

NOT A FRIEND

On Either Side of Congress Has Secretary Morton.

HE IS EVEN MORE UNPOPULAR Than the President Himself With Both the Parties.

MOST SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT

Oecons in the House—A Cabinet Officer Whose Course Has Placed Him in Contempt—Senator Davis Delivers an Able Speech in Support of the Monroe Doctrine—He Speaks to Full Galleries and a Good Attendance of Senators—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The agricultural appropriation bill occupied the attention of the house to-day. A great deal of criticism of Secretary Morton was indulged in on both sides of the political aisle, but, as on Saturday, no one arose to his defense. At last Mr. Pearson, of North Carolina, arose and asked if there was not some member, Democrat, Populist or Republican, who would raise a voice in his defense. He was greeted with a chorus of "noes" from all sides of the house.

The omission in the bill of a provision for a chief clerk of the bureau of animal industry at a salary of \$2,000, which was made upon the secretary's recommendation, led to the insinuation that the secretary wanted to legislate out of office P. F. Lusk, a free silver Democrat from Missouri, the present incumbent, who was appointed on the recommendation of the Missouri senators, and it was intimated that Secretary Morton's action was an attempt to retaliate upon Senator Vest for the latter's attack upon him in the senate about two weeks ago.

An amendment was pending when the house adjourned making mandatory the execution of the provision in the bill for the distribution of seed. It is understood that Mr. Cousins, of Iowa, will to-morrow offer an amendment directing the secretary of the treasury to withhold the payment of Secretary Morton's salary until this provision was executed. An amendment appropriating \$42,360 for a new edition of the "horse book" was adopted. Before the bill was taken up the senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were non-concurred in and a bill was passed for the examination and classification of lands in the railroad grants in California.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Senator Davis Delivers an Eloquent Speech in Support of It in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The speech of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, supporting the resolution of which he is the author, enunciating the policy of the United States on the Monroe doctrine, was the event of to-day in the senate. There was added interest and significance in Mr. Davis' utterance as his resolution, which is the sentiment of the senate committee on foreign relations, of which he is a member. The public interest in the subject was evidenced by crowded galleries, the attendance being greater than at any time since the vote on the silver bond bill.

Mr. Davis spoke for two hours, and was accorded close attention throughout. The language was temperate and conservative, and was not the radical utterance some had anticipated. Mr. Davis spoke with gratification of the reports coming from across the Atlantic in relation to the sentiment of the Venezuelan people, which he is likely to be effected, yet the senator declared with emphasis that the American people would never endorse a settlement based on concessions of any feature of the Monroe doctrine. While minimizing the possibility of a world war, the senator said that a firm and explicit announcement of our policy to resist European encroachments would give the surest guaranty of peace.

Mr. Davis' Speech.

"It is a matter of common observation," said Mr. Davis in beginning, "that each year our foreign relations become in difficulty, complexity and importance. This results from the growth of our nation and to the tendency of the times to bring together nations in social and commercial intercourse." It was this tendency, said the senator, which explains the action of the United States in the Venezuelan case. It was this tendency which explains the action of the United States in the Venezuelan case. It was this tendency which explains the action of the United States in the Venezuelan case.

Below Zero in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A cold wave of unusual severity has spread over this section. In this city the mercury indicated 6.04 degrees below zero at 5 o'clock this morning, the coldest recorded here since the establishment of the weather bureau. At Seneca falls the lowest ever recorded there. At Geneva the fall since Saturday noon was 60 degrees, being 18 below zero to-day. Boston and other New England points also report very cold weather.

The Cold in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 17.—During the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock this morning, the temperature dropped twenty-five degrees. At the latter hour the mercury at the weather bureau office registered 4 below. Reports from various points in Northern Ohio show that extremely cold weather prevails, ranging from 2 to 8 below, and that much suffering exists as a result of the sudden fall in temperature.

doctrine is not based on any canon of international law, and the senator insisted that the right resided in any nation to interfere in the affairs of another state when conditions arose dangerous to its peace and safety. This was a recognized principle of international law, upheld by eminent English authorities from whom the senator quoted.

Turning up the islands of Cuba and Hawaii, Mr. Davis showed the consistent and persistent course of the United States in applying the spirit of the doctrine to those islands. It had been invoked in the case of Cuba whenever England or France had sought a foothold there.

The rest of the day was given to the military academy appropriation which was under discussion when the senate adjourned.

The opposition of Mr. Vilas to increase the credit appointments by two from each state, an aggregate of 30, brought out much debate, the prevailing sentiment being favorable to the increase.

