

BUTCHERIES IN CUBA

SHOCKING TALES OF MURDER AND CRUELTY.

They Were Most Inhuman—Wretches Ordered to Kill as Many Insurgent Sympathizers as Possible Is Being Carried Out—Citizens Shot Down in Their Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 6.—The Pionynne's special Havana letter, dated March 27, gives this summary of its personally investigated butchery, which is declared to be accurate in every respect.

In the city of Batambabo the chief of police and other local authorities arrested three individuals and took them to the outskirts of the town, where they were butchered and left dead on the roadside, the murderers bringing the report to the city that the insurgents had killed the men.

In the city of Bejugal, Brigadier Calto Ruiz was waited upon by seven Cuban insurgents who wished to surrender, as they were suffering from bilious fever. He welcomed them and assured them that they would not be troubled. However, the following day they were taken out and shot to death.

The butchery of the peaceful inhabitants of Guatimo still remains unavenged, and there is no likelihood that this small sized Arriero incident will meet with justice. The living are too terrified to bear testimony against the Spaniards.

On Colonel Marquez de Corveira will eternally rest the honor of having entered a town and giving his soldiers orders to shoot every one, no matter who they were. As a result the women and children, the sick and the dying, were butchered with ball in some cases, and with cold, biting, glittering steel in others.

This has happened again at Lugano, San Jose, Corralfalso and Jesus Del Monte.

In Guatuaolone, I am informed, by reliable sources, that the number killed, including women and children, was forty-seven persons.

On the plantation of Jiguabato, the property of Don Carlos Pedrosa, in Jaruco township, a detachment of Spanish troops assaulted a laborer's shanty and, after tying Eladio Pedrosa, they shot his wife to death, one of the bullets striking her little child, which was in her arms, and breaking her arms.

In the township of Jaruco, on the plantation of Morales, the troops of Colonel Tort, commanding the Rural Guards, arrested four men and one woman on the charge of being insurgent sympathizers, and took them to the armory, where the men were beaten and subsequently killed, as was also the woman, who refused to admit she was connected with the rebel forces.

In the village of San Matias, near Jaruco, the forces of Colonel Tejerizo violated the women of Jose Calabuche.

Troops under command of General Benague entered the towns of Limonar and other places that they had to their credit.

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MORE TALK ABOUT CUBA.

Representatives Express Their Views on the Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—In the House today Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, of the committee on foreign affairs, was the first speaker on Cuban resolutions. He said that he should have refrained from addressing the House further on this question but for the extraordinary performance of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) yesterday. Referring to the charge that the people were not behind the effort of Congress to grant proper recognition to Cuba, he asserted that Congress had seldom before received so many petitions on any subject as this. He contended that a handful of Senators had taken advantage of the rules of the Senate to prevent the adoption of the conference report by filibustering. The Cubans had an organized form of government and were in every way entitled to recognition.

Mr. Knox of Massachusetts was recognized to read a letter from his colleague, Mr. Draper, a member of the foreign affairs committee, opposing the adoption of the conference report. He said that he differed from Mr. Draper and made a plea for affirmative action. He thought measures should be taken to put an end to the barbarous warfare and that for this country to fail to do this would be to incur the loss of self-respect as well as to deserve the contempt of all foreign nations.

The House then decided to hold a night session for debate on the Cuban resolutions and to vote Monday after the reading of the journal.

The Rivers and Harbors Bill Reported

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Chairman Hooker of the River and Harbor committee today submitted to the House a report on the river and harbor bill made public yesterday. It shows that the aggregate amount recommended is \$19,230,566, and is based on estimates, by the chief of engineers, amounting to \$12,686,880, and by the engineers in charge of \$18,837,027; besides the estimates of the Mississippi and Missouri River commissions. Of the total amount recommended, about 50 per cent, or \$8,642,500, is for harbors, \$6,557,700 for rivers and \$100,000 for surveys, etc. The continuous contract system is especially recommended, and the bill gives authority to the secretary of war to enter into contracts for the completion of thirty-two different projects, amounting to \$21,721,210.

THE PLATE MEN SCARED.

