CUBANS CAPTURE A SPANISH TRAIN

Seventeen Officers Are Made Prisoners and One Is Hanged.

The Unlucky One a Native of the Island and a Traitor to the Cause.

Sharp Lookout for General Fondelieu, Whose Head Must Pay for His Many Crimes.

KEY WEST, FLA., Jan. 20.—Passengers by the steamer Olivette to-night report that the insurgents near Arranguren last Saturday night stopped the train bound from Regla to Guanabacoa and made prisoners of seventeen Spanish officers, one of which was a Cuban. They carried them to Jaruco, where they hanged the Cuban, and after three days liberated the Spaniards.

The Spaniards are loud in their praise of the treatment accorded them by their captors, whom they claim treated them as guests and not as prisoners.

The insurgents were on the lookout for General Fondelieu, the assassin who was reported to be a passenger on that train. They were, however, disappointed, as he had passed the day before. The insurgents will make short shrift of this officer if he should fall into their hands, on account of the many murders he has committed recently in Guanabacoa.

Weyler left Havana yesterday to join the Spanish column operating near Havana.

Eighty-five pacificos were made prisoners in Guanabacoa yesterday.

CUBAN WOMEN MALTREATED.

Shocking Methods Adopted by Weyler in His Desperation.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A Sun special from Washington says: Senor Quesada, Charge d'Affaires of the Cuban legation in this city, says he has received authoritative information that General Weyler is following the tactics that he employed in the last Cuban war, when he inflicted all sorts of indignities upon Cubans. Senor Quesada asserts that Weyler has the idea that by seizing and throwing into prison the female relatives of Cuban leaders he can compel those leaders to sue for peace. Acting under his orders, Avecilla, the Governor of Puerto Principe, has arrested four of the most prominent ladies in Cuba. Quesada said this afternoon:

"These ladies, who are the peers of any women on earth, were dragged through the streets of Puerto Principe by Spanish soldiers as if they were common criminals, and were thrown into prison. There is not a hole in the lowest slums of an American city half so filthy or vile as a Spanish prison. The ladies were placed in an apartment with disorderly women, who had evidently been arrested in advance for the purpose of making the indignity visited upon the ladies all the more outrageous.

"From this you can see what Weyler means by his alleged policy of pacification. And this outrage is, we are informed, only the beginning of a general arrest of every decent woman in the Cuban cities now under Spanish control who is either a relative of a Cuban patriot or who is known or suspected or suspected of cherishing sympathy for the Cuban cause.

"Can any one imagine for a moment," continued Quesada, "that men with a drop of honorable blood in their veins will submit to any proposals or overtures from a nation like Spain, which makes war upon her women? Instead of bringing our leaders submissive to Spain's feet, Weyler's present policy will make them all the more earnest and vigorous in their efforts for freedom.

"And our women would rise themselves and denounce our leaders were they to allow the indignities visited upon them to weaken the determination to wrest their homes and liberties from Spanish control. I hope American men who have mothers and wives and sisters will ponder and think over these terrible things and consider whether such a thing should be allowed at the very doors of the country."

When questioned as to the blowing up of the Spanish gunboat Relampago, Senor Quesada said: "That is the best answer yet given to all the rumors regarding propositions for home rule that have been alleged to emanate from the Cuban leaders."

CANOVAS MAY RESIGN.

Discouraged at Weyler's Failure to Crush the Revolution.

LONDON, ENG., Jan. 20.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that it is reported there that Senor Canavos del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, has stated to his friends that if General Weyler does not succeed in crushing the revolution in Cuba by the time the rainy season sets in he (Canovas) will resign.

The writer of the dispatch adds that negotiations were being carried on between Washington and Spain for a settlement when the Premier was amazed and dismayed by a dispatch from Washington intimating that Secretary Olney had not time to settle the war and would leave it for the administration of President McKinley.

HENRY DELGADO'S DEATH.

Due to Exposure and Cruel Treatment in Cuban Prisons.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The death of Henry Delgado, which is announced in a Havana dispatch received at the State Department at Washington today, was primarily due to exposure immediately after he landed in Cuba. He tramped nearly 300 miles through the hilly country around Pinar del Rio and became so thoroughly exhausted that he was taken down with fever.

