

MORE SKIRMISHING

Fresh Outbreak of Incendiarism, Followed by Fighting, in Manila.

LARGE PROPERTY LOSS, FEW CASUALTIES

Three Nebraskans Wounded in a Brush Near the Water Works.

EXPOSED TO ENEMY IN FIRE OF TUESDAY

Washington Authorities Resolve to Strike a Heavy Blow.

WILL GIVE REBELS A DOSE THAT WILL LAST

General Otis Sends List of Casualties in Washington, California and Oregon Volunteers—No Omaha Names in List.

MANILA, Feb. 22.—7:30 a. m.—There was an outbreak of incendiarism, accompanied by fighting, in Manila last evening. The casualties were few, but the property loss is enormous.

9:30 a. m.—Immense damage has been done by fires, which are believed to have been started by insurgents last night. The fire department has experienced great difficulty in fighting the flames owing to defective apparatus. It is reported that the natives have damaged the apparatus.

There was some fighting in the streets during the night, but the Americans quickly quelled the uprising. A number of insurgents were killed and several American soldiers were wounded. A large market place was among the first to burn and from 500 to 600 residences and business houses were destroyed. Fires were started at several points simultaneously and spreading with great rapidity resisted all effort to control them. Hundreds of homeless natives are huddled in the streets, making patrol duty of the Americans difficult.

The night was one of terror to thousands of the inhabitants of Manila. The rebels making good their threats of burning areas of Manila. One officer was wounded. At 8 o'clock an incendiary fire occurred in a block of brick buildings occupying the corner of Calle de La Cruz. A stiff breeze was blowing and the inflammability of the structures caused the blaze to spread with alarming rapidity. The city fire department was hopelessly incompetent and the English volunteer fire company, the Mesa was summoned and with a modern engine pumping adequate streams from the canal succeeded, after four hours' work, in getting the blaze under control.

Hundreds Rendered Homeless.

Meantime the entire block and the greater part of two others across the street were completely gutted. Hundreds of inhabitants were rendered homeless. Chinese and Malays were generally spared, but the hundreds more, fearing a general conflagration, removed their furniture and other portable goods in every direction, within a radius of a quarter of a mile, which was guarded until the fire was given. Higher-ups personally superintended the police arrangements. The whole city was thoroughly patrolled and guards were doubled. Every available man was dispatched to the region of the fire.

Impediments were placed in the way of the firemen and the hose was cut five different times. This resulted in all the natives being driven off the streets, those in the immediate vicinity of the blaze being corralled in vacant lots and crowded until the excitement subsided. In many instances the natives were insolent and paid no regard to the orders given them and the soldiers were compelled to use harsh measures. The butts of their rifles and their bayonets were pointed at the American Captain Robinson of Company C, Thirtieth Minnesota, and three men were wounded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—General Otis today called the War department as follows: Manila, Feb. 22.—Following casualties in encounters yesterday caused by men exposing themselves to the enemy:

First California. Killed: PRIVATE JAMES P. CASSIDY, Company K. Wounded: Sergeant Frank N. Turton, Company K, forehead slight.

The following casualties occurred during reconnaissance this morning in the vicinity of San Pedro Macarti: First Washington. Wounded, seriously: Corporal W. B. Tucker, Company H. Wounded, slightly: Private Joseph H. Wardington, Company E. Private Christian E. Horn, Company E. Private H. D. Hazard, Company E.

Second Oregon. Killed: PRIVATE EDWIN L. HAMPTON, Company H. Following in skirmish near water works this morning: First Nebraska. Wounded: Private John S. Alley, Company D, neck, very severe. Private Alonzo Pike, Company F, elbow, slight. Private Charles Goveyck, Company K, knee, slight. OTIS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—(To the Omaha Bee.)—Following casualties reported in skirmish near water works at Manila this morning: First Nebraska, wounded, Private John S. Alley, Company D, neck, very severe; Alonzo Pike, Company F, elbow, slight; Charles Goveyck, Company K, knee, slight. G. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary of War.

John S. Alley of Company D lives in Lincoln. Company F came from Madison. Alonzo Pike lives in Crest, however. Company K is from Columbus and Charles Goveyck lived in that city previous to enlistment.