When the military academy appropriation bill was taken up, Mr. Vilas, (Dem., Wis.), offered an amendment increasing the number of cadet appointments by two at each state, an aggregate of ninety. This was supported by Mr. Vilas, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Elkins and Mr. Proctor.

Mr. Gordon, (Dem., Ga.), spoke eloquently of the need of a "citizen soldiery," and in this connection urged that the recent rumblings of war which were in the air should be met by the people as hoping and praying for peace between this country and Great Britain, but this would be more effective if it were backed by power.

In view of General Gordon's service during the civil war, his reference to his military training, "not in any such sense, but in the stern experience of the field," attracted marked attention. He spoke of the great conflict, the bloodiest in history and of the happy obliteration of its fierce animosities. As a matter of safety against foreign conflicts and domestic violence the military force of the country met with the senator's hearty approval.

The amendment was not disposed of when at 5:35 p. m. the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

BUSINESS PROBLEMS.

Report on the Bill for the Appointment of a Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Phillips bill for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital, has been reported to the house. Accompanying the bill is a long report which says among other things that the commission is designed also to benefit the business men. The disturbed condition of affairs has entailed great loss upon the business community.

The loss of \$34,000,000 in six years to the employers of labor as shown in tables presented by the report, it is said, but a fractional part of that sustained by transporters, merchants and others engaged in business pursuits. Business men have and will continue to suffer great depressions in value and increasing losses unless a better adjustment is made. Business men need and business interests require, the report concludes, a just and more satisfactory settlement of differences with those with whom they deal and upon whose labor and products successful business must depend. The better labor is protected in all its rights the better will be the security for earnings.

TERRELL SUCCEEDS

In Getting Fair Treatment for Missionary Knapp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The state department has received a report by cable from Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, in reference to the case of the American missionary, Knapp, who was arrested at Bitlis by the Turkish authorities on a charge of inciting a rebellion on the evidence of certain Armenians who are now in prison.

Mr. Terrell cables Secretary Olney that he has secured a suspension of proceedings against the missionary, and a safe conduct for him whenever the latter can be crossed to Constantinople, where the minister himself will examine into the case.

Mr. Knapp will bring with him three women and five children. When news of Knapp's arrest came to Mr. Terrell he demanded that he be admitted to the consulate, and that he be permitted to visit him, and his cablegram indicates that he has succeeded in his purpose of removing the case from the Turkish officials.

The All-Important Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary Carlisle has written to some of his friends in the Kentucky legislature a letter on the pending senatorial contest in that body. The letter was written and mailed this morning, but the contents will not be made public except through the parties to whom it was written.

A JOINT CONFERENCE

Of Three National Glass Unions to Gain Strength.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 17.—A consultation of the leaders of the three great glass workers' organizations was held at the office of President William J. Smith, of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, President Simon, of the Window Glass Workers' Association, and President Joseph D. Troch, of the National Green Bottle League, were present at the conference. "Deany" Hayes, vice president of the latter organization, and several other leading members were also in attendance.

The story that the object was to bring about a consolidation of all the three glass associations, which has been told so repeatedly, is denied. President Smith, of the Flint, said a reporter for the Chronicle-Telegraph, "We only met to devise ways and means to strengthen the three unions in the gas belt in Indiana. There are some non-union factories in all lines in the west, and we want everybody organized. There is nothing in the talk of amalgamating the three associations which has been sprung on the public for several years."

More Awful Scenes.

Just below her in another window hung a woman turning appealing glances to the crowd. The black smoke was pouring from the window, but as yet no flames were visible and the crowd yelled encouragingly to her to hold on, but a higher red flame reached out just then and licked her face and in an instant her body was rebounding from the pavement. She was Mrs. Foley, a woman who was picked up, was dead. On the same floor, hanging from another window was a woman and salvation in the shape of a ladder was almost within her grasp when her strength failed and she went whirling down to death. She was Mrs. Kane, a young woman, tall and slender like her mother and to her energy was due a great saving of life. At least a dozen women and girls were carried down the ladders or dragged out of the corridors, the officers and firemen going into the midst of the smoke and flames. The fire burned so fiercely by this time that no detailed search of the

FRIGHTFUL FIRE

At a Troy Shirt Factory, Filled With Sewing Girls.

CARELESS ACTION OF A BOY Causes a Fearful Panic and Loss of Twenty Lives.

INDESCRIBABLE SCENES OCCUR.