He sought refuge in one of the huts which the insurgents used as field hospitals, where he was captured by the Spaniards under command of General Melguizo. The Spanish general gave orders that the correspondent should be killed on the spot, as two of his companions had been. He discovered the identity of the sick man, and fearing further complications with the United States Government—as he was the same soldier who assaulted the venerable Jose Delgado, which has resulted in a claim against the Spanish Government—the prisoner's life was spared.

He was sent to Havana with word that he might possibly be Piero Delgado, one of Maceo's lieutenants, for whom a reward of $5000 had been offered. The young man was sent to San Ambrosia Hospital, where he developed an abscess of the liver, and it was decided that the operation of laparatomy would have to be performed as a last resort to save his life. The operation was performed, and though Delgado survived several days, he succumbed as a result of the fever.

Mr. Delgado was born in this city and lived nearly all his life here in Brooklyn. He was educated in the Carlisle Institute. He married Miss Granger of Hudson, N. Y., some years ago. His widow is now in New York. They have one child. C. B. Grone, a brother-in-law of Delgado, will see that the body is embalmed and sent to New York.

SINKING OF THE RELAMPAGO.

Cubans Rejoicing Over the Destruction of the Spanish Gunboat.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Glad tiding to Cubans in this city were those which yesterday announced the sinking of the Spanish gunboat Relampago by means of a torpedo while the ship was hurrying to the assistance of the garrison of Fort Guamo, on the Cuato River, the most important inland waterway of the island.

Three weeks ago a letter was received in this city in which the writer said that the delay in beginning war upon Spain's patrol fleet was due to the blunder of those who shipped the wire and the generator of electricity to be used in exploding torpedoes. The mistake had been rectified, and that the material reached its destination safely is proved by the destruction of the Relampago on Saturday of last week.

A gentleman who knows the electrician who accomplished the first marine victory for Cuba libre said last night:

"The man under whose supervision the insurgents have begun war on Spain's gunboats is thoroughly proficient in electrical engineering, and I believe this new departure will result in the loss of many more of Spain's gunboats."

"Do you believe that torpedoes can be placed in waters adjacent to Havana?"

"That will not be attempted. The field of operations is sufficiently broad without attempting what would be foolish. The torpedo service will devote its energy exclusively to rivers navigated by the Spanish gunboats and to the unprotected anchorages to which they retreat at night. There are more than forty war vessels of different kinds in Cuban waters. They are seldom in Havana harbor. They will be easy game when once our torpedo service has become in a degree perfected. I shall be disappointed if we do not hear of other successful attacks upon Spain's fleet within the coming fortnight."

SMALLPOX AND MALARIA.

Alarming Conditions in Cuba That Menace This Country.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Advices to the Sun from Havana say: There are 2063 cases of smallpox in Havana. At Guanajay, in Pinar del Rey province, which has only 10,000 inhabitants, there are 4067 cases. Smallpox and malaria are also ravaging the country, and it may be safely said that the sanitary condition of Cuba is far a greater danger to the United States than the much-feared bubonic plague of India. Cuba is close to our coasts and there is daily communication between the island and the mainland.

At the end of March the depressing warm weather begins here, and then diseases of a contagious nature spread twice as fast as during the winter. Cuba is now a focus of diseases and may become a source of danger to the whole world.

The smallpox was introduced here by the 200,000 soldiers from Spain. The Spanish common people are not cleanly in their habits, and, moreover, they come to Cuba crowded by thousands in the dirty steamers of the Campania Trans-Atlantica, in which no well-bred American would travel if he could possibly help it. Under such conditions, these soldiers land in this city, where there is no sewerage system.

There is no hope of improvement in this state of things under Spanish domination. The municipal laws do not allow the city councils to take any steps in the matter without authorization from the captain general, who must affix his signature to any loan raised for sanitary works, and, furthermore, the municipalities are all in the hands of Spaniards, most of whom have not the least notion of hygienic requirements.

CALIFORNIA'S SYMPATHY.

Two Joint Resolutions Reported to the Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 20.—The following joint resolution was to-day reported by the Assembly Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, That while we extend our warmest sympathy to the Cubans in their heroic struggle for independence we deem it inopportune at this time to offer advice to the Federal Government as to the treatment of a grave National question, but have full confidence that the National administration will deal with it in a manner which will not only secure the desired end, but reflect honor and credit on the United States.

