TANNER STILL FIRM.

NO IMPORTED MINERS ALLOWED TO STOP.

Troops Will Remain at Virden Indefinitely Unless the Coal Company Abandons Its Intention of Importing Miners to Operate Its Mine.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 18.—Superintendent Lukens of the Chicago-Virden Coal company was the first witness examined by the coroner to-day. The militia officers who represent the governor say that he will not change his policy, and that they are under orders to prevent the landing of any more negroes here from Alabama or other points. Troops must remain here indefinitely unless the coal company abandons its announced intention of importing miners to operate its mine.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Oct. 18.—M. D. Hatchford, president of the United Mine workers of America, has gone to Washington to attend the first meeting of the industrial commission recently appointed, of which he is a member. Concerning the Illinois strike he said, just before leaving here:

"Governor Tanner is sworn to guard life and property of citizens of the state of Illinois. He is perfectly justified in taking the action that he has. The class of men he has to stand out against are mainly ex-convicts, who learned to mine coal in penitentiary mines of Alabama. No man has a right, morally or legally, to import such a class of people into the state to take the places of men who have honest records and who are a credit to the commonwealth. There is not a good citizen in Illinois who would not uphold Governor Tanner in the effort he is making to keep beyond its borders a class of people with nothing but criminal and penitentiary records to recommend them.

"I have sent word that all the union miners who have been killed in the recent clashes should be given decent burial at the expense of the union.

"We are in this fight to win, and win we certainly shall."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—The fifty-seven Alabama negroes sent to St. Louis from Springfield, Ill., after the union miners at Virden had refused to allow them to remain at Virden, are quartered in the jail here. They spent Sunday in preaching and religious exhortations. They are more than anxious to get back to Alabama.

It is said that while Mayor Zeigenhein might wish to send the blacks to Alabama, such action would make the city of St. Louis liable for damages to the Chicago-Virden Coal company, who brought them north at heavy expense. It is believed they will be sent back to Illinois, where Governor Tanner can make what disposition he pleases of them.

TO ELECT CUBAN PRESIDENT.

Summer Election Predicted—General Garcia for Secretary of War.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 18.—The meeting of the Cuban assembly at Santa Cruz is fixed for October 20, but, owing to lack of transportation facilities, the members of the assembly will be unable to arrive at Santa Cruz on time, and the end of the month probably will have come before the election of a president and cabinet takes place.

El Cubano, a daily paper of Santiago, predicts the election of the following ticket:

President—General Maximo Gomez.

Vice president—Senor Bartolome Maso.

Secretary of foreign affairs—Dr. Domingo Mendez Capote.

Home secretary—Senor Benjamin Guerra.

Secretary of justice—Senor Jose A. Lanuza.

Secretary of war—General Calixto Garcia.

Secretary of public instruction—Senor Enrique Varona.

General Calixto Garcia desires to contradict the statement made by several newspapers that he is receiving pay from the United States government for his assistance in disbanding the Cuban troops. He declares that he is a patriot, and is not in need of money.

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S PLAN.

Church Workers to Be Banded Under the Volunteer's Leadership.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 18. — Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America announces that he has about perfected plans for a new organization of Christian workers, which will be distinct, though to a certain extent affiliated with the movement inaugurated by the Volunteers. It will be known as the Federation of Christian Workers, and will be composed of branches organized all over the country. The members are to be Christian workers in the churches, who are to be banded and then especial talents for doing some kind of religious work developed. The aim of the federation will be to extend religious teaching among the thousands of working people who are not affected by church influences. The movement will be entirely non-sectarian in its character.

Macias Leaves Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Late last night the following dispatch was received by Secretary Alger from General Brooke, in command of the American forces in Porto Rico:

San Juan, Oct. 16.—Captain General Macias sailed for Spain this morning with most of his staff.—Brooke, Chairman.

On Tuesday the United States will take pos[illegible] formally of the island of Porto [illegible], that time most of the [illegible] officials and troops will have [illegible] Spain. Those remaining [illegible] will leave as soon as [illegible] secured.

AGAINST EARLY OCCUPATION.

American Troops May Not Reach Havana Before December.

