

TORNADO IN TEXAS

Jumping, Whirling Windstorm Works Its Terrible Destruction.

DEATH LIST WILL EXCEED ONE HUNDRED

Hundreds More Are Maimed and Many Are Still Missing.

WEST END OF SHERMAN IS DEMOLISHED

Similar Reports Come from Howe, Gribble Springs and Justin.

IMMENSE DAMAGE IN COUNTRY PLACED

Storm First Strikes the Earth a Few Miles North of Fort Worth and Travels to the Northern Boundary.

DALLAS, Tex., May 15.—A special to the News from Sherman, Tex., says: Just a few minutes before 5 o'clock this afternoon a tornado, not exceeding two blocks in width, but carrying destruction and death in its wake, swept through the western half of its width, traveling almost directly north. The approach of the terrific whirlwind was announced by a deep rumbling noise not unlike reverberating thunder. A fierce and driving rain accompanied it. Late tonight it is reported that forty people have been killed south of town, in addition to the city's death list. Wagons are unloading the dead and injured every moment.

The news reporter, standing on the north side of the court plaza, had his attention attracted by the peculiar appearance of the clouds. They were parted at the lower side, converging into a perfect funnel shape, while a boiling, seething mass of vaporous clouds were rapidly revolving in the rift. The air was suddenly filled with trees and twigs, and the downpour of rain brought with it a deluge of mud. The tornado was then felt in its full force. From the point where it seems to have first descended to where it suddenly arose from the ground, just north of the city, it left terrific marks of its passage, not a house in its pathway escaping, not a tree or shrub left standing, or not twisted and torn out of shape. Fences are gone. The iron bridge on Houston street is completely wrecked and blown away, notwithstanding its hundreds of thousands of pounds of steel and material. The number of persons wounded will reach not less than 100, and it will be several days before the exact number of fatal fatalities can be given, as many persons, and especially children, are missing, and many of the injured are in such a critical shape that a score may die before morning.

NAMES OF THE DEAD.

The list of killed as far as reported by the authorities up to 10 a. m. is as follows: MRS. OTTO BALLINGER and TWO CHILDREN. MRS. I. L. BURNS and TWO CHILDREN. JOSEPHINE, aged 3, and GROVER, aged 10. JOHN AMES and WIFE and TWO CHILDREN. REV. J. S. SHEARER. MRS. LUKE MONTGOMERY and TWO CHILDREN. Another one is missing. WILLIAM HAMILTON, a farmer. MRS. GEORGE ANDERSON and AN INFANT DAUGHTER. MARY BELLE JENKINS. D. L. PIERCE and SON TOM, aged 14. MRS. DAVE HERRING and TWO CHILDREN. JOHN TAYLOR. MISS I. L. BURLIES. TWO LITTLE WHITE CHILDREN, about 4 and 6 years of age, have not been identified, and are being held in the morgue for identification.

The list of colored people killed, so far as learned up to 10 a. m., is as follows: JIM KING, a colored man, aged 25. JAMES WALKER. MRS. NORA NICHOLSON and TWO CHILDREN. MRS. BALLINGER and DAUGHTER. CHARLEY COX, son of Eliza Cox. MARY LAKE and THREE CHILDREN. LETTIE, JOHN and FATUS. KATE KING. AN INFANT of the Ballinger family has been found.

Charles Weddle of Fairview is dead, with a piece of timber driven through his body. The family of John Hamilton were discovered, all badly injured. One of the Hamilton boys, aged 20 years, will die. Two other boys, one 15 and one 12, were badly injured, and another girl, aged 11, injured internally.

It is impossible to get a correct list of all the missing. Nearly every family in the district has some member they cannot account for, and it is believed that most of the missing are dead.

LIST OF THE INJURED ONES.