Assemblyman Dryden reported a substitute as a minority report as follows:

WHEREAS, The inhabitants of Cuba have for years been struggling to achieve national independence and to secure the free exercise of those inalienable rights to which all men are entitled under the laws of God and nature; and, whereas, under the principles which underlie the doctrine of human rights we recognize our duty as American citizens to extend sympathy and aid, if need be, to all who oppose despotic oppression and strive to establish a republican form of government in the western hemisphere; and, whereas, the methods of warfare which have been and now are being carried on for the suppression of the Cubans are contrary to the established usage of war and a stigma upon the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate concurring therein, that we favor the recognition by the Government of the United States of the rights of the Cubans as belligerents.

Resolved, That the chief clerk of this Assembly transmit copies of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of California.

Both resolutions were ordered transmitted to the printer.

Corbett Finds a Giant.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—James J. Corbett, when he appears here next week, will have a new and interesting partner. He is William Ruhlins, a 24-year-old giant, who is 7 feet 5 inches tall and weighs 240 pounds.

His home is at Akron, Ohio. He attracted Corbett's attention when walking the streets at Toledo. Ruhlins is a first-class wrestler and all-around athlete, and had been chosen as McVey's assistant in the training of the champion for his fight with Fitzsimmons. He is now with Corbett's company as a personal follower, and only occasionally takes light parts in the play.

John L.'s Condition Improved.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Jan. 20.—John L. Sullivan, ex-champion pugilist, who is quite ill with tonsilitis, was better this morning.

TURPIE RESUMES HIS ARGUMENT

Explains His Antagonism to the Nicaragua Canal Measure.

Says Congress Should Not Loan $100,000,000 on Peter Funk Security.

"An Unreasonable Demand, an Irrational Request and a Lunatic Proposition."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—In the Senate to-day Perkins (R.) of California introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to collect statistics on mines and mining. Referred.

Hill (D.) of New York, on behalf of his colleague (Murphy), asked unanimous consent to have the New York Custom-house bill taken up and put on its passage. There was but one slight objection, by Pettigrew (Sil.) of South Dakota, to Hill's request and the bill was taken up and passed.

The bill as passed appoints five citizens of New York City as building commissioners at $5000 a year. The building is to be on the present Custom-house site. The Secretary of the Treasury is to lease suitable premises for the temporary custom-house, $250,000 being appropriated for rental for the first year. The entire cost of the building is not to exceed $5,000,000.

Morgan's bill as to the default on the part of the Pacific roads was permitted to go over without action.

The resolution heretofore offered by Pettigrew (Sil.) of South Dakota, calling on the Secretary of State for a copy of the proceedings of the commission on the divisional line between Venezuela and Guiana, was called up and Pettigrew discussed it. At the conclusion of Pettigrew's speech it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate joint resolution as to the laying of electric subways in the District of Columbia, on which Hill (D.) of New York had spoken at length yesterday, was taken up, and Faulkner (D.) of West Virginia, a member of the District committee, addressed the Senate, defending the action of the committee and denying the charges made against it yesterday by Hill. There were several short and rather angry dialogues between Senators Faulkner and Hill in the course of Faulkner's speech.

At 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid before the Senate the unfinished business—the Nicaragua canal bill—and Turpie (D.) of Indiana resumed his speech in opposition to it. He likened the provisions of the bill to the case of bogus mortgages and to the successful looting of credulous people by such means. The operation proposed in the pending bill, he said, differed from the bogus mortgage case only in the fact that the canal company on the face of the bill submitted to the Senate had no title to the lands which it proposed to surrender; that it had no interest in them and that it could not transfer them to any one. The company asked Congress, with its eyes open and knowing that the security was straw, to give it a hundred million dollars, guaranteeing payment by a lien on securities that were utterly without value—on "Peter Funk" securities.

Turpie asserted that through the failure of the company to complete within three years the connecting link known as the Managua canal it had already forfeited everything, had already surrendered everything; that it had either voluntarily or negligently given up and abandoned its concession. It had not even pretended to construct the Managua canal. No act of Congress could release the company from its obligation under the cession. It was an unreasonable demand, an irrational request, a thoroughly lunatic proposition, that Congress should guarantee the performance of the work, or should enter upon its construction, without having an estimate of the cost of the three principal items necessary to its prosecution—the Managua canal and the construction of two harbors.