Women Leap From the Fifth and Sixth Stories of Building, and Are Dashed to Death or Terribly Injured—Three Hundred and Fifty Helpless Ones Caught by the Flames—Panic Prevents the Use of Fire Escapes—Brave Firemen Rescue Many.

The Dead Up to 11 O'clock.

Mrs. Margaret Carroll, jumped from window.

Mrs. Foley, jumped from window.

Mrs. Robert Kane, jumped from window.

Many more are thought to be in the ruins, and the death list may reach twenty.

The Injured.

Mamie Day, jumped and badly hurt.

Annette Harrington, badly burned.

Lillian Oatout, burned.

Mamie Rourke, burned.

Lillian Kreiger, burned and badly bruised.

James Quinn, under wall, will die.

Mrs. Johnston, badly burned, will die.

Frank Rosal, Italian, bruised by falling wall.

Policeman Burke, bruised by falling wall.

Policeman Watson, bruised by falling wall.

Fireman McGuire, bruised by falling wall.

Lottie Hull, severely burned.

Nellie Hull, badly bruised.

Missing and Probably Dead.

Mamie Danks.

Katie O'Connor.

Miss O'Neill.

Miss Herberscher.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—A small boy carelessly throwing a match into a pile of oily waste, a blasting mass of flames, 300 girls and women frenzied with fright, fighting for life as though the flames chased them with hungry tongues, was the beginning of a fire to-night that consumed thousands of dollars' worth of property and caused the destruction of many lives.

From the outside of the high building the first notice of impending disaster was the sight of a body of girls as they rushed out on the fire escapes from the windows, those who were more fortunate crowding out the entrance. Following them was a mass of smoke with flashes of hot flame in lurid streams. Then the mass of frenzied humanity, finding the egress too small for instant escape, began climbing over and over the fire escapes and bundles of clothing filled with writhing humanity dropped at the feet of the horrified passers-by. Within twenty minutes after the fire started there were three dead women laid upon the floor of an adjoining store and at least a dozen burned and injured girls and women taken to the hospital or to their homes.

Of the 350 girls and women in the building, it is presumed that at least a half dozen are in the ruins, for it is impossible to locate all, and the number, fixed at a late writing as twenty, may be exaggerated.

It was just thirty minutes before closing hours in Stethelmers & Co.'s shirt waist factory, on River street, and the 350 girls and women were working rapidly to finish up. In the cutting room, on the fifth floor, the 150 girls were closing up their day's assignment and for their lives to get away when the whistle blew. Lillie Kreiger, who was working near a machine, called to a small boy to light the gas over her work. The boy struck a match and threw the burning stub on the floor.

The Fire Starts.

It struck a pile of oily rags and in an instant the girl was enveloped in flames. With her clothes and hair burning she rushed to the window and in an instant the room became a struggling, shrieking mass of humanity, filling the hall and the streets. The fire was only a stray spark, jamming and pushing, tearing each other's clothes from their backs, turning in narrow corridors to find a sister or mother or friend, the number in the exits augmented every minute by those from the other floors, these girls and women, and the flames that seemed to grow to monstrous size.

With rare presence of mind, Policeman Farrell, who was on the street, seeing that in the panic a number were liable to jump, let down the awning over the entrance to the factory, and when two or three floors came flying down from the fifth and sixth stories, and bouncing from the awning, fell to the sidewalk.

Lillie Kreiger, over whose machine the fire started, was one of those. She struck the awning, fell on her back and bounced to her hands and knees on the walk. She got up and staggered about until the people helped her to her feet again. By this time nearly every window had a female form dangling from it and when the firemen arrived there was a human forest of women up.

At the center window on the sixth floor, a woman hanging by her hands was forced out by the flames licking her face. With a last shriek, she let go and came tumbling over and over until she struck the pavement. When picked up, it was found that she was Mrs. Herberscher, a young girl, whose body was forced through into her brain.

More Awful Scenes.

Just below her in another window hung a woman turning appealing glances to the crowd. The black smoke was pouring from the window, but as yet no flames were visible and the crowd yelled encouragingly to her to hold on, but a higher red flame reached out just then and licked her face and in an instant her body was rebounding from the pavement. She was Mrs. Foley, a woman who was picked up, was dead. On the same floor, hanging from another window was a woman and salvation in the shape of a ladder was almost within her grasp when her strength failed and she went whirling down to death. She was Mrs. Kane, a young woman, tall and slender like her mother and to her energy was due a great saving of life. At least a dozen women and girls were carried down the ladders or dragged out of the corridors, the officers and firemen going into the midst of the smoke and flames. The fire burned so fiercely by this time that no detailed search of the

building could be made and from what can be learned there were many girls and women on the three upper stories, either lying in fainting fits, or also overcome by smoke. It was this fact that led to the rumors that there were at least twenty women dead and the story given at this writing does not seem improbably.