An incomplete list of the wounded is as follows: Tom Jenkins, wife and five children. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller and two children. A heavy shower of wood was driven through the thigh of Granville Jenkins. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Halsell and little son, with his house demolished, in the cellar at thorne's residence and were covered with debris. Mr. and Mrs. Halsell were both painfully bruised about the thighs, supposed to have been blown through a window. Eliza Cox, colored, hurt in the breast. Harriet Lake, colored, cut and bruised. Mrs. Cephus, colored, his wife and son killed. His house broken and are in a precarious condition. Lattie and Lummie Burns are badly hurt. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Brown, badly bruised. Mrs. Hester, colored, a daughter killed. The Shearer, son of Rev. Shearer, who was killed, is badly bruised. The greatest number of accidents is reported from the colored settlement along Post Oak and Lincoln streets, between Curry and Lost streets, where several people were killed outright. Mrs. J. B. King and two children are seriously injured. Phillip Nichols received painful hurts about the head. Mr. John Rybins and four children, all more or less injured. W. S. Bostwick, who was in the same route, passed on without serious injury. Otto Ballinger, whose family were all killed, is badly hurt about the head. Hester and Nannie Nicholson, colored, of the family of which six were killed, are also badly hurt. Dave Herring and Mrs. D. L. Pierce, who alone escaped death at their home, are perhaps fatally hurt. Mary Patrick, colored, and three children, all badly hurt internally. Mattie Johnson, colored, head hurt and injured internally, will not live until morning. John and Alice Newhouse, colored, and four children, badly hurt. Harriet Hendricks, colored, both legs broken. Miss Eva Pierce, daughter of D. L. Pierce, left leg and right arm broken. Mr. and Mrs. Wright Clark, painfully hurt.

MANY ARE MISSING.

The number of missing is large and includes a great many children, and it is quite probable that most of them are dead. It is very conservative to estimate that the list of fatalities will reach sixty, while the injured will reach 100. At least fifty houses were wrecked. Most of them

SENIOR CASTELLANO'S VIEWS

Spanish Statesman Does Not Expect War with the United States.

CHIEF POINTS AS HE SEES THEM

Objection Made Only to the Method Pursued in the Trial of the Competitor Captives.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, (via Bayonne, France) May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In an interview with the minister of colonies, Senor Castellano, he tells me that he apprehends no international complication over the competitor affairs, as the American government has objected only to the course of procedure as contrary to the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877, the interpretation of which in their application to the competitor case is the only point at issue. Senor Castellano positively denies that General Weyer ever intimated that he intended to resign in consequence of the decision of the government in the matter.

Senor Castellano also denies that the loyalist volunteers have given any trouble or shown any discontent in consequence of Premier Canovas' decision to submit the case of the competitor prisoners to the supreme council of naval appeals at Madrid. He considers that the state of the island has improved during the last few months, and that the government's policy is not so much reduced as was at first supposed. He says that the government is coming in from the separatists' lines to make submission and the morals of the local population is much improved. Minister Castellano stated that the government has not assented to the Cuban elections being annulled, as the opposition in Spain suggests, and will show that no legal grounds exist for annulling them, stating that the elections were conducted. The economical and financial condition of the island is naturally affected by the insurrection and revenues, both direct and indirect, are being lost. He declared, but the colony showed after the last insurrection great recuperative power.

NO TIME FOR REFORMS.

Senor Castellano does not think it possible to carry out the reforms in Cuba until the Spanish authorities have had time to work out the existing administration machinery with such difficulty. He believes that the present government is not subject to put these reforms into force, with such improvements as time and circumstances may suggest, when it comes feasible. He says that the government in Cuba will be very liberal. There will be local administration reforms, implying control of the necessary resources, but no surrender of the sovereignty of Spain, and the imperial Parliament, in which both Cuba and Puerto Rico will continue to be represented. He says that the government is making suggestions for ways and means, though he has enough to go on with for some months.

El Imparcial, Diaz, Heroldo, Pais and several other papers and magazines, and the correspondent to denounce the treaties of 1795 and 1877 with the United States, as both the Spanish people and the European countries would highly approve of the annulment of the Cortes and the separation of the island from the government to do this as soon as the Cortes has completed the examination of the validity of the elections. He says that the separatist and separatist suggestions are likely to create embarrassments in the domestic politics of Spain and aggravate the relations of the island with the United States. Telegrams from Havana convey pessimist impressions concerning the military operations. It is said there that it would require immediate attention of twenty battalions to push the campaign against Maceo alone, because the Havana volunteers are unwilling to go to the front with troops.

The business part of the town is deserted, and the greatest excitement reigns. The Western Union office has overflowed all the field of destruction. Very few messages reports of greater loss of life and property arrive. Many stories of miraculous escapes are told. The Sherman court house is insufficient to hold the dead and wounded. The vacant Moore building on the south square was utilized at 6 o'clock. Between colored people, with their houses demolished, in the cellar at thorne's residence and were covered with debris. Mr. and Mrs. Halsell were both painfully bruised about the thighs, supposed to have been blown through a window. Eliza Cox, colored, hurt in the breast. Harriet Lake, colored, cut and bruised. Mrs. Cephus, colored, his wife and son killed. His house broken and are in a precarious condition. Lattie and Lummie Burns are badly hurt. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Brown, badly bruised. Mrs. Hester, colored, a daughter killed. The Shearer, son of Rev. Shearer, who was killed, is badly bruised.