Prepare to Strike Heavy Blow. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The authorities here are giving close attention to the daily developments in the military situation in the Philippine islands and have decided to push the campaign against the followers of Aguinaldo with energy.

Every casualty report that comes from General Otis notes the wounding or killing of some of the American troops by what are practically sharpshooters on the other side. The insurgents, apparently, have learned that they cannot hope to cope with American troops on anything like even terms without a setback and from now on they are expected to rely upon the harassing tactics they have practiced for the last ten days.

The main body of the insurgents has now fallen back well out of the effective

RESCUES OF THE VICTORIA

Arrives at Baltimore with Four of Crew of Missing Bulgaria.

OFFICER BELIEVES 101 PEOPLE PERISHED

Thrilling Tale of the Attempts at Rescue and How Passengers and Crew Battled for Life in Storm.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The steamer Victoria, Captain Wetherell, arrived today from Hull via Hampton Roads with four of the crew of the missing Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria. The rescued mariners are: O. Scharges, second mate. Carl Ludtke and John Schultz, quarter-masters. Will Starke, seaman.

They were picked up by the Victoria from an open boat by the Bulgaria three and a half hours after they had been cast adrift in latitude 40 north, longitude 43 west, on February 5.

These, with the twenty-five women and children, who were picked up by the tank steamer Weehawken and landed in Ponta Delgada, Azores, all 111, were rescued.

There has been heard from of the crew of eighty-nine men and forty-one passengers, which the Bulgaria had on board when it called from New York for Bremen January 28.

Captain Wetherell said that he sighted the Bulgaria in a disabled condition at 5 a. m., February 5, flag flying and the tank steamer Weehawken standing by and communicating with it.

There was a heavy sea on and his vessel drifted away from the disabled craft, but he again located it. He saw the men aboard the crippled vessel attempt to lower a boat and just as four of them got into it it broke loose from the steamer and drifted away.

The four men made an effort to row back to the Bulgaria, but could not reach it on account of the high seas.

Could Not Reach Steamer. The Victoria was preparing to lower a boat to go to the assistance of those on the Bulgaria when the four men came alongside. After considerable difficulty they were taken aboard. During a lull the second officer of the Bulgaria, accompanied by six of the crew of the Victoria, manned the boat just vacated and started for the sinking steamer.

They were scarcely away from the side of the Victoria, however, before another gale began and the boat foundered. The four men of the Bulgaria found it impossible to return to the Victoria until several hours had passed. Captain Wetherell would not abandon hope of being of assistance to those on board the ill-fated vessel and remained in sight of it until daylight, when a perfect hurricane arose and carried the sailing ship miles away. In the morning the Bulgaria was not to be seen and the Victoria proceeded on its journey.

The story of the capture of the Bulgaria as told by Second Officer Scharges is a thrilling one.

"On February 1 about 8 p. m.," said he, "a hurricane of so severe a nature was encountered that it was found impossible to make any headway and at 2 a. m. the following day we were forced to leave, and the flying bridges, both fore and after, were carried away and several passengers were afraid to venture on deck for fear of being swept into the sea.

Panic Reigns on Board. "After sea swept over us smashing in the doors and creating a fearful commotion, flooding the main deck, washing in the awning deck and creating havoc all over the ship. To make matters worse 100 horses that were stabled on the upper forward deck stamped and in their effort to get out of the ship, trampling others to death. This state of affairs lasted until all but twenty had been killed or drowned in the wash of the waves. Then the butcher of the vessel, with a number of seamen, went into the hold and tried to drown the beasts that remained. This failing, as did the attempt to force the frenzied animals overboard—their throats were cut. Before the maddened animals were dispatched, however, the butcher had both his legs broken and one of the seamen was badly injured.

"Any idea that our troubles were over was soon dispelled when it was found the vessel was leaking. The hatch covers had been blown off, and before they could be replaced the ship was so full of water that it had considerable water in them. The cargo net shifted and for seventy-two hours passengers and crew worked like slaves, throwing cargo overboard to lighten the ship, but it was of no avail. Inch by inch, foot by foot, the ship settled and it sunk deeper the waves washed with greater force and freedom over it. One wave carried away eight of the lifeboats from the low-lying port side and with these went much of the hope from the hearts of the passengers and crew.