HAVANA Oct. 18.—If the President listens to the recommendations of the military commission only a small slice of the troops will reach Havana earlier than December. Colonels Lee and Hacker go so far as recommending that the landing be made no earlier than forty-five days. There are two reasons for this. The first is that the weather will be much improved by December. The second and more important reason is the desire to use no warehouses, hospitals or camps that have been used by the Spanish or Cubans. This is the only way yellow fever can be avoided. The commissioners urge the President to authorize them to build everything new. If this authority is given orders for material that are already written out will be at once cabled to the United States, and by November 1 the material will be here and not more than thirty days will be required to do all the necessary work.

The point of disembarkation will depend upon the number of men sent here. The troops will camp in the hills southeast of Guanabacoa, where plans are already made to care for at least one division, about 8,000 soldiers.

If the President decides he cannot wait until December, the troops will have to disembark in this city, which means that they will come in direct contact with fever.

If the coming of the troops can be delayed until December, as recommended, piers and warehouses can be built at Cojimar or at Mariel, probably at the latter place. The most perfect fumigating plant possible to obtain will be erected and all supplies which arrive in broken packages will be thoroughly disinfected. After landing at Mariel troops will be marched three miles to Guanajay, where they will take cars to the Guanabacoa hills. Before they arrive laborers will have prepared the camp, constructing floors for the tents and building sewers. The floors will be raised at least fifteen inches from the ground, giving space for the circulation of air. Excellent water will be piped to the camp at small cost.

The matter of proper food for soldiers is now receiving considerable attention. It is safe to predict that hardtack and bacon will be discarded as the staple of diet.

The impression is growing in the minds of the American commissioners that Spain expects that the United States will ultimately assist in sending the Spanish troops back to the peninsula. It may be that the present vexatious delays are caused for the purpose of tiring American patience until President McKinley will be glad to send ships in order to expedite matters. At any rate the Spanish commissioners never lose an opportunity to dwell upon American wealth and Spanish poverty. At the last joint session this was brought out by Parado, who said that Spain should be allowed to take away all the big guns protecting Havana, because the United States could replace them without feeling the cost.

The matter has been reported to Washington and it is quite probable some arrangement has been made to send assistance, either without pay or by taking Spanish securities.

VOLUNTEERS SUFFER.

700 Kansas City Soldiers Wholly Unprepared for the Storm.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—Seven hundred soldiers of the Third and Fifth regiments, brought together for the final muster out, shivered and sneezed in the camps at Fairmount park last night. Scarcely one of them slept and he who did awoke wet and half frozen. It was deplorable and when the morning's gray light dawned on the city of tents, made pure white by a coating of wet snow, the scene was as cheerless as the imagination could fancy.

As the result of last night's exposure five soldiers were brought to the city hospital this morning by City Physician Coffin. Three of them have plain symptoms of pneumonia. The men are without winter equipment of any kind and it will be a surprise if scores are not sent to the hospital.

Woman Shoots Her Rival.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 18.—Miss Iola Chiles was shot by C. W. Bishop and fatally injured early last evening. An unknown man also received a stray bullet in the leg and was carried from the scene by friends.

Miss Chiles is cashier in the restaurant of C. W. Bishop, husband of the woman who did the shooting. Mrs. Bishop says she has been trying for months to induce Mrs. Chiles to leave the restaurant. This Miss Chiles refused to do. Last night Mrs. Bishop waited until the young woman quit work and as she was leaving the restaurant shot her down. She fired one bullet into the back of Miss Chiles' head and after she fell placed the pistol close to her breast and fired repeatedly.

Miss Chiles is a very pretty girl of 20, and Mrs. Bishop but slightly older. The Bishops came here some time ago from Chicago, where her husband owns several restaurants.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 18.—Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Wiley, lieutenant governor of Santiago, has returned from a trip to Guantanamo. In his report to General Wood regarding the condition of the civil government there, he says the rotten and cumbersome machinery of the clerical staff is large enough to keep going a city ten times the size and population of Guantanamo. In the mayor's office he found ten clerks, a messenger and a janitor at salaries ranging from $100 a month down to $40, all clamoring for pay from July 26, claiming that they had been ordered by the American authorities to stay on duty.

FOR FIFTEEN NEW WARSHIPS.