EVENTS WILL FORCE CONCESSIONS.

As regards the intention of Premier Canovas as expressed in the speech from the throne, Senor Maura believed that the logic of the situation would force concessions. He said that the danger will not be in restriction in concessions, but probably in excessive concessions, for while the colony is preparing to resist, Maura would not go beyond just enough self-government to train and educate the colony for further steps toward autonomy. His opinion is shared by the majority of the liberal party, and is also shared by V. Gamazo, Maret and Abarzuza, but a strong democratic faction of the liberal party, with Becerra Balaguer and Nunez de Arce, each of whom have been minister of colonies within the past sixteen years and Canalajas, who inspires Haraldo, a Madrid paper of wide circulation, are opposed to concessions during the war, and even afterwards to any concessions likely to promote autonomy and contribute to the political and commercial influence of the United States in the Spanish West Indies.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

Favor Commuting the Sentences.

PHOENIX, May 15.—The executive council notified today in favorable consideration the petition of the reform prisoners, asking for a mitigation of the sentences.

SIX PERSONS INJURED, ONE FATALITY, BY A BIG BLOW.

NEWTON, Kan., May 15.—Six persons were injured, one of them fatally, by a tornado that struck the town of Newton, Kan., at 2:30 p. m. blowing twelve houses down, killing one man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex., and another man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex. The tornado also did much damage north of Newton. HOWE, Tex., May 15.—Today's terrible cyclone struck this town, leaving death and destruction in its path. At least 200 houses were wrecked, and many were blown from trees and much stock was killed.

TORNADO NEAR NEWTON, KANSAS.

SIX PERSONS INJURED, ONE FATALITY, BY A BIG BLOW. NEWTON, Kan., May 15.—Six persons were injured, one of them fatally, by a tornado that struck the town of Newton, Kan., at 2:30 p. m. blowing twelve houses down, killing one man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex., and another man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex. The tornado also did much damage north of Newton.

HOWE, TEX.

Today's terrible cyclone struck this town, leaving death and destruction in its path. At least 200 houses were wrecked, and many were blown from trees and much stock was killed.

TORNADO NEAR NEWTON, KANSAS.

SIX PERSONS INJURED, ONE FATALITY, BY A BIG BLOW. NEWTON, Kan., May 15.—Six persons were injured, one of them fatally, by a tornado that struck the town of Newton, Kan., at 2:30 p. m. blowing twelve houses down, killing one man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex., and another man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex. The tornado also did much damage north of Newton.

WEYLER'S POSITION IS UNCERTAIN.

Spanish General Thinks He Can Stay in Cuba with Reinforcements.

SPANISH STATESMAN DOES NOT EXPECT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

CHIEF POINTS AS HE SEES THEM

Objection Made Only to the Method Pursued in the Trial of the Competitor Captives.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, (via Bayonne, France) May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In an interview with the minister of colonies, Senor Castellano, he tells me that he apprehends no international complication over the competitor affairs, as the American government has objected only to the course of procedure as contrary to the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877, the interpretation of which in their application to the competitor case is the only point at issue. Senor Castellano positively denies that General Weyer ever intimated that he intended to resign in consequence of the decision of the government in the matter.

Senor Castellano also denies that the loyalist volunteers have given any trouble or shown any discontent in consequence of Premier Canovas' decision to submit the case of the competitor prisoners to the supreme council of naval appeals at Madrid. He considers that the state of the island has improved during the last few months, and that the government's policy is not so much reduced as was at first supposed. He says that the government is coming in from the separatists' lines to make submission and the morals of the local population is much improved. Minister Castellano stated that the government has not assented to the Cuban elections being annulled, as the opposition in Spain suggests, and will show that no legal grounds exist for annulling them, stating that the elections were conducted. The economical and financial condition of the island is naturally affected by the insurrection and revenues, both direct and indirect, are being lost. He declared, but the colony showed after the last insurrection great recuperative power.

NO TIME FOR REFORMS.