After speaking for two hours, Turpie closed his remarks for the day, but declined to promise that he would finish his speech to-morrow, and the bill went over.

Chandler (R.) of New Hampshire asked and obtained unanimous consent to have the bill for representation of the United States at an international monetary conference with foreign countries taken up after the morning hour on Tuesday next.

The District appropriation bill and the provision as to the library of Congress was acted upon. The first amendment offered by the committee was an appropriation of $5000 for the salary of the librarian, who is to be appointed by the President, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing that the librarian shall make rules and regulations for the government of the library to be approved by the Library Committee. The amendment was approved.

Another important amendment by the committee was the insertion of an item appointing a custodian of the building and grounds at a salary of $5000 and appropriating $46,440 for the custody and care of the building and grounds. Other amendments in relation to the library were agreed to, and after Call (D.) of Florida had argued against the policy of leaving to the President the appointment of the librarian and superintendent, the bill was passed.

A joint resolution, authorizing the Smithsonian Institution to participate in the exhibition of gas apparatus in Madison-square Garden, New York City, from January 27 to February 26, offered by Bryce (D.) of Ohio, was passed, and the Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Interesting Debate Over the Lost-Tucker Contest for a Seat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a bill authorizing the Cairo and Tennessee River Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers in Kentucky, with Senate amendments, which were concurred in.

Under the call of committees, the Senate resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to pension telegraph operators in the army during the war, or giving representatives of deceased operators' certificates setting forth their term and condition of service was considered and passed.

The House bill to reduce from 10 to 15 cents per folio of 100 words the fees of the Land Office for taking depositions in contests, and reducing the fees of land offices in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States to the same as are paid officers of the same classes in other States (which are now 50 per cent higher), was passed. The same bill practically was passed at the last session, and was vetoed by the President.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the contested election case of Yost vs. Tucker for the seat in the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Tenth district of Virginia. The majority of the committee reported in favor of Tucker. Walker (R.) of Pennsylvania and Burrows (D.) of Michigan dissented and recommended the seating of Yost. The question at issue was as to the counting of certain imperfectly marked ballots. The election was the first one held under the Walton Australian ballot law of Virginia.

Codding (R.) of Pennsylvania made the first speech in favor of the committee's report. Codding was followed by the contestant, Representative-elect Yost, who in concluding a fervent appeal for justice said:

"The stigma of foul elections has disgraced and debased the South for years; its yearly influence has paralyzed the public conscience; but now, thank God, in Virginia at least, the shock of this election has roused the people from their stupor.

"The fear of negro rule has disappeared, but despite the scourge of public opinion the guilty tricksters still dare to bring their infamy to the doors of Congress. If you accept the result of their machinations you prove their methods and give them fresh license."

Jenkins (R.) of Wisconsin said that he and three other Republican members of the Election Committee had come to the conclusion that the contestee (Tucker) was entitled to retain his seat, and this conclusion he intended to defend and maintain even if afterward he was called a Massachusetts mugwump. [Laughter.]

Grosvenor (R.) of Ohio spoke for Yost. He argued that the House was not to be circumscribed in the exercise of its right to inquire into the election of its members by a State statute. He stated that the case was full of fraud, despite the statements to the contrary, and he appealed to members not to sustain it by their votes. If they did they should never again prate of the lack of purity of elections in the South. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause on the part of his Republican colleagues.

Daniel (R.) of New York, chairman of Elections Committee 1, made a strictly legal argument to sustain the conclusions of the minority of the committee that the House was justified in using the ballot to determine the intention of the voter, notwithstanding the requirements of the State law.

At the conclusion of Daniel's speech the election case was temporarily set aside, and Hull (R.) of Iowa reported a partial agreement of the conferees on the army appropriation bill. It was agreed to, and the House insisted upon its disagreement to the Senate amendments still in dispute.

It was agreed that a vote on the contested election case be taken at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow.

At 5:05 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

SENDS BUT FOUR NOTES.

Secretary Olney's Response to the Senate's Demand for Arbitration Treaty Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—In his confidential message to the Senate transmitting the correspondence in connection with the general treaty of arbitration, Secretary Olney sends but four notes, and he says that this is all the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relating to the general treaty of arbitration. He adds also that no correspondence "in regard to the treaty has taken place with other powers."