Land Women and Children. "At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 6th," Scharges continued, "the order was given to call all hands on deck to prepare to take to the small boats. The water had flooded the engine room and four pumps could not keep it down. It was then up to the grate bars but the firemen still managed to keep the fires burning. Each passenger and seaman was given a life preserver and the remaining boats were gotten ready and provisioned. Shortly after daylight the three steamers, the Weehawken, Victoria and Koordistan—another after another, hove in sight. The Weehawken was the first to be of service, as it sent two boats in which twenty-five women and children were placed. These were landed safely on the Weehawken, but after the storm increased in violence. One of our boats was smashed and it became almost impossible to lower another on account of the vessel being so far down on the port side and corresponding high on the starboard side. The remaining boats were made fast. Another attempt was made and one was successfully gotten into the sea. I and the three men who were saved with me jumped into it to take the cars when by some unfortunate accident we were cut loose. The men on the vessel were seen after that they repeatedly to lower another boat, but without success.

Officers Scharges is reasonably sure that 101 persons went down with the Bulgaria. The passengers on board were in the steerage, being mostly Germans from different parts of the United States.

The Bulgaria was not a regular liner and had been in the service of the Hamburg-American line about a year.

BAD STORM STRIKES WYOMING

Delays Trains and Increases the Danger of Loss of Live Stock on the Ranges.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—A severe storm has prevailed generally throughout Wyoming for the last twenty-four hours, delaying trains and adding greatly to the probability of loss of live stock. Six inches of snow has fallen, which is drifted badly. The thermometer has ranged from zero to 12 degrees below since 3 o'clock this morning. Heavy plows are being run continuously over the Union

REPORT ON DREYFUS CASE

Court of Cassation Will Be Asked to Annul Conviction Without Ordering a Retrial.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The *Soir* announces that M. Mannu, procureur general, will submit his report in the Dreyfus affair next week.

The report will ask the court of cassation, it is said, to annul the conviction without ordering a retrial. If this be correct it shows that the evidence before the court not only proves Dreyfus innocent, but that the crime for which he was punished never existed, as the French law allows the court of cassation to quash a sentence without retrial only when there is proof that the offense alleged was never perpetrated.

SEIZURE OF ORLEANS MEDALS

Parisian Police Take Precautions Against Disturbances During the Funeral of President Faure.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The police this morning seized the six 100-franc medals bearing the head of the duke of Orleans and five moulds for striking them.

The medals are inscribed as follows: "I will avenge my country's insults. Philippe, And I will replace my country in the first rank of nations with the help of all true Frenchmen."

In view of possible demonstrations tomorrow upon the occasion of the funeral of the late President Faure the prefect of police has ordered the seizure of the moulds, the arrest of their wearers, the dispersal of all street gatherings and the arrest of anybody raising insulting cries against the president, members of parliament or other persons of the cabinet.

President Loubet has notified M. Dupuy of his intention to accompany the funeral procession from the beginning to the end of the route, though his friends have vainly tried to dissuade him by pointing out the danger of a hostile manifestation. The League of Patriots applied for a place in the procession, but M. Dupuy refused the request on the ground that the league is the center of difficulties and has already incited the angry and the followers of M. Deroulde are angry and are talking of revenge.

People have been pouring into the city all day for the ceremony and it is estimated that not less than 100,000 people will be present to reach the Bois de Boulogne. Seats along the route are being sold at high prices.

SPANISH MINISTRY MAY RESIGN

Opposition to Senate Shows itself in the Philippine Session.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—The senators point to the fact that the unprecedented Spanish senate opposition has, by interruptions, not allowed the premier, Senor Sagasta, to speak.

The liberal says: "When matters have come to such a pass disorder and anarchy have gained the day."

The impartial says: "The government cannot retain power under these circumstances. The opposition in the senate is making any headway and the opposition is evening when the senators point to a commission to examine the bill for the cessation of the Philippines. If the government finds itself in a minority thereon, it is understood that it will resign."

The result of the debate this evening to appoint a committee to examine the bill for the cessation of the Philippines resulted in only a nominal ministerial success. Although the ministerial candidates chosen for the cabinet, the opposition counted only three, yet on a division the opposition will muster ninety-two votes as against eighty-seven ministerialists. The opposition will, therefore, submit a counter measure.