A Great Naval Program to be Recommended to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The board of experts, which includes the chiefs of all the bureaus of the navy department, has agreed upon a general program and made recommendations to the secretary of the navy, which will doubtless be approved and forwarded to Congress soon after the reassembling of that body. The program embraces the construction of fifteen seagoing fighting vessels, of which three are to be first class battleships of greater dimensions and tonnage than any now in the navy. The battleships are each to have a displacement of 13,000 tons, a minimum speed of 18½ knots when loaded to the deepest draught, and an average speed of nineteen knots under ordinary cruising conditions.

In determining the speed, due consideration was given to the new conditions that have arisen in the Pacific ocean, and the board decided that speed should be sacrificed to secure steaming radius and coal capacity. All the vessels, however, will be as fast as any war vessels now being constructed abroad. The battle ships will be capable of sailing 8,000 knots, or the distance between San Francisco and the Philippine islands. Their main batteries will be composed of four 12-inch rifles in turrets fore and aft, similar to those of the Iowa. The secondary batteries will mount from fourteen to sixteen rapid fire 6-inch guns. The auxiliary batteries will be composed of a number of guns of assorted calibers, both quick fire and semi-automatic.

In addition to the three battle ships the program provides three first-class cruisers, each of 12,000 tons displacement and a speed of twenty-two knots they will be covered with heavy armor from stem to stern, and armed with four 8-inch rifles in turrets, and ten or twelve 6-inch rapid fire guns in broadside. In their armament it is proposed to make these vessels superior to any afloat of the cruiser class.

There will also be nine cruisers, of which three will be the second class, protected and armored, and six protected cruisers of the third class. All the vessels will be copper sheathed. One of the important lessons of the war with Spain is the importance of sheathing our naval vessels to protect them against marine growth, the accumulation of which in tropical waters is very rapid, reducing the progress of the vessel fully 25 per cent, and frequently 50 per cent. It is unnecessary to say that all the vessels will be supplied with the most advanced machinery and engines.

The board has under consideration plans for the construction of troop ships, at least four of which will be needed in connection with the West Indies and Oriental territorial acquisitions. It is in contemplation to at once construct three ships, each of which will have capacity for carrying 1,200 troops, with all their supplies and equipage. Ships will also have to be especially designed and constructed for carrying artillery and cavalry with their mounts. Aside from the Philippine islands it is definitely settled that the United States must at once prepare for taking care of its colonies in the West Indies, the Hawaiian and the Ladrone islands. Transports will be required to carry men and supplies, and these must be immediately constructed.

WAR INQUIRY TESTIMONY.

A Doctor Complains About the Porto Rico Commissary Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Dr. Louis S. Seaman was the principal witness before the war investigating commission yesterday. He complained that the commissary supplies furnished the troops in Porto Rico were unsuited to the demands of a tropical climate, and that they were especially unfit for hospital use. He said he had been in charge of the 200 convalescents brought North on the Obdam, and had been unable to secure suitable supplies for them from the government depots. He confessed, however, that he had made no formal written requisition, but had acted upon statements made to him informally to the effect that no commutation of rations would be allowed, and also admitted that the Red Cross furnished all needed supplies, so there was no suffering. He refused to reply to some questions, declaring that he had been misrepresented by the press, and saying he would not reflect upon his superior officers while he wore the shoulder straps of a United States officer.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Oct. 17.—A collision occurred between a north bound freight and a gravel train on the Pittsburg & Gulf road about eighty miles south of this city, near Decatur, Ark., yesterday. Three tramps stealing a ride on the freight train were killed, and Enginrer Palmer of the gravel train had one leg and one arm broken. Traffic was delayed several hours on account of the wreck.

Two Distinguished Ill Ones.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Sir Henry Irving is ill and unable to act and Mme Calve has postponed her departure for America on account of sickness.

BAYONNE, France, Oct. 17.—According to advices received from Madrid, a rigorous censorship has been revived there since yesterday.

Senor Sagasta and his colleagues are said to be greatly concerned regarding the demands of the United States government, which, they assert, not only refuses to assume any of Spain's colonial debts, but wants to take the heavy artillery in Cuba and the floating dock recently sent to Havana.

The same advices say the Madrid Imparcial announces that the government has cabled General Blanco not to turn over any further territory to the Americans until the peace treaty has

PEACE THEIR ONE THEME.