Although the correspondence was sent to the Senate with the seal of secrecy and is carefully guarded by the committee, it can be authoritatively stated that there is no need for Mr. Olney's solicitude in this respect. Every one of the four notes transmitted to the Senate has been given to the public in these dispatches, at least in substance.

The first of the quartet is Lord Salisbury's note to Sir Julian Pauncefote of March 5, 1896, in which, in connection with the Venezuelan question, he reopens the subject of a foreign treaty and submits six heads for a treaty.

Then follows Mr. Olney's note of April 11, 1896, in reply to which he rejects articles IV and V of the proposed treaty, and substitutes a new article IV, which in its essential points agrees with that article in the treaty before the Senate.

On May 18 Lord Salisbury, replying to Sir Julian, says after some reference to Venezuela and other questions that might be brought under a general treaty of arbitration:

In this view I am pleased to observe that I agree with Mr. Olney, because I hold that in discussing the safeguards by which a general system of arbitration should be sanctioned it is important to bear in mind that any system adopted between our two nations ought to be such as can in principle be applied if necessary to their relations with other civilized countries.

Touching upon that article of the treaty with respect to the mode of dealing with territorial claims, it was apparent in this note that the two Governments were still apart. Mr. Olney insisted that every claim to territory against another should go, as of right, before a tribunal of arbitration, save in certain cases, solemnly declared by the Legislature of each country to involve the National honor and integrity, and such dispute shall be final and irrevocably decided without reservation of any further powers to either party to interfere.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

The President Signs a Bill of the Utmost Interest to Masters and Pilots in Large Harbors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—President Cleveland to-day signed a bill which is of the utmost interest to masters of all vessels in large harbors. It is the bill providing that all vessels requiring engineers and pilots above fifteen tons burden, carrying freight or passengers for hire and propelled by gas, fluid, naphtha, or electric motors, shall be made subject to all Federal laws relating to the inspection of hulls and boilers and providing that all such vessels shall be made to conform to all Federal laws relating to the regulations of steam vessels passing each other, and to such further relations regarding fog signals, lights, steering and sailing rules as the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels shall deem necessary.

This new law will be welcomed by the masters and pilots of all vessels coming into or leaving large ports like San Francisco. Heretofore steam or naphtha launches, such as this bill now affects, have been practically "free launches" entirely exempt from all duties or laws, and subject apparently to the whim of the man who was in command. They were constant sources of danger both to themselves and to larger vessels which they met, and pilots and masters have for a long time been endeavoring to bring about some legislation which will fasten upon these little craft responsibilities equal to those now borne by large vessels. The law goes into effect at once.

DIGNIFYING THE FLAG.

Bill Introduced in New York Senate to Prevent Its Improper Use.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Senate to-day passed Senator Lexow's resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and four Assemblymen to investigate trusts and report remedial legislation. The resolution now goes to the Assembly for concurrence.

Senator Grady to-day introduced a bill which is intended to prevent the desecration, mutilation or improper use of United States or State flags. The introduction was brought about by the use of the American flag by the Republicans during the recent campaign. The penalty fixed is a year's imprisonment or a fine of $250, or both.

HAWAII'S HOPE IS IN CONGRESS

Monthly Meetings of the Annexation Club at Honolulu.

Immediate Assistance Not Expected From President McKinley.

Contract Labor to Be Abolished in Hawaii—Population of Honolulu Is About 30,000.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, Jan. 13.—The first of a series of meetings under the auspices of the Annexation Club was held in the drill-shed last evening. Important speeches bearing on the annexation question were made by Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs; L. A. Thurston, ex-Hawaiian Minister at Washington; Senator McCandless and Representative Robertson of the Hawaiian Legislature; P. C. Jones, ex-Minister of Finance, and others.

President Dole, Attorney-General Smith and all the leading Government officials were present, together with about 400 leading men of the city.

The gathering was in no sense a mass-meeting, but only a called meeting of the club, which has about 2000 names on its membership roll. Minister Cooper said:

The attitude of the Government has been and still is annexation to the United States of America.

While in the United States recently I had the opportunity of hearing much that is encouraging to those who believe in annexation. First of all, it is not likely that the question will become a party issue; the proposition will be advocated by Republicans and Democrats alike, while opponents will be found in the ranks of both parties. The question is likely to be heard upon its merits. There seems no desire to recede from the Senate resolution of 1893.