The republican motion in favor of summoning the constituent assembly led to a stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies. Prof. Salmeron, the republican leader, in the course of a violent speech, said the republicans will remain in the cabinet in order to force the government to accept its responsibilities. In his opinion not only those governing but present institutions themselves would fall victims to the republicans.

The ministerial government has ordered the ministers for endeavoring to save the monarchy rather than the country.

"Your colonial policy," he said, "was disastrous because you joined sword and cascock in order to restore a feudal government to a nation which has long been free. The government has surrendered to the United States Spain's whole colonial empire and the peace that has been signed is the most shameful recorded in history."

Salmeron replying said: "We lost the colonies, but we have avoided civil war. When you were in power greater calamities occurred. The United States drove us to war for which no regime is blameable and no regime could make a nation, weakened by colonial rebellions, strong. I am incapable of destroying the nation's liberties. It is the republicans alone who endanger the liberties of the country by breaking the law."

Prof. Salmeron, after being called to order for a veiled reference to the crown, declared that the conservative party was primarily responsible for the country's disasters since it had failed to apply to Cuba and Porto Rico the same policy that the present government must be held responsible for making a dishonorable peace. He advocated calling a constituent assembly which, he said, would kill forever "both Carlism and any attempt at dictatorship."

He appealed to all the liberal and democratic forces to co-operate and so prevent the triumph of the vatican and of the reactionaries.

TROUBLE IMPENDING IN EGYPT

Khalifa with Largely Armed Forces is in the Field.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—According to a special dispatch from Cairo the disquieting news has been received there that the 101 persons went down with the Bulgaria. The passengers on board were in the steerage, being mostly Germans from different parts of the United States.

The Bulgaria was not a regular liner and had been in the service of the Hamburg-American line about a year.

FAST MAIL WRECKED

Eastbound Flyer on the Union Pacific Meets with an Accident.

STRIKES A BROKEN RAIL AT WEED, WYO.

One Passenger Killed, Five Passengers and Two Trainmen Injured.

TRAIN RUNNING SIXTY MILES AN HOUR

Engine and Four Cars Pass Safely Over the Break in the Rail.

SLEEPERS AT THE REAR ARE WRECKED

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Cold. High Northernly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.

5 a. m. 28 1 p. m. 28

6 a. m. 28 2 p. m. 23

7 a. m. 28 3 p. m. 20

8 a. m. 29 4 p. m. 17

9 a. m. 30 5 p. m. 15

10 a. m. 31 6 p. m. 10

11 a. m. 31 7 p. m. 10

12 m. 30 8 p. m. 4

OMAHANS OWN KANSAS CITY

Gate City Representatives Are Given the Keys to the Town on the Knav.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—When Omaha's party of city officials arrived in Kansas City at 6:45 o'clock this morning they were met at the depot by a reception committee headed by Mayor Jones, one of them with a badge bearing the inscription "Town's Sons." That motto has been the keynote of the experiences of the Omahans all day today and tonight, for the Kansas Cityans have observed the very letter and spirit of the injunction.

The Omahans have been wined, dined and feted and their money has been commiserated. The party was taken to the Midland, where rooms were assigned them and breakfast served. Later they were given a reception by the city officials.

At 10 o'clock a score of carriages carried them through the residence district of which Kansas City people are so proud, the escort being Mayor Jones and his fellow city officials. The "Zoo" was visited on the trip and Councilman Mount repeated upon the selfsame beast the camel rides which were one of the features of the exposition last year.

The feature of the day's entertainment was the magnificent banquet served in honor of the visitors by official Kansas City. The menu was perfect. About seventy-five plates were laid and among those present were the wives of many of the local city officers. The banquet was a most successful and praiseworthy exercise, in which the representatives of the two cities vied in mutual felicitations. Four hours were spent at the table.

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WAR SHIP GOES TO NICARAGUA

Government Persists in Intercepting Messages Directed to United States Officers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A special from Washington says: Nicaragua has again refused the United States and is to be called to account for its impolitic action. Apparently at the instance of the Nicaraguan government such a strict censorship has been applied to all cable and telegraph lines controlled by President Zelaya that it has been absolutely impossible for either the State or Navy departments to communicate with their agents. Protests made to Senor Zelaya have been unavailing.

Protests to the cable companies have produced no result. The administration has finally determined to take the matter in its own hands and has ordered a naval investigation preparatory to such action as may seem proper.