The New Steel Pool Likely to Cause Factories to Close.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 6.—P. P. Laufman, the veteran tinplate producer of this city, predicts that if the new steel pool is a success and holds together for ninety days, nearly every tinplate factory in the country will be driven out of business, being ground to annihilation between the upper and nether millstones of Welsh competition and the cost of steel billets. The cost of black plate used by tinplate manufacturers has been advanced about \$2 a ton in keeping with the advance of billets to \$29, made several days ago. If this keeps up, Welsh competition, it is asserted, will gain the mastery of American markets, though the competition is now not between the Welsh and Americans, but between American manufacturers themselves. It is asserted by old manufacturers that the new firms in the business are running at a loss and have thus sold tinplate at lower prices than it can be imported for. A difference of about \$2 a ton in the price of billets, from which the black plates for tinning are rolled, will change all this and enable the Welsh manufacturers to send their goods in here and sell them, provided the steel pool holds together long enough to tire the Americans of running at a loss in the hope of better things. It is believed that the advance and the difference in the labor cost of rolling black plate in Wales will shortly make a difference of \$3 a ton against the American producer.

BURGLARS AT THE CAPITOL

A Bold Attempt to Break into Senator Quay's Desk.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Senate committee room on public buildings and grounds was broken into last evening, and an unsuccessful attempt made to break into Mr. Quay's desk. The iron bolts fastening the doors at the top and bottom were pried out of the sockets, showing that strong tools had been employed.

It is believed by the senator that an attempt was made to get possession of his political papers, but, even if the desk had been opened, the political papers would not have been obtained, as they had all been removed to Mr. Quay's house a week ago. Nothing else in the room was disturbed.

About a year after the election of 1888 Mr. Quay's desk was robbed of all his political papers, and they have never been recovered. They were not important, as they were what the senator termed "trash left over which might well have been destroyed."

In the Hands of a Receiver.

NEVADA, Mo., April 6.—Judge D. P. Stratton appointed H. M. Duck as receiver for the English & Haley Telephone company. This line was put in here about a year ago in opposition to the Missouri and Kansas company. The opposition was so strong that the new company became swamped by debts. The receiver was appointed on application of the company's local manager, Clarence Laddell, who holds claims for salary due.

The Free Seeds Matter Again.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—In the House today Mr. Fisher of New York created a brief ripple by offering a resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to comply in spirit with the resolution of Congress directing the distribution of seeds and to have the seeds enclosed in packages in accordance with the direction of Senators and members. He asked for immediate consideration, but Mr. Lord of California objected and the resolution went over, after Mr. Livingston of Georgia had suggested a resolution that each package should contain five papers of seeds.

EDISON'S LATEST.

Representations of Kinetoscope Pictures Cast Life-Like on a Screen.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Thomas Edison was in a very happy mood when seen in his laboratory in West Orange last night. He had about completed another machine, which he calls the "vitasecroscope." It is an improvement of the kinetoscope, and Mr. Edison says he has no doubt that it will prove to be a success.

The vitasecroscope throws on a screen by means of bright lights and powerful lenses the moving life-size figures of human beings and animals. Last night in the big foundry building adjacent to the laboratory the machine was rigged up and a very satisfactory exhibition was made.

The first picture shown on the screen was a colored panorama of a serpentine dance by Anabelle, who posed before the kinetoscope last summer. The film roll on which the photographs were attached was arranged at a half-dozen spools and pulleys, and when the machine was set in motion the dancer's image appeared upon the screen, as if in life. The original photographs, as taken by the kinetograph and developed on the roll, are about the size of a special delivery postage stamp, and to produce a picture life size are magnified about 600 times.

Mr. Edison expects shortly to be able to so improve the kinetograph that he will be able to take records much longer than now and the vitasecroscope and kinetograph will be so combined that it will be possible for an audience to watch a photographic reproduction of an opera and hear the music at the same time.

BARKER FAVORS A BOLT

The Philadelphia Silverite Calls for a Union of White Metal Advocates.

DENVER, Colo., April 6.—The Rocky Mountain News has received the following message from Mr. Wharton Barker of Philadelphia: "PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 3.—This action of the Manufacturers' Club, the weak straddle, taken with the declaration of Mr. John Converse, candidate for president of the club: 'I am for the single gold standard,' convinces all those buntheists who have hoped to see the Republican party adopt a straight plank for the restoration of silver to its old place—its by independent action of the United States, that the friends of silver renunciation must abandon that hope. As the Democratic party is not likely to do better than the Republican party, it is the duty of those of all parties who do not hold principle subservient to political expediency and who put patriotism before partisanship, to come to a common understanding with each other, unite on a common policy, join in the promulgation of a definite policy and unite as by independent action for political action. The several conventions called to meet at St. Louis will, of course, ratify any action the plain people agree in demanding.—Wharton Barker."