Senor Castellano does not think it possible to carry out the reforms in Cuba until the Spanish authorities have had time to work out the existing administration machinery with such difficulty. He believes that the present government is not subject to put these reforms into force, with such improvements as time and circumstances may suggest, when it comes feasible. He says that the government in Cuba will be very liberal. There will be local administration reforms, implying control of the necessary resources, but no surrender of the sovereignty of Spain, and the imperial Parliament, in which both Cuba and Puerto Rico will continue to be represented. He says that the government is making suggestions for ways and means, though he has enough to go on with for some months.

El Imparcial, Diaz, Heroldo, Pais and several other papers and magazines, and the correspondent to denounce the treaties of 1795 and 1877 with the United States, as both the Spanish people and the European countries would highly approve of the annulment of the Cortes and the separation of the island from the government to do this as soon as the Cortes has completed the examination of the validity of the elections. He says that the separatist and separatist suggestions are likely to create embarrassments in the domestic politics of Spain and aggravate the relations of the island with the United States. Telegrams from Havana convey pessimist impressions concerning the military operations. It is said there that it would require immediate attention of twenty battalions to push the campaign against Maceo alone, because the Havana volunteers are unwilling to go to the front with troops.

The business part of the town is deserted, and the greatest excitement reigns. The Western Union office has overflowed all the field of destruction. Very few messages reports of greater loss of life and property arrive. Many stories of miraculous escapes are told. The Sherman court house is insufficient to hold the dead and wounded. The vacant Moore building on the south square was utilized at 6 o'clock. Between colored people, with their houses demolished, in the cellar at thorne's residence and were covered with debris. Mr. and Mrs. Halsell were both painfully bruised about the thighs, supposed to have been blown through a window. Eliza Cox, colored, hurt in the breast. Harriet Lake, colored, cut and bruised. Mrs. Cephus, colored, his wife and son killed. His house broken and are in a precarious condition. Lattie and Lummie Burns are badly hurt. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Brown, badly bruised. Mrs. Hester, colored, a daughter killed. The Shearer, son of Rev. Shearer, who was killed, is badly bruised.

EVENTS WILL FORCE CONCESSIONS.

As regards the intention of Premier Canovas as expressed in the speech from the throne, Senor Maura believed that the logic of the situation would force concessions. He said that the danger will not be in restriction in concessions, but probably in excessive concessions, for while the colony is preparing to resist, Maura would not go beyond just enough self-government to train and educate the colony for further steps toward autonomy. His opinion is shared by the majority of the liberal party, and is also shared by V. Gamazo, Maret and Abarzuza, but a strong democratic faction of the liberal party, with Becerra Balaguer and Nunez de Arce, each of whom have been minister of colonies within the past sixteen years and Canalajas, who inspires Haraldo, a Madrid paper of wide circulation, are opposed to concessions during the war, and even afterwards to any concessions likely to promote autonomy and contribute to the political and commercial influence of the United States in the Spanish West Indies.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

Favor Commuting the Sentences.

PHOENIX, May 15.—The executive council notified today in favorable consideration the petition of the reform prisoners, asking for a mitigation of the sentences.

SIX PERSONS INJURED, ONE FATALITY, BY A BIG BLOW.

NEWTON, Kan., May 15.—Six persons were injured, one of them fatally, by a tornado that struck the town of Newton, Kan., at 2:30 p. m. blowing twelve houses down, killing one man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex., and another man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex. The tornado also did much damage north of Newton.

HOWE, TEX.

Today's terrible cyclone struck this town, leaving death and destruction in its path. At least 200 houses were wrecked, and many were blown from trees and much stock was killed.

TORNADO NEAR NEWTON, KANSAS.

SIX PERSONS INJURED, ONE FATALITY, BY A BIG BLOW. NEWTON, Kan., May 15.—Six persons were injured, one of them fatally, by a tornado that struck the town of Newton, Kan., at 2:30 p. m. blowing twelve houses down, killing one man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex., and another man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex. The tornado also did much damage north of Newton.

HOWE, TEX.

Today's terrible cyclone struck this town, leaving death and destruction in its path. At least 200 houses were wrecked, and many were blown from trees and much stock was killed.

TORNADO NEAR NEWTON, KANSAS.

SIX PERSONS INJURED, ONE FATALITY, BY A BIG BLOW. NEWTON, Kan., May 15.—Six persons were injured, one of them fatally, by a tornado that struck the town of Newton, Kan., at 2:30 p. m. blowing twelve houses down, killing one man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex., and another man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex. The tornado also did much damage north of Newton.