The cruiser Detroit will make the investigation. Its commanding officer, Commander J. H. Dayton, has been ordered to proceed with his vessel from New Orleans to Bluefields, Nicaragua, where he will consult with Commander F. M. Symonds, commanding the U. S. S. Albatross, and deliver to him the instructions the Navy department has been vainly trying to send by cable. The Detroit will then proceed to Greytown, where Commander Dayton will make an investigation into Nicaragua's peculiar action. He will be assisted in his inquiry by Bluefields, the center of the revolution, to provide protection for American citizens and interests.

What is especially peculiar in connection with Nicaragua's refusal to permit messages to or from the American agents within its boundaries is the refusal of the cable communication between the British war ship and British agents in Nicaragua and British officers outside that country. In some circles there is a belief that the Nicaraguan government is endeavoring to curry favor with Great Britain, just for what reason, however, is not apparent in view of the willingness of the London government to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so as to give the United States a free hand in the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. It is said there is absolutely no excuse for the refusal to receive the messages, as Greytown is in the possession of President Zelaya's government and operations of the insurgents are confined to Bluefields and its vicinity. Moreover, the American man-of-war at Bluefields is there simply to provide protection for American interests and it is said that President Zelaya ought fully to understand so. It may be, however, that he does not desire the true condition of affairs in eastern Nicaragua to become known and this may be the reason for the censorship. Should the abuse continue the authorities may go so far as to direct the Detroit to take temporary possession of the cable station at Greytown in order to get a message through.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Being unable to get into telegraphic communication with the commanding officer of the gunboat Marietta, the Navy department has instructed the commander of the cruiser Detroit at New Orleans to proceed at once to Bluefields to learn the situation there. The department thinks either the government of Nicaragua or the insurgents are exercising an embargo on messages to the United States.

STATE OF FRANCES WILLARD

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.—The house today passed the senate bill appropriating \$5,000 for a statue of Frances E. Willard, to be placed in Statuary hall at Washington.

DIVIDE THE HOLD-UP

Palm Remembers Auditor Cornell When He Secures a Fat Fee.

EVEN HUNDRED EACH FROM ONE COMPANY

Ten Dollars Mentioned in Another Letter as the Auditor's Share of the Holdup.

CORNELL A POOR WITNESS FOR HIMSELF

Denies and is Confronted with Compromising Documents by the Committee.

PAGES MISSING FROM THE LETTER BOOK

Auditor States He Supposed Palm's Contributions Were Just Little Tokens of Kind Regards of the Sender.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 22.—(Special.)—The examination conducted by the legislative committee appointed to investigate the insurance department scandal was held in the office of the secretary of state today, and at all times the room was crowded with spectators. The entire committee, consisting of Senators Fourness, Currie and Hale, and Representatives Evans, and Fisher, and Auditor Cornell, acting as chairman, were present. Auditor Cornell was represented by Attorneys Ed P. Smith and W. F. Bryant. The evidence was all taken down by a stenographer.

Auditor Cornell and Examiner O. W. Palm were the only witnesses examined during the day and their testimony, coupled with the many letters offered, was of the most sensational character, making the case against the auditor a really a very dark. Mr. Cornell made a very poor witness in his own behalf and at times evaded questions in such a manner as to call for continual repetitions and occasionally a reprimand from the chairman of the committee.

The result of the examination, so far as it progressed is, according to general opinion, that the auditor is hopelessly entangled in the unlawful transactions of his subordinates. This sentiment is not regulated by political opinions.

The examination was conducted by Representative Weaver in the forenoon and by Captain Fisher in the afternoon.

IDENTIFY CORNELL'S LETTERS

The opening part of the examination this morning was to again identify the letters taken by the committee from the auditor's private desk. Cornell was placed on the stand and admitted that the only letter he objected to being taken was the one from Bailey P. Wagoner which enclosed the "fifty trip passes for yourself and Morehead." He said that he took the letters out of the desk and that he had handed them to the committee.

In answer to questions the auditor said that the only insurance companies he had personally examined were the Royal Oaks of Omaha, the Star of Jupiter of Cook, and the American Star of Lincoln. He also looked over evidence of property of the New York Life at Omaha. From these he had received money for his expenses. He had looked through the books of one company in New York with Mr. Palm, but could not remember the name. Of the \$750