The flames ate down through the three floors so quickly that the Western Union Telegraph Company, Jessup & Gopper Crocker Company, and Van-Zandt & Jacob's collar manufactory had no time to save anything. One house after the other was being gutted from the falling of a portion of the roof and from it small buildings on the south caught. About 8 o'clock the firemen heard shrieks coming from the three story building on the south. They discovered an Italian peddler named Joseph Rosal, who kept a stand in the front of the building plighted by the legs under a heavy beam. Three policemen started to assist him and with a flemman worked for three quarters of an hour. They had just about gotten him loose when with a roar the great south wall came crashing down and the poor fellow was buried under it. When the smoke and dust had cleared, there was a rush of willing workers and in a little while the men were taken out. All were injured and had to be removed to the hospital. The Italian will probably die, but the brave policeman, while badly hurt, will recover.

Many in the Ruins.

Superintendent Willard, of the police force, says that he saw a number of girls at windows who never came out, but fell back into the flames.

One fireman who was working from the rear saw three girls with their arms tightly wound about each other in their frenzy and jump back into the flames. Some of the women who escaped tell of stumbling over prostrate bodies and are positive that a score of girls perished. The girls who did escape live in various suburban places and hurried away, so that until the roll is called in the morning, the exact number of the missing will not be known. Lottie and Nellie Hull, sisters, grasped each other tightly by the hands and started down the stairs from the sixth story. At the landing of the fifth floor they encountered a wall of flame and smoke. Nellie had on only her corset and was having her mother make her toilet. Lottie, who was partially undressed, threw her dress over Nellie's face, and together they went through the flames. Lottie's hair was burned completely off when she reached the sidewalk, but Nellie was burned only about her bare arms. They were taken home.

The total loss by the fire is from \$250,000 to \$300,000, with about \$100,000 insurance. At least 500 people are thrown out of employment. The firemen worked to-night with the thermometer down below zero and suffered very much.

Two workers were summoned and a jury was empaneled to care for the dead.

Midnight—Superintendent of Police Willard said at midnight: "The returns from the various precincts show that there are at least five hundred people missing with the five already known to be missing that will make twenty lost in the ruins. I imagine that there are many more for it seems to me impossible that all the people in that building should escape. A great many people would not report to the police at all."

Another Fatal Fire.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 17.—At West Line, this county, to-day, a boarding house connected with Elisha Kane's saw mill caught fire and burned to the ground. Peter Banson, a woodsman, and asleep in an upstairs room, was burned to death. His arms and legs were burned off and his features charred beyond recognition. George W. Hawkins and wife, proprietors of the boarding house were painfully burned about the face and hands.

Benson was a single man, and a native of Sweden.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—Fire broke out to-day on the fourth floor of the five story brick building, 50 South street, owned by the French estate, and occupied by several leather firms for storage and ware rooms. The flames spread to the fifth floor, destroying practically all on both the upper stories. The total loss is estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000; fully insured.

STREET CAR DEAL.

The Big Purchase at Cleveland About Consummated.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 17.—Further developments to-day point to the early consummation of the big street car deal in this city reported as probable to take place several days ago. At the board of control meeting to-day Mr. B. Mahler, representing the Everett interests, presented a communication requesting the board to take no action regarding the application for a franchise to build a system of electric railways, to be operated on a 3-cent fare basis, pending the outcome of the negotiations between Mr. Everett and representatives of the old companies.

This has led to the opinion that there is to be a general consolidation which will not only include the old companies, but the several suburban lines controlled by Mr. Everett and his associates as well.

The combined capital of all the interests involved is \$25,000,000.

A Healin Shadow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The World says: Dr. F. S. Kolls, of Brooklyn, has been experimenting with X rays. On Saturday night he made an attempt to get a shadowgraph of a boy's brain and with a fifty minute exposure to the rays he secured a potential of 8,500 volts secured a black shadow. Exposure of eight minutes were made of a child's hand with a one-cent piece underneath to the rays of 8,000 volts. Between the hand in the palm of which the coin was placed and the sensitive plate was an one-eighth inch board and a sheet of one-sixteenth inch aluminum and four sheets of photographers' light proof black paper. When the plate was developed the hand was shown as a dark figure with the larger bones showing faintly, while the coin was perfectly clear.