WORK OF EQUALIZATION.

The Missouri Board Completes the Unequal Valuations of Assessors.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 6.—The State board of equalization has completed its work, after the usual difficulties resulting from inequalities in valuations made by assessors. The board found horses assessed all the way from \$13.85 in Livingston county to \$33.48 in Carter county. The average in all counties was \$21.50. The board endeavored to bring all horses near the general average. In doing this the information at hand concerning the comparative character of the different counties and the general character of the horses in each were considered.

What is true of horses is equally true of other descriptions of property, both real and personal. It is declared very difficult to make an entirely satisfactory equalization with the limited information at hand, but it is believed that the results reached are nearly just to all sections of the State as they can be made. The aggregate of the returns made by the assessors was \$946,000,378, while the aggregate values, as fixed by the board, is \$945,971,710. This is an increase over last year's assessment of \$15,314,485.

GEN. FIELDING REVOLTS.

The Commander of the Northwest Salvation Army Goes to Ballington Booth.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Edward Fielding, brigadier general in command of the Northwest division of the Salvation Army, and with the exception of Commissioner Booth-Tucker, the most prominent officer in the forces in America, has resigned his commission and will join the forces of Ballington Booth's Volunteers. The majority of his staff officers go with him, and the blow is conceded to be the most severe which has been suffered by the Salvation Army since the recall of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

Brigadier Fielding's wide personal influence will now be exerted in behalf of the new organization and it is predicted that the news of his resignation will cause a tremendous defection in the ranks of the army, not only in his own division, but all over the country. Among the officers who have resigned are: Brigadier General Edward Fielding, Brigadier General Emma Fielding, Adjutant Washington Blackhurst, Adjutant Christopher C. Herron, Adjutant Bertha Herron, Ensign Duncan, Lieutenant Galloway.

DUE TO JEALOUSY.

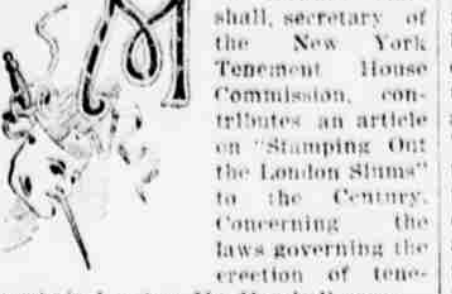
Clinton, Ill., Man Murders His Wife and Mother-in-Law and Attempts Suicide.

CLINTON, Ill., April 6.—At 4:30 yesterday afternoon this city was thrown into the wildest excitement by a double murder and attempted suicide. Ed Polen, formerly employed at the shops of the Illinois Central railroad in this city, murdered his wife, formerly Miss Myrtle Green, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. McMullen, and then attempted suicide by throwing himself in front of an east-bound freight train. Jealousy is given as his reason for committing the horrible deed.

LONDON TENEMENTS.

LAWS THAT GOVERN CONSTRUCTION IN THAT CITY.

A Remarkable Provision Made for Light and Air—An Estimated Life for Buildings of Four Hundred and Fifty Years.



R. Edward Marshall, secretary of the New York Tenement House Commission, contributes an article on "Stamping Out the London Slums" to the Century. Concerning the laws governing the erection of tenements in London, Mr. Marshall says: "First of all should be mentioned the provisions for the two great requisites of light and air. The buildings will be four and five stories high, and each building must be separated in all directions from any adjoining building by an open space at least equal to its own height. It was with the greatest difficulty that the New York commission secured the passage of an act limiting the ground area covered to seventy-five per cent. These official London tenements will not cover more than fifty-five per cent. of the building-lots."

Habitable rooms must not be less than eight feet six inches in height. Rooms must have efficient ventilation, "the principle on which 'back-to-back' houses are built being carefully avoided." This precludes the construction of a building more than two rooms deep. If such a rule were enforced in New York, the city would be revolutionized. The aim of tenement-house architecture in America is to get at least two, and perhaps four, families on each floor of twenty-five feet width. The London houses, as a matter of fact, will be only one room deep. Living-rooms in them must be of not less than one hundred and forty-four feet superficial floor area. Bed-rooms must be of not less than ninety-six feet superficial floor-area nor less than seven feet nine inches wide. Staircases must have horizontal ventilation direct to the open air; corridors must be ventilated on the open air; staircases and halls must be lighted day and night. The last-named regulation is with a view to preventing the immorality and frequent accidents which lack of light in such places is known to produce in tenement-houses. A proposed statute calling for light after 8 a. m. until 10 p. m., aroused much opposition in Albany.