The division of opinion comes upon the question of annexation or the maintenance of the present status. The lines seem to be more sharply drawn upon this question than ever before.

The fact that we have shown ourselves capable of self-government has strengthened our position to a large extent. Although the danger has been that some might consider it best to let well enough alone, yet the more general view is that the question should not be left any longer in abeyance and has finally settled in favor of annexation.

While many of the opponents of annexation in the United States have based their opposition upon the policy of the Government heretofore, that no territory should be acquired which is not a part of the American continent, many now say that they consider that an exception to this rule should be made in the case of Hawaii. The reason for this is that Hawaii has become too important a factor in controlling the commerce of the Pacific to be left where it might go under the control of another power.

The occupation of Pearl Harbor is considered by those who favor a progressive foreign policy to be essential. Annexation is now a question of business, not of sentiment.

It is most likely that a special session of Congress will be called soon after the inauguration of the new President and annexation brought forward.

Senator McCandless made an important announcement, which foreshadows important legislation. He said:

Sugar men oppose annexation on account of contract labor. I wish to say as a member of the Hawaiian Senate, gentlemen, that in the next session of that body the contract law will be repealed, and from that time we will have free labor on the plan of American institutions and American industries. [Tremendous applause.] When this has been accomplished I do not see how any sugar man can oppose annexation. The question has been asked, "What will annexation do for the Hawaiian?" This much: The Hawaiians have never been taught what Americans term self-respect, and what is called by the modern schoolmaster "character-building." The Hawaiians are treated as children to-day, precisely as they were three-quarters of a century ago. We meet them and if the man strikes our fancy and asks for it we will give him a quarter, and he goes off and buys a meal. No man who has learned what self-respect is will receive money unless he has earned it or gives an equivalent. The Hawaiian is not to be blamed for this; he has never yet been taught differently, but with the infusion of new blood which will follow annexation the rising generation will learn it by contact.

President Hon. L. A. Thurston said:

If any one class in this country needs annexation it is the sugar-planters. The United States treasury is in need of $30,000,000 to meet an annual deficit. Protection to sugar is bound to be in the tariff. A bounty will not do, because it takes money out of the treasury. The sugar-planter in Hawaii to-day is like a man driving along the brink of a precipice. We had a reciprocity treaty which expired in 1894. It has been liable ever since to terminate at one year's notice from either side.

According to the report of the superintendent of the census, made public today, the population of Honolulu by nationalities is: Americans 2074, British 1308, Germans 578, French 69, Norwegians 179, Portuguese 3833, other races 366, Japanese 2381, Chinese 7693, South Sea Islanders 63, Hawaiians 7918, part Hawaiians 3468; total 29,830.

DESPERATE RIOT IN HUNGARY.

Troops Fire Upon Striking Rolling-Mill Employes, Killing Eight and Wounding Many.

LONDON, ENG., Jan. 20.—The representative of the United Associated Presses in Vienna telegraphs that the employes of the rolling-mill in Annia, Hungary, becoming discontented with the new scale of wages, to-day became riotous and made and attack on the Prefect of Arms, who had been sent to restore order, and a desperate fight ensued.

The officer in charge of the gendarmes, becoming convinced that his force was not sufficient to quell the riots by other means, finally gave the order to fire upon the mob. As a result twenty of the rioters were seriously injured. A number of officers were also seriously injured during the melee.

A dispatch to the Central News says that eight of the rioters were killed and many were injured in the fight.

TO CELEBRATE ARBITRATION.

A Meeting Held in England to Make Suitable Arrangements.

LONDON, ENG., Jan. 20.—A meeting was held in Birmingham to-day to perfect arrangements for a suitable celebration of the signing of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Among the speakers was G. F. Parker, United States Consul at Birmingham, who said that the treaty would undoubtedly be ratified by the United States Senate and that the people of both countries in the meantime must be patient. Mr. Parker said he had recently made a tour of thirteen of the American States, and had not in the course of his travels seen a single trace of anti-British feeling.

The American Liner Paris Disabled.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, Jan. 20.—The White Star line steamer Majestic, which arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning, reports that when she was 100 miles out from Sandy Hook she exchanged signals with the American line steamer Paris, for Southampton, from New York, with only one of her engines working.

PROSPECTIVE NAVAL CHANGES.