Mrs. Joseph Manley Dead.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 17.—Mrs. Susan Manley, wife of Hon. Joseph Manley, of this city, died to-day of pneumonia. She had been ill for two weeks and on Friday her sickness took a serious turn, developing into pneumonia.

Mr. Manley left Washington and came home by special train. There was with Mrs. Manley when she died her husband and her children, and other immediate relatives.

John F. Holt Dead.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 17.—John F. Holt, died at his home in this city to-day, aged seventy-two. He had been prominently connected with rubber circles for many years. Dr. Nansen well known here through his large and frequent gifts for the blind.

WILL FIND TROUBLE.

What Lynchers May Expect if They Attack Pearl Bryan's Murderers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 17.—Walling and Jackson, the accused murderers of Pearl Bryan, will start from the jail at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow for a hearing in the police court on charge of being fugitives from justice. In view of that fact the following advertisement, which appeared in a morning paper without signature, is regarded with suspicion to say the least.

Here it is: "WANTED—Men, able-bodied, 1,000 at Court and Sycamore streets, at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Come ready for work."

The entrance to the jail is at the corner of Court and Sycamore streets. The natural inference is that this is an invitation to riot, inserted in the paper chief by some unknown fomenters of trouble. If 1,000 men report there to-morrow ready for work that means trouble, they can have both in any quantity desired. Whatever may be the personal feelings of the police toward the prisoners, they can be depended on to keep their orders to uphold law; the same may be said of the local work. The probabilities are against trouble. Dr. W. H. Crane, the chemist who discovered cocaine in the stomach of Pearl Bryan, has just reported officially that his quantitative analysis showed the presence of two-thirds of a grain of that drug.

George H. Jackson, the reveler of the facts of that midnight drive to the scene of the tragedy, bears a spotless name wherever he has lived for from one to four years. In Springfield, Ohio, he lived only a few months, his reputation with the police is bad. He is wanted for embarking a fender of a boat, and he can be had speedily. His testimony was the means of sending a colored minister to the penitentiary from Walnut Hills a short time ago. This has made him more enemies, especially beyond the confines of Cincinnati.

The effect of Jackson's revelations upon the prisoners has been more depressing than anything else that has transpired. A black head, a few blonde hairs and some hair pins have been found in the newly discovered rockaways. These circumstances, with the established fact of the robbery being out on Tuesday night, are strongly corroborative of Jackson's story.

It is barely probable habeas corpus proceedings may be employed to delay the extradition to Kentucky. Mr. Mumford, Governor Bradley has set his face against lynching and the aid of citizens of New York would not be given to the prisoners are not able to give the prisoners a fair trial.

BOY BANDITS.

Dime Novel Reading Started Them on Their Career.

HUDSON, Mass., Feb. 17.—Three young men of this town, after going to the dime-novel school for several years, decided that they were advanced sufficiently to start in the profession. The leader of the three, Jack Drake, went with a Sunday school picnic to Fort Meadow and, wandering through the thick woods, found a suitable "robbers' cave." It was in a dense thicket of the rock, shaded in by thickets—a huge, jutting slab of rock, with bushes and trees so grown that the cave under the rock was completely hidden.

Jack and young Nadreau and Donovan, the "Boy Scourge," tolled at this cave until they had it fitted for use, summer or winter, and then they began their plunder to the cave in the woods. They spent a good part of the cash they stole in buying dime novels. And when they were not out thieving, they were reading dime novels, and they kept up appearing and disappearing, and they had a fire, built near the entrance to the cave, and drinking in the wondrous adventures of bandits and road agents and city gangs of desperadoes.

Jack was caught the night of December 20, as he was breaking into Brig ham's store, at Westboro. His parents got away and have not been captured. They called their leader "Jack the Bold." He broke down, said he had stolen nothing and was going to begin his career when they captured him. He told about the cave, and the officers cleaned it out. They found several hundred dollars worth of general stores and 450 dime novels.

Jack is in the East Cambridge jail, and his stepmother is praying with him every day. He is very free in his expression of disgust with the dime novel. He says they misrepresent the punishment of crime, and that the jail life is all about are not at all like the jail he finds himself caged in.

DIED A BORNIN'.

Chicago's Hypnotic Clinic is No Go—Opposition to the Proposition.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A local paper says: "Chicago's hypnotic clinic has died a-bornin'." It was to have begun to-day at the Illinois Medical College, and promised to furnish the greatest sensation which the professors of medicine and surgery in Chicago have known for years. But the great public attention it attracted, even before its commencement, was too much for its competitors, and the matter has been dropped.