After light and air safety from fire may be regarded as the next essential of model tenement-house construction. The London law provides that all walls shall be of "fire-resisting" material, and that all staircases must be fire-proof, and so separated from apartments that they will not afford a flue for the conduct of fire from one floor to another, as has so often occurred in the tenements of New York. But the county council has learned that it will pay to go beyond the law, and to make the buildings absolutely fire-proof. The first cost will be very little greater, and will be far more than offset by the decreased cost of repairs and the greater permanence of the buildings. Without going into technical details of construction, it may be said that stairways are of iron, stone, and cement; that floors are built with iron girders and brick arches; that the wooden surface is laid on solid cement; that as little woodwork is used in the rooms as possible; and that the plaster, even of the partitions between rooms of the same apartment, is laid on iron or wire instead of on wooden lathing. Of the buildings completed it is no little boast for the architect to say that a fire might be started in any room without endangering any other rooms. The cost of repairs is thus reduced to a minimum and the life of the buildings is increased until it is estimated at four hundred and fifty years simply because it seems absurd to name a longer period. As a matter of fact, the buildings, if undisturbed, will practically last forever.

His Blooming Mistake.

A countryman of Goethe gives another instance of the difficulty a foreigner has with the English language. He was invited out to dinner soon after his arrival in England and was desirous of saying something in a very pleasant way, and made use of the following expression: "Will you have the blooming kindness to," etc. He used it in the sense that the word "blooming" is used in German as being something very charming and beautiful, little knowing what havoc slang has played with the word in England. He was absolutely at a loss to understand why everybody was so utterly horrified at what he thought was an extremely nice expression.

Spiritual Photography.

The human soul is the tablet on which the image of Jesus is to be photographed, as the sensitive plate must be developed in the chemical baths before the image appears, so our hearts must be made clean—cleansed by His blood and anointed by the grace of God. Light is essential in the physical process. So in the spiritual portrait there must be plenty of light.—Rev. M. A. Head.

The Cursed Tower of the Rhone.

The Cursed Tower is an architectural curiosity. It is almost as far out from the perpendicular as is the tower at Pisa, and is far more impressive, because it stands upon an isolated crag which drops below it sheer to the river in a vast precipice. Anciently, before it went wrong and its curse came upon it, the tower was the keep of the Benedictine nunnery of Soyons. Most ungalantly, in the year 1569, the Huguenots captured the abbey by assault; and thereupon the abbesse, Louise d'Amance (poor frightened soul), hurriedly embraced the reformed religion in dread lest, without this concession to the rather decided opinions of the conquerors, still worse might come. Several of her nuns followed her hastily heterodox example; but the mass of them stood stoutly by their faith and ended by making off with it intact to Valence.—Century.

Paid the Damages.

A Western judge sitting in chambers, seeing from the piles of papers in the lawyers' hands that the first case was likely to be hotly contested, asked: "What is the amount in question?" "Two dollars," said the plaintiff's counsel. "I'll pay it," said the judge, handing over the money; "call the next case." He had not the patience of Sir William Grant, who, after listening for two days to the arguments as to the construction of a certain act, quietly observed when they had done: "That act has been repealed."

Famous Old Ship.

One of the most famous of the old-time packet lines of ships is at present represented by a single ship, the Great Admiral, which, under command of Captain Rowell, recently arrived at Boston in 123 days from Manila with a big cargo of hemp. She is the last of the old "Black Horse" line, which, when the firm of Baker, Weld & Co. was in its prime, consisted of twenty-eight vessels and went a long way toward laying the foundation of some of Boston's fortunes of the present time.

TOLD BY THE HAIR.

Human Character, It Is Said, May Be Judged by That Means.

"You can tell a great deal about a person by the hair," said a pretty little hairdresser to a customer that she was waiting on the other day. "It's astonishing what a revelation the hair is. I've been in the business a long time and my experience is that women with fine red hair—light red, I mean—are very smart. They can do anything well that they attempt. They are invariably well-mannered and know how to charm, but they make things lively in their own families, for at home they are quarrelsome, selfish and irritable. Those with rich, dark-red hair are more amiable. Nearly all red-headed people are smart, whether the hair is coarse or fine, but when you do run across one that isn't he is the stupidest person under the sun. The women with pale blonde hair, of the colorless, ashy kind, are impulsive, loving, fickle. They are not to be depended upon, but are usually good company while they like you. On the contrary, those with dark-brown hair are very loyal. They are full of sentiment and easily affected. They enjoy keenly and suffer in proportion."