Speeches at the Jubilee Mass Meeting in Chicago.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY PRESENT

George R. Peck, the Former Kansan, Presided and Opened the Exercises—Archbishop Ireland and Other Notables Also Made Addresses.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Eight thousand people packed in the Auditorium today witnessed the formal opening exercises of the national peace jubilee. All that had preceded to-day's great meeting was merely preliminary in its nature, and most of it in honor of the President personally. To-day, however, the actual jubilee began. The weather was cold, damp, with lowering skies, and a raw wind blowing off the lake compelled people to seek warm corners, but the crowd was closely packed around the building fully an hour before the doors were open.

The exercises opened with a short address by Chairman Charles Truax, of the jubilee committee, at the conclusion of which he introduced the presiding officer, George R. Peck, formerly of Kansas. Mr. Peck's address was as follows:

THE DEWEY SUNRISE AT MANILA.

"We have heard and all the world has heard how Dewey saluted the morning in the far off Orient and lighted up the hazy waters of Manila with such a surprise as they had never seen before. We have known a Fourth of July made more glorious by the tidings that came, telling us how Sampson and Schley and Clark and Evans and Philip and Wainwright and the brave sailors behind the guns and on the decks and down where the furnace fires were fiercely burning, fell upon the leviathans of Spain and sent them to their doom almost in the twinkling of an eye. The army and the navy, two arms of that mighty giant, the American nation, have in equal measure struck unceasingly for the honor of their country and for the cause of a common humanity which, in its highest sense, means universal justice.

"One name, in the midst of all this pageantry, is in your thoughts and your hearts speak out before my lips can utter it—William McKinley, our President. You know him for what he is, wise, patient, kindly, generous, calmly judging that what is right is the highest statesmanship. How surely he knows, as he meets his countrymen face to face, that the people always trust the leader who trusts his own conscience and theirs. We cannot yet say that all dangers are past. Some storms may come, some waves roll high about us, but we know a brave, strong hand 'will hold the rudder true.'

"Six months ago we welcomed war in the thoughtful, solemn spirit which befits an appeal to the sword. To-day we welcome peace and all its blessings. We have given good lives for it, and every life makes it more precious. Victory has come to us in the fullest measure. We have won ships and cannons and forts and arsenals. Cities have opened their gates and islands in both hemispheres have welcomed the arms and the institutions of freedom. But the greatest prize we have won, in its consequences to us as a people, is the supreme victory the North and South have won over each other. Long ago all sensible and patriotic people in both sections knew the hour would come. To-day we hail it in the assured faith that henceforth we march together to the same music, under the same flag to the same destiny. Verily this is the year of jubilee."

After Mr. Peck had terminated his address he introduced Mayor Harrison of Chicago, who delivered the formal address of welcome to President McKinley and the strangers who had come to Chicago to witness the ceremonies of jubilee week. The President, who received a most enthusiastic welcome as he entered the building, made no formal reply to the addresses of welcome, notwithstanding the large calls that were made upon him for a speech Following the address of Mayor Harrison came Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

Archbishop Ireland, who spoke for the North, said: "Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:—War has passed, peace reigns. Stilled over land and sea is the clang of arms; from San Juan to Manila fearless and triumphant floats the Star Spangled Banner. America, 'be glad and rejoice, for the Lord hath done great things.' America, with whole heart and soul, celebrate thy jubilee of peace.

"Welcome to America, sweet, beloved peace. Welcome to America, honored, glorious victory!

"Oh, peace, thou art heaven's gift to men. When the Savior of humanity was born in Bethlehem the skies sang forth—'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will.' Peace was offered to the world through Christ, and when the spirit of Christ is supreme there is universal peace—peace among men, peace among nations.

"Oh, peace, so precious art thou to humanity that our highest ideal of social felicity must ever be thy sovereignty upon earth. Pagan statesmanship, speaking through pagan poetry, exclaims: 'The best of things which it is given to men to know is peace.'

"War! Is it by cunning design—in order to hide from men thy true nature—that pomp and circumstance attend thy march; that poetry and music set in brightest colors the rays of light struggling through thy heavy darkness; that history weaves into threads of richest glory the woes and virtues of thy victims? Stripped of thy show and tinsel, what are thou but the slaying of men—the slaying of men by the thousands—aye, often by the tens, by the hundreds of thousands!

