elliott spoke sharply to anticipate what he thought was to be an affront to the colors at and on the table, and that a third party stepped between Elliott and Dr. Murray.

Dwight L. Wing Acquitted.

PARIS, FRANCE, March 28.—A verdict of acquittal was to-day returned in the case of Dwight L. Wing, the American who was arrested about a year ago upon a charge of having swindled the Wagonlitz Company of Paris. Wing was released shortly after his arrest on 5000 francs bail.

PREVENTED BY THE NURSE

Two Daring Attempts Made to Kidnap the Son of Ralph Modjeska.

Although Burned by Acid the Plucky Maid Kept the Lad From Being Carried Away.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 28.—Twice within the last two weeks a young man, at present unknown, but whom the police expect to arrest soon, has made an attempt to kidnap Felix, the 8-year-old son of Ralph Modjeska, son of the actress, in the vicinity of the family's home on Wrightwood avenue.

At the first attempt the nursemaid who was in charge of the boy, taking him for a walk, was badly burned with acid thrown by the would-be kidnaper.

The suspected motive of the plotters has not been made public owing to the illness of Mrs. Modjeska, who, accompanied by her husband, left for her California home this week. The police are secretive about the case.

The second attempt to abduct the child occurred last Monday afternoon, and each time the kidnaper seized and ran with the child until compelled by the plucky, screaming maid at his heels to let go and escape.

There is to be an imposing christening of a month-old baby in the Modjeska home to-morrow, Mme. Calve, the prima donna, acting as godmother and Jean de Reszke as one of the attendants.

HISTORIC CHURCH BURNED.

Fifty Buildings Were Ablaze at One Time in a High Wind at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 28.—The Universalist church was burned this forenoon. A gale of wind prevailed, and sparks were carried a long distance. A number of houses in the south end caught fire, and a portion of the department had to leave the church fire to save other buildings. Between forty and fifty were on fire at one time. Of this number the historic Goodrich House, owned by Susan J. Wentworth, was destroyed. The church was built in 1809, but had been remodeled several times. The loss on other buildings was not present.

The bell in the church was cast by Paul Veveer of Revolutionary fame, and weighed 2000 pounds.

Sensational Fire at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 28.—A fire broke out this morning on the fifth floor of the building at the corner of Seventh and Cedar streets, occupied by Yerxa Bros' grocery-store. A number of persons were asleep in that part of the building, and as it was impossible to use the stairs, they were brought down by the firemen on ladders. The building was filled with a dense smoke, and all of the rescued suffered greatly from inhaling it. One woman was unconscious when taken out. No lives were lost.

West Virginia Town in Flames.

WESTON, W. VA., March 28.—A fire broke out in the kitchen of the Commercial Hotel last night at 11 o'clock. It spread rapidly until this hour (2 A. M.) nearly the entire business portion is destroyed and the fire is still burning fiercely. A high wind prevails. There is no water in the town here. The town is in flames at the complete mercy of the flames. At this hour there have been no fatalities.

Big Whisky Blaze in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 28.—Two warehouses of the Pleasure Ridge distillery, twelve miles below the city, were burned shortly before noon to-day, entailing a loss of nearly a million. A million two hundred thousand gallons of whisky were stored on the premises. The insurance could not be learned.

Dry-Goods Store Consumed.

DENISON, TEX., March 28.—The three-story brick building, corner of Main street and Austin avenue, was destroyed by fire a little before midnight. The building was occupied by Star & Grundstein, dry goods. Loss on building and stock, \$100,000.

Loss \$300,000 and 300 Men Are Idle.

SCRANTON, PA., March 28.—Breaker 4 and the adjoining building of the Johnson Coal Company at Pryceburg, six miles from this city, was destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock to-night. Loss about \$300,000. Some 300 men are idle.

Fifteen Horses Perish at Waterbury.

WATERBURY, CONN., March 28.—The lumber section of Waterbury was burned this morning. Loss, \$200,000. Fifteen horses were burned to death.

A \$20,000 Fire in an Iowa Town.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, March 28.—A fire at Volga city this morning destroyed the Stone block. Loss, \$20,000.

Smith and Crisp Will Debate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Secretary Hoke Smith left to-night for points in Georgia, where he will engage in joint debate with ex-Speaker Crisp on the financial question for the next fortnight.