Captain Howison of the Oregon About to Be Made a Rear Admiral—His Probable Successor.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A Herald special from Washington says: Nine officers who are now in command of ships will be detached within the next few months and given shore duty. The most important command that will become vacant is the battle-ship Oregon. Captain H. L. Howison, who now commands her, is No. 1 on the list of captains and will be promoted to flag rank when Rear Admiral J. G. Walker retires in March.

He will be detached a few days before his promotion. It has not yet been decided where he will then be stationed. His friends are anxious that he should succeed Rear Admiral Beardslee in command of Pacific station, but Commodore George Dewey, it is understood, has practically been promised that assignment, and Commodore Howison will probably have to take a shore station until a sea billet becomes vacant. The officer most prominently mentioned to succeed Captain Howison in command of the Oregon is Captain A. S. Barker.

BRYAN FETED IN TEXAS.

Received by a Hundred Houston Ladies and Banqueted.

HOUSTON, TEX., Jan. 20.—Hon. W. J. Bryan, late Presidential candidate, who arrived here last evening, was driven to the residence of Congressman C. I. Hutchinson, where 100 ladies received him, and then to the residence of Mrs. Bettie Bryan, who, although a namesake, is no relation to the Nebraskan, where another reception was held. At 2:30 o'clock Mr. Bryan was escorted by Mayor Rice from his quarters at the Bristol to the Capitol Hotel, where a banquet was given in his honor, a big crowd in front being eluded by using the back door.

Chicago Judge Refuses Money.

CHICAGO ILL., Jan. 20.—Charles H. Rathman, the billiard hall proprietor, was sentenced to jail for sixty days to-day by Judge Freeman for sending his Honor $100, and his case will be taken before the Grand Jury. The judge sentenced him for contempt of court in sending a letter as well as the money which the Judge said was sent to bribe the court in Rathman's forthcoming divorce suit brought by his wife.

New Officers of Civil Engineers' Society.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The American Society of Civil Engineers began its forty-fourth annual meeting here today. The election of officers resulted as follows: President (to serve one year), Benjamin Morgan Harrod, New Orleans; vice-presidents (two years), George Henry Mendell, San Francisco, and John Findley Wallace, Chicago; treasurer (one year), John Thompson, New York; directors (three years)—Rudolph Herring, New York; James Owen, Newark, N. J.; Henry Grant Morse, Wilmington, Del.; Henry Stevens Haines, Atlanta, Ga.; Lorenzo M. Johnson, Eagle Pass, Texas.

In Danger of Being Lynched.

LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 20.—At Jackson, Ky., the examination of Jacob Neace and John Farler for the murder of Deputy United States Marshal Bird was concluded this morning.

The prisoners were held over to the United States Court without bail. They will be taken to Louisville to-morrow morning if they are not lynched to-night. Feeling is running high against them.

Ice Gorge and High Water.

MUSKEGON, MICH., Jan. 20.—The damage by the ice gorge on the Muskegon River continues. Beans Island, nine miles up the stream, is covered by ice and water. The damage is great. The Muskegon River is now from four to five feet above its usual height. It fell only one inch last night.

Union Pacific Foreclosure.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company will meet at 11 A. M. next Friday for the purpose, it is said, of recommending a plan of foreclosure.

New York Murderer Electrocuted.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 20.—John Hoch was electrocuted at 12:08 P. M. to-day for the murder of Minnie Ingersoll at Marlinsburg, near Lowville, Lewis County, July 10, 1895.

LYNCHERS FIND THREE VICTIMS

A Mob Lets Wrangling Negroes Fight, Then Hangs Every One.

First Decided to Burn Them Alive, but Rope and Bullets Prevailed.

Ghastly Night's Work in the Rain of Two Hundred Avengers in Louisiana.

AMITE CITY, LA., Jan. 20.—Three negro murderers, John Johnson, Arch Joiner and Gus Williams, were taken from jail and lynched by a mob in this place about 3 o'clock this morning.

Johnson and Joiner, according to the confession of the former, were guilty of the murder of five members of the Cotton family some time ago. Williams was awaiting trial for murdering his wife.

Early in the night, when it became known that John Johnson and Arch Joiner, charged with the Cotton family murders, would be lynched, groups of strangers from every section of this and adjoining parishes began to arrive. They held low conversations on the street corners. The night was a most miserable one, rainy and gloomy.

About 9 o'clock there were perhaps 250 people on the street, when suddenly some 150 men on horses galloped up to the jail, and having found the deputy who had charge, forced him to open the jail door and also open the steel cages. They then took from the cages the three colored men. The mob made no hostile demonstrations. After procuring their men they held a short consultation and decided to hang Gus Williams to an oak tree near the negro church, on the outer edge of town. A rope was quickly adjusted over a large limb with one end around Williams' neck. Williams was made to get on a horse. The horse was struck with a whip and jumped from under Williams. His neck was broken and his body was jerked down.

Williams disposed of, the crowd started on the long march to John Cotton's house, where the murders were committed. The distance traveled was twelve miles, through a heavy rain. There were nearly 200 in the crowd during the march. Arch Joiner prayed a great deal, but Johnson was quiet and sullen.

After four hours the Cotton residence was reached, and all dismounted. Joiner made a desperate break for liberty, but was captured before he had gone very far.

Joiner and Johnson began cursing each other, and asked permission from the crowd to settle their dispute in prize-ring style, which was granted.

The fight lasted about five minutes. Johnson, although the smaller man, had considerably the best of the fight when they separated.

They were then taken into the Cotton house and efforts were made to get a full confession from them. John Johnston stuck to his former statement that Arch Joiner was the man who committed the murders.

Joiner stoutly maintained his innocence for a while, but finally confessed that he killed Mrs. John Cotton, Miss Agnes Miller and Miss Lizzie Miller. A discussion then arose as to the best way to dispose of the murderers.

Some were in favor of burning them, and fires were made for that purpose; but better judgment prevailed, and it was finally decided to hang them. This was done, and their bodies riddled with bullets. It was Arch Joiner's earnest request that he be shot to death, and this was decided upon as the mode of death to be meted out to Joiner; but at the last moment, after the fire had been started, it was urged that he be hanged, as Gus Williams had been. They were taken a half-mile from the Cotton residence and strung up. They both implicated two other negroes. All is quiet now.

Death of Mme. Carnot.

PARIS, FRANCE, Jan. 20.—Madame Carnot, the mother of the late President, is dead.

NEW TO-DAY.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

For days our store has been crowded with buyers, eagerly snapping up these bargains. We were overstocked in many lines and propose to sell everything at 1-3 to 1-2 value.

Infants' Mocassins, sizes 0 to 3, Reduced from.....50c to 20c
Infants' Fine Kid, button, sizes 2 to 6. Reduced from.....75c to 45c
Child's Fine Kid, cloth top, button, hand-turned, spring heel, patent leather tips, sizes 5 to 8. Reduced from.....$1.25 to 85c
Child's Kid, button, patent leather tips, spring heel, sizes 6 to 7½. Reduced from.....$1.25 to 90c
Sizes 8 to 10½. Reduced to..... $1.00
Misses' Fine Kid, button, patent leather tip, spring heel, sizes 11 to 2. Reduced from.....$1.75 to $1.20
Ladies' Red and Black Satin Romeos. Reduced from.....$2.50 to $1.45
Ladies' Fur-bound Romeos. Reduced from.....$1.50 to $1.00
Ladies' Tan Kid Fur-bound Juliets. Reduced from..$2.50 to $1.50

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CLEARANCE SHOE SALE.

We need the room—it will be our loss—but your gain. Come early. There are many big bargains, and you want the best.

Ladies' Felt Slippers, felt soles. Reduced from.....$1.00 to 50c
Ladies' Felt Laced Shoes, felt soles. Reduced from..$1.50 to 75c
Ladies' Fine Glace Kid Laced Shoes, pointed toe and tip. Reduced from..$2.50 to $1.55
Ladies' Fine Glace Kid, button, pointed toe and tip. Reduced from.....$2.50 to $1.50
Boys' Calf Button, all sizes up to No. 6. Reduced from $2.00 to $1.15
Men's Calf, lace and Congress. Reduced from.....$2.50 to $1.50
Men's Calf, cork sole, lace and Congress. Reduced from.....$3.50 to $2.45
Buckingham & Hecht's $4 Calf Cork-sole, Congress and Lace Shoes. Reduced to..... $3.25
Men's $7 Patent-leather, hand-sewed and Congress, plain narrow square toe. Reduced to..... $4.60
Men's $3 Tan Shoes, lace or Congress, left over from last season. Reduced to..... $2.10

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