"With steady aim and relentless energy, taxing science to its utmost ingenuity, and multitudes of men to their utmost endurance, whole nations work day and night—fitting themselves for the quick and extensive killing of men. This the preparation for war. Armies meet on the field of battle; shot and shell rend the air; men fall to the ground like leaves in autumnal storm, bleeding, agonizing, dying; the earth is reddened by human blood; the more gory the earth beneath the tread of one army, the louder the tread of victory in the ranks of the other.

ONE DEATH, ONE BEREAVEMENT.

"Reduce to the smallest sacrifice of human life the carnage of the battlefield—some one has died, and some one is bereft.

"It was Wellington who said: 'Take my word for it, if you had seen but one day of war, you would pray to Almighty God that you might never see such a thing again.' It was Napoleon who said: 'The sight of a battlefield after the fight is enough to inspire princes with a love of peace and a horror of war.'

"Six months ago the congress of the United States declared that in the name of humanity war should be waged in order to give the island of Cuba a stable and independent government. Magnificent patriotism of America! The people of the United States at once arose in their might. They argued not, they hesitated not; America had spoken; theirs was not to judge, but to obey. Oft it had been whispered that we had a North and a South; when America spoke we knew we were but one people, that all were Americans. It had been whispered that social and economic lines were hopelessly dividing the American people, and that the patriotism was retreating before the growth of class interests and class prejudices. But when America spoke, there was no one in the land who was not an American.

"America can never doubt the united loyalty of her whole population nor the power which united loyalty puts into her hand.

"I look forward to an epoch when a court recognized by all nations, will settle international differences, instead of keeping large standing armies, as they do in Europe. Shall we allow the words of General Grant to go forth as the message of America?"

THE CZAR'S STEP AN ADVANCE.

"Some weeks ago the czar of the Russias said the maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in the existing condition of the whole world as an ideal towards which the endeavors of all government should be directed; and, in accordance with those views, he invited all nations to send representatives to an international peace congress, in which the question of reducing the armaments of the several countries of the world, and otherwise preparing some plan for the prevention of wars might be discussed. The czar is moved by the miseries accompanying war, and by the distressing drain continuously made upon the wealth and energies of the peoples by preparation for war. The militarism of Europe is a curse second only to the terror of the battlefields. In the present condition of the world, whatever the immediate measure of success that may attend the proposal of the czar, it is not to be expected that a permanent universal peace will be secured, or a general disarmament effected. But something may be done; and that is worthy contending for. The proposal for a universal peace congress is an advent, however small, towards what must ever be for the friends of humanity, for the disciples of reason and religion, the ultimate goal of their holiest ambition."

Judge Speer of Georgia followed Archbishop Ireland. He spoke for the South, but his remarks pertained principally to the history of Spain in America from the discovery by Columbus to the blowing up of the Maine, and the Spaniard's loss of his last foothold in this hemisphere.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At the end of Judge Speer's address, which concluded the programme, there were loud calls of "McKinley! McKinley!" The President had turned and was about to leave the box, but he turned and came back to the front. He waited for a moment, until ex Governor Richard J. Oglesby brought the assemblage to something resembling quiet. Then the President spoke as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: I have been deeply moved by this great demonstration. I have been deeply touched by the words of patriotism that have been uttered by the distinguished men so eloquently in your presence. It is gratifying to all of us to know that this has never ceased to be a war of humanity. The last ship that went out of the harbor of Havana before war was declared was an American ship that had taken to the suffering people of Cuba the supplies furnished by American charity, and the first ship to sail into the harbor of Santiago was another American ship bearing food supplies to suffering Cubans. I am sure it is the universal prayer of American citizens that justice and humanity and civilization shall characterize the final settlement of peace as they have distinguished the progress of the war.

"My countrymen, the currents of destiny flow through the hearts of the people. Who will check them? Who will divert them? Who will stop them? And the movements of men, planned and designed by the Master of men, will never be interrupted by the American people."

General Duffield, of the Michigan volunteers, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, also spoke.