GARCIA SAFE ON CUBAN SOIL.

Men and Arms Landed for Insurgents From the Bermuda.

TAKING THE OFFENSIVE

With the Additional War Material the Patriots Fight Gallantly.

ONE "VICTORY" IS EXPLODED.

Laborers on a Plantation Taken After Buildings Occupied by Women Are Bomarded.

HAVANA, CUBA, March 27 (via Key West, Fla., March 28).—Immediately after the landing of the Bermuda expedition, Maceo, Calixto Garcia, and other leaders, with a long string of pack mules, moved southwest in the direction of the capital of Pinar del Rio province. Rumors have been current here two days that the city has been attacked and captured. It is impossible to obtain definite news, the wires being down.

General Weyler has sent nine columns of troops, about 40,000 men, in pursuit of Maceo. The latter has 12,000 men and the arms, ammunition and rapid-fire guns landed by the Bermuda. The Government is still silent in regard to Maceo's whereabouts. Other sources place him in Santa Clara province, which was entered by the rebels to-day. No official report of the result of the attack has yet been made. During the week half a dozen important towns and cities were attacked.

The insurgents have taken the offensive since the Garcia and Collazo expeditions arrived. Weyler's recent order declaring small bands of insurgents in Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces bandits is denounced by the Cubans, who say it opens the way to wholesale slaughter. The three brother Ferrar, American citizens and owners of the Estrella coffee plantation near Alguazir, have filed a protest with the Consul-General stating their residence was bombarded with grape and canister, shattering the doors and windows, on March 21, while occupied by their families only. Two small children were in the house at the time. No insurgents were present. The troops looted the wardrobes and jewelry and money which were in the house. Workmen were searched, and twelve laborers were treated the same as prisoners of war and a summary court-martial ordered. Ferrar claims damages.

General Bernal, commanding the troop, made an official report the next day, describing a brilliant victory and dislodging the enemy and capturing twelve prisoners on the Estrella plantation.

Domingo Betarte, a French citizen and owner of the Oyate estate, has arrived here and filed a claim with the French Consul for the destruction of his property by Spanish troops. He describes the killing of thirteen employes as previously reported. He says Durate, manager of the estate, was shot down while wrapped in the French flag. Another Frenchman named Drake, owner of the Saratoga estate, has filed a protest, claiming Colonel Molina threatened to burn the buildings and shoot all on the estate in case Drake failed immediately to notify him when rebel bands passed near the plantation.

A mob of 200 persons followed twenty prisoners through the streets of Havana Wednesday. The pinioned men were struck, kicked and stoned. General Ahumada dispersed the mob.

Yesterday 106 prisoners arrived from Sagua. Weyler has ordered all stores more than 200 meters distant from towns and hamlets closed and goods removed. Rappeleye, correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, was expelled by order of General Weyler Thursday, on the ground that his presence here was prejudicial to the Government, his articles criticizing the troops and volunteers and army operations creating a wrong impression abroad. Rappeleye observed all the rules and regulations while here, apparently incurring displeasure entirely by treating the war from an American rather than a Spanish standpoint. J. FRANK CLARK.

Raid on the Bucket-Shops.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 28.—William

Skakel's bucket-shops which were raided two days ago were again attacked by the police to-day. Four places were raided and everybody in sight was arrested. Two hundred men, including clerks and patrons, were given a ride to the Central police station where Skakel signed bonds for their appearance in court Monday. Skakel claims that he is being persecuted. He practically admits that he is running a bucket-shop, but not a gambling-house. He says that he will at once enter suit against the Civic Federation for \$100,000 damages.

NEW TO-DAY.

Good Health Good Humor

It isn't much trouble for a really healthy man to be good humored. Jollity and exuberant health are a proverbial combination. The hearty man who is always laughing doesn't have any trouble with his digestion. It has been said that laughing makes people healthy. The truth is that health makes people laugh.

There isn't any other thing so essential to health as regularity in the action of the bowels. Most all sickness starts with some derangement of the digestive functions. Good digestion means good, pure blood, and that means strength. Once let the bowels become clogged with refuse matter, and the whole system is damaged. Impure, poisonous matter gets into the blood and plants