"When it comes to coarse hair a great deal is to be said. One day a conspicuous physician came to me. He had brown hair that was saved from being black by the tinge of red that an expert could detect in it. It was very coarse and quite curly. He didn't speak except to tell me what kind of a shampoo he wanted, but as soon as he went I said to the other girls: 'That man has a big name, but he is conceited until it is painful to talk of him; jealous until it would be unsafe for man, woman or child to arouse him; and he tells lies and is deceitful with friends as well as foes.' The woman at the head of the establishment overheard me and said: 'If you make such remarks about a customer again you will lose your place.' The man came back once a week for nearly a year, and always asked for me. He tipped me generously, but I had a perfect antipathy for him. Sure enough, he was sued for a large amount for saying that another doctor stole some money. He was so insanely jealous of his wife that she got a divorce and, although he was very smart, nobody believed him and nobody trusted him. A man with coarse, curly hair will bear watching, and so will a woman. They are not amiable husbands and wives. Coarse-haired people have vulgarity in their natures. Some may go through life and keep it hidden, but it's there. They are nearly always treacherous, too."

"Men with fine light hair are smart, conceited, and if they do not marry until late in life are apt to grow cross and selfish. If a girl wishes to select a husband she should examine his hair very closely before accepting him, because it is a fine indication of what his disposition is. Men with fine brown hair, light or dark, are thoughtful, and less apt to be selfish than their very light or very dark brothers. Those whose hair turns prematurely are nearly always good fellows. They are a little nervous, but are brainy, sympathetic and very honorable. The hair turns white from being overscrupulous in money matters and friendships of tender than it does from grieving over one's shortcomings."

"Women with fine black hair are high strung and those with coarse black hair, if they are smart, are nearly always mean. All women with dark hair are more tempestuous than those with light hair. The dark eyes and complexions that go with the different shades of dark-brown and black hair denote strong feeling. They are also more faithful than light-haired women and, dear me, they bubble over with sentiment."

Shanty Wheat—Poor Bluestone.

In wheat deliveries at nearly all points in the West this year the grain is found to contain considerable smut. A Manitoba dealer who has taken a good deal of time to inquire into the cause of this has traced it in almost every instance to the use of poor bluestone. A very poor quality of bluestone was introduced in the Manitoba market last year, of a grayish color; it was cheaper and a great deal of it was used and has proved to be much inferior to the real dark bluestone. He advised that none but the best dark bluestone be used. The matter has been thoroughly tested on the experiment farm at Brandon, and about one pound to several bushels of seed should be used.

Shape of Filled Cheese.

Mr. J. H. Monrad, well-known to many of the readers of our dairy department, advocates a plan for controlling the manufacture and sale of filled cheese, which seems to us very reasonable. He thinks that the shape of the filled cheese should be peculiar to itself. It might, for instance, be oval in shape, and of small enough size that no ordinary cut from it could be sold without revealing what the original shape of the whole cheese had been. This would prevent both the retail merchant and the consumer from being cheated. Even the guest at the hotel or the traveler at the lunch counter could tell at once whether or not the cheese placed before him was cut from a cheese oval in shape or from some other.

Dairy Produce in Italy.

For some few years milk production has been developing in Italy, and considerable quantities have been exported; but since 1893 the growth has been stopped on account of bad forage crops reducing breeding. From documents furnished by Mons. de Clercq, consul of France at Florence, it appears that the production of dairy produce in the Italian peninsula in 1893 exceeded in value about £4,840,000. Compared with 1892, there has been a falling off in cheese and butter. The great scarceness of fodder has resulted from an extraordinary and persistent drought in Piedmont, Lombardy, Venetia, Sicily and Sardinia, and the provinces bordered by the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas. In Sardinia there has been great mortality amongst the cattle. Lombardy takes the first place for manufactured dairy produce and Liguria comes last.—Ex.

Plowing Under Cow Peas.

Experiments made at the Alabama station show that the fall is the proper time to plow under cow peas. An analysis of the vines was made in the fall and again in the spring and the evidence was conclusive that the vines in the fall contained six and one-half times as much nitrogen as they did in the spring. The escape of nitrogen is, therefore, seen to be very great. It is a question if this be not so with other crops that are grown for their manurial qualities and that are turned under most commonly in the spring.

The wise man expects everything from himself, the fool looks to others.