WEYLER'S POSITION IS UNCERTAIN.

Spanish General Thinks He Can Stay in Cuba with Reinforcements.

SPANISH STATESMAN DOES NOT EXPECT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

CHIEF POINTS AS HE SEES THEM

Objection Made Only to the Method Pursued in the Trial of the Competitor Captives.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, (via Bayonne, France) May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In an interview with the minister of colonies, Senor Castellano, he tells me that he apprehends no international complication over the competitor affairs, as the American government has objected only to the course of procedure as contrary to the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877, the interpretation of which in their application to the competitor case is the only point at issue. Senor Castellano positively denies that General Weyer ever intimated that he intended to resign in consequence of the decision of the government in the matter.

Senor Castellano also denies that the loyalist volunteers have given any trouble or shown any discontent in consequence of Premier Canovas' decision to submit the case of the competitor prisoners to the supreme council of naval appeals at Madrid. He considers that the state of the island has improved during the last few months, and that the government's policy is not so much reduced as was at first supposed. He says that the government is coming in from the separatists' lines to make submission and the morals of the local population is much improved. Minister Castellano stated that the government has not assented to the Cuban elections being annulled, as the opposition in Spain suggests, and will show that no legal grounds exist for annulling them, stating that the elections were conducted. The economical and financial condition of the island is naturally affected by the insurrection and revenues, both direct and indirect, are being lost. He declared, but the colony showed after the last insurrection great recuperative power.

NO TIME FOR REFORMS.

Senor Castellano does not think it possible to carry out the reforms in Cuba until the Spanish authorities have had time to work out the existing administration machinery with such difficulty. He believes that the present government is not subject to put these reforms into force, with such improvements as time and circumstances may suggest, when it comes feasible. He says that the government in Cuba will be very liberal. There will be local administration reforms, implying control of the necessary resources, but no surrender of the sovereignty of Spain, and the imperial Parliament, in which both Cuba and Puerto Rico will continue to be represented. He says that the government is making suggestions for ways and means, though he has enough to go on with for some months.

El Imparcial, Diaz, Heroldo, Pais and several other papers and magazines, and the correspondent to denounce the treaties of 1795 and 1877 with the United States, as both the Spanish people and the European countries would highly approve of the annulment of the Cortes and the separation of the island from the government to do this as soon as the Cortes has completed the examination of the validity of the elections. He says that the separatist and separatist suggestions are likely to create embarrassments in the domestic politics of Spain and aggravate the relations of the island with the United States. Telegrams from Havana convey pessimist impressions concerning the military operations. It is said there that it would require immediate attention of twenty battalions to push the campaign against Maceo alone, because the Havana volunteers are unwilling to go to the front with troops.

The business part of the town is deserted, and the greatest excitement reigns. The Western Union office has overflowed all the field of destruction. Very few messages reports of greater loss of life and property arrive. Many stories of miraculous escapes are told. The Sherman court house is insufficient to hold the dead and wounded. The vacant Moore building on the south square was utilized at 6 o'clock. Between colored people, with their houses demolished, in the cellar at thorne's residence and were covered with debris. Mr. and Mrs. Halsell were both painfully bruised about the thighs, supposed to have been blown through a window. Eliza Cox, colored, hurt in the breast. Harriet Lake, colored, cut and bruised. Mrs. Cephus, colored, his wife and son killed. His house broken and are in a precarious condition. Lattie and Lummie Burns are badly hurt. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Brown, badly bruised. Mrs. Hester, colored, a daughter killed. The Shearer, son of Rev. Shearer, who was killed, is badly bruised.

EVENTS WILL FORCE CONCESSIONS.

As regards the intention of Premier Canovas as expressed in the speech from the throne, Senor Maura believed that the logic of the situation would force concessions. He said that the danger will not be in restriction in concessions, but probably in excessive concessions, for while the colony is preparing to resist, Maura would not go beyond just enough self-government to train and educate the colony for further steps toward autonomy. His opinion is shared by the majority of the liberal party, and is also shared by V. Gamazo, Maret and Abarzuza, but a strong democratic faction of the liberal party, with Becerra Balaguer and Nunez de Arce, each of whom have been minister of colonies within the past sixteen years and Canalajas, who inspires Haraldo, a Madrid paper of wide circulation, are opposed to concessions during the war, and even afterwards to any concessions likely to promote autonomy and contribute to the political and commercial influence of the United States in the Spanish West Indies.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

Favor Commuting the Sentences.