During the afternoon five meetings were held in different parts of the city. A large meeting at Studebaker hall was addressed by Albert J. Beveridge of Indianapolis and President Cyrus Northrop of the University of Minnesota. At the Columbia theater General Miles, General Henry M. Duffield of Detroit and Booker T. Washington addressed an audience limited only by the size of the theater.

At the First regiment armory Secretary James Wilson and Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee comprised the list of speakers. Samuel Gompers spoke at the Second regiment armory and Charles Emory Smith delivered an address at North Side Turner hall. The public schools, all profusely decorated, devoted the day to jubilee exercises and to hearing addresses by leading educators and orators.

WOULD BUY CUBAN BONDS.

An Anglo-American Syndicate Gives Hope to Madrid.

NEW York, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Madrid says: It is regarded here as a good sign that a large Anglo-American syndicate is forming to buy up Cuban bonds. This, of course, is interpreted as evidence that a satisfactory arrangement is at hand.

There are two outstanding issues of Cuban bonds—one for $124,000,000, 6 per cents, issued in 1886, and the other for $175,000,000, 5s, authorized in 1890. Of the latter $141,000,000 were reserved to retire the 6 per cent bonds, while the remainder were sold at 93. The 6s issued in 1886 were sold at 37. In each case the bonds are for $100 each, or 500 pesetas, and they mature in fifty years from date.

The amounts outstanding are $124,000,000 of the 6s and $126,500,000 of the 5s, or $300,500,000 altogether, on which the annual interest is $16,765,000. The interest is payable in London, Havana, Madrid, Barcelona and Paris. The loans are secured by all the revenues of the Island of Cuba, and is guaranteed by Spain.

There was a prior issue of Cuban bonds in 1880 to pay off the loan advanced by the Banco Hispano Colonial to fund the Cuban floating debt and to exchange for these bonds the 6 per cent obligations of 1878. There were $75,000,000 of these bonds of 1880, and most of them were redeemable in 20 years. Most of them were converted into bonds of 1886, and those not converted were paid off.

EXPRESS COMPANIES PAY UP.

Said to Have Refunded $12,000 of Missouri Pacific Holdup.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—Officials of the Pacific Express company, have stated, with a great deal of publicity, that the public lost but $29 in the holdup of the Missouri Pacific train at Leeds, September 23, by a gang of robbers supposedly led by Confessor W. W. Lowe, all the alleged members of which were indicted by the grand jury yesterday.

Against this statement of the express officials is placed the positive declaration of persons familiar with the inside facts of the case that one Kansas City bank has been paid $1,000 by the company to make good the bank's losses. It is also stated by the same parties that $11,000 in all has been paid back to various business houses to reimburse them for losses sustained in the holdup. The officials of the company deny that any such reimbursement has taken place.

It is believed that other sums have been refunded, and the statement of the company that it lost but $29 is not taken seriously.

SNOWED TWENTY-NINE HOURS

In Northwest Missouri Shade Trees Were Broken and Cattle Suffered.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Oct. 19.—For twenty-nine hours snow has fallen without cessation in Northwest Missouri. To-day the ground is covered three inches deep and it is estimated that the total fall is about seven inches. Yesterday all telegraph wires leading from Maryville were down. The snow was heavy and damp and as the trees were still covered with foliage many were bent and broken down. Cattle were not protected as the storm was unexpected and they suffered greatly. No such storm was ever known to occur here so early in the cold season before. The indications are that the snow fall will continue all day.

A CLOUDBURST IN HAVANA.

Streets Are Flooded and Fire Is Caused by the Storm.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—A cloudburst broke over the city last night, flooding the streets so that traffic was prohibited. Horses and pedestrians were frequently carried off their feet by the flood. Telephone and electric wires became crossed in the storm, setting fire to the Telephone Exchange building, which could be subdued only with difficulty.

German Immigrants for Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Oct. 19. — The largest company of German immigrants since the '80s arrived on the German ship H. F. Glade. The Glade sailed from Bremen May 20, making the voyage in 138 days. She brings 365 immigrants, men, women and children. There were three deaths among the immigrants during the voyage, one woman and two children. There were three births. These immigrants are nearly all in families or are relatives or friends of others who have preceded them to Hawaii. They will be employed on plantations.