This was to have been the first public hypnotic clinic in the United States conducted by a medical school. It was to have been held to the public, and would have taken an equal footing with the other free clinics run by the Illinois medical school. As an adjunct to the practice of medicine, hypnotism has been used for some time abroad. In France, Germany, Austria, Holland and Sweden special hospitals are maintained, and the treatment is devoted exclusively to the treatment of disease by hypnotic suggestion. In the United States the only public clinic where hypnotism has been used was the dental clinic of the university of Minnesota, which has recently been closed, and the organization of the members of the medical faculty caused its withdrawal.

NANSEN'S JOURNEY.

Dr. Nordenskjold Believes the Explorer Met with Success.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 17.—Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, the distinguished Arctic explorer, has received numerous inquiries, many of them by cable from America, for an expression of his opinion on the authenticity of the news from Nansen. Judging from the information, Nansen he thinks it probable that Nansen's ship, the Fram, became imbedded in the ice north of Kara sea or in the vicinity of Cape Cheluskin, and remaining fast was carried with the drift as far as 75 degrees north latitude. Here in a few days the land was met with and Dr. Nansen started for the pole with sledges and skis.

Dr. Nordenskjold opines that he was hardly likely to reach the pole in this manner, the distance of 1,200 or 1,500 kilometers being too great.

Judging from the information, Dr. Nordenskjold thinks that Dr. Nansen left the Fram in the autumn of northern Siberia.

STILL ACTIVE.

The Cuban Insurgents Giving Spanish Troops Trouble.

PURSUE DESTRUCTIVE TACTICS

And Cause Some Lively Skirmishing. Spanish Reports Claim More Defeats of the Rebels—Stamors of Several Severe Engagements in Which They Are Alleged to Have Been Worst—Macao Enters Havana Province.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—The widespread and destructive activity of the insurgents in Matanzas and Havana provinces continues unabated.

The insurgent leader Inglesio and his band attacked the village of La Ysabel, in the Colon district. The garrison repulsed the assault upon the fort and put the insurgents to flight with a loss of two killed and twelve wounded.

Several small bands also attacked Fort Salvador, at Guines, in the Aguas district. The captain led the garrison of fifteen in a sortie and three insurgents were killed in the attack. The insurgents also burned Panchita, near Sagua.

In Havana province they have burned the cane fields of El Arta, near San Felipe, the fields of Armonio, at Holon-dron, and the fields of Santa Catalina, at Guanabacoa.

The culverts of the railroad at San Luis, in Santiago de Cuba, have been dynamited by the insurgents.

According to the later reports of the engagements at Halo Prieto with the band of Herlan Sanchez, it was more important than any since supposed. The important loss in now said to have been forty killed and 165 wounded, including the leader, Trujillo, the secretary of the treasury of the Cuban government, Severano Pino, wounded, and the famous bandit, Tuerto Rodriguez, killed.

The principal detachment of troops at Recreo, Matanzas, fought and dispersed a band of insurgents, inflicting a loss of five killed and eleven wounded.

The insurgents have burned two culverts at Sagua.

Macao Enters Havana Province.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—It is now reported that Macao has succeeded in crossing the military line drawn across the island to prevent his escape from the province of Pinar del Rio, that he has passed between Neptuno and Waterloo, on the south coast, and has entered the province of Havana.

FRANCE'S CRISIS.

The Very Foundation of the Government Threatened—A Grave State of Affairs.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The political crisis which has arisen out of the demand of the senate for a vigorous and thorough inquiry into the southern railway scandals, that body having emphasized its attitude in the matter by twice refusing a vote of confidence in the Bourgeois ministry, is now practically a struggle between the chamber of deputies, which has supported the radical ministry, and the senate, which seems bent upon overthrowing it, even at the cost of most serious disturbances.

However serious the acute crisis and the possibility of the downfall of the Bourgeois ministry, in even a dissolution of the parliament, there is little or no excitement here this morning outside of the newspaper offices. But it is claimed that the resignation of the ministry would lead to a cabinet of no longer a question of confidence or of non-confidence in the cabinet.

The chamber of deputies, it is asserted, has practically, by defying the senate, endangered the constitution, and the result is a condition of affairs that has threatened the peace of the troubled times of 1870-71. The newspapers are filled with excited articles and vivid reproductions of interviews with political leaders and many of them