PHOENIX, May 15.—The executive council notified today in favorable consideration the petition of the reform prisoners, asking for a mitigation of the sentences.

SIX PERSONS INJURED, ONE FATALITY, BY A BIG BLOW.

NEWTON, Kan., May 15.—Six persons were injured, one of them fatally, by a tornado that struck the town of Newton, Kan., at 2:30 p. m. blowing twelve houses down, killing one man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex., and another man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex. The tornado also did much damage north of Newton.

HOWE, TEX.

Today's terrible cyclone struck this town, leaving death and destruction in its path. At least 200 houses were wrecked, and many were blown from trees and much stock was killed.

TORNADO NEAR NEWTON, KANSAS.

SIX PERSONS INJURED, ONE FATALITY, BY A BIG BLOW. NEWTON, Kan., May 15.—Six persons were injured, one of them fatally, by a tornado that struck the town of Newton, Kan., at 2:30 p. m. blowing twelve houses down, killing one man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex., and another man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex. The tornado also did much damage north of Newton.

HOWE, TEX.

Today's terrible cyclone struck this town, leaving death and destruction in its path. At least 200 houses were wrecked, and many were blown from trees and much stock was killed.

TORNADO NEAR NEWTON, KANSAS.

SIX PERSONS INJURED, ONE FATALITY, BY A BIG BLOW. NEWTON, Kan., May 15.—Six persons were injured, one of them fatally, by a tornado that struck the town of Newton, Kan., at 2:30 p. m. blowing twelve houses down, killing one man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex., and another man named W. J. Evans of Keller, Tex. The tornado also did much damage north of Newton.

SPAIN POWERLESS IN CUBA

Whole Island is in Revolt and Troops on the Defensive.

ECONOMIC RUIN IS ALMOST COMPLETE

Havana Correspondent of the London Times Gives What Purports to Be a True Picture of the Situation.

LONDON, May 15.—The Times publishes a three-column letter this morning from a correspondent in Havana, under date of May 2. In the course of the letter this correspondent says: "It is quite useless to hide the real situation. The whole island is in revolt and the Spanish troops are merely acting on the defensive. It is impossible that they can prevent the landing of supplies and war material for the rebels. Even the position of Maceo's forces, confined in Pinar del Rio, is not one of a desperate nature, as the Spaniards make believe.

"Only a few isolated rebels have taken advantage of Captain General Weyer's offer of amnesty. Spain has lost the power to protect life and property in Cuba. "Widespread inquiries fail to justify the charges of cruelty against Captain General Weyer, but the rebels' destruction of property cannot be justified. The wanton burning of some 100,000 worth of property belonging to the innocent people, and the loss of a still larger amount of property, is a still worse condition. "The cigar factories of Havana," the correspondent continues, "only have material for a few weeks, and the closing of their doors is an arrow pointing to the ruin of 50,000 persons. The total exports from Cuba are estimated at £12,000,000 (\$15,000,000) compared with £12,000,000 for 1885. But for the loss of the sugar crop, the country would be compelled to suspend business. One of the most prominent merchants here says that Cuba has received its death blow. The country is in a state of anarchy, and still leave a chance for the return of prosperity."

"Commenting editorially, the Times says: "A melancholy picture it would be impossible to imagine than our Havana correspondent draws, but it is doubtful whether any demonstration of the desperate nature of the case will induce the Spaniards to acquiesce in an arrangement so galling to their national pride as that which our correspondent suggests, namely: Autonomy granted by the United States. The leading opinion here is that as it is presented, we see but one hope for the maintenance of the Spanish connection, namely: A speedy and thorough reconquest, followed by a redress of grievances, the abolition of corruption and dishonest government for Cuba, for the Cubans intend for of the official classes in Spain."

THINK PROSPECTS OF WAR GOOD.

English Capitalists Fear the United States Will Prove a Fight.

LONDON, May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A World representative asked Mr. Ogilvy of Brown, Shipley & Co. at their office here, whether they thought it likely that the United States would prove a fight. He replied: "Yes, quite true. But I may tell you that the loan was not a great success all things considered. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It is a pity that the United States should have to resort to such a measure. The Cuban affair affected the confidence of investors here, which prevents them from rushing for an American issue of this description, as they would do were the currency policy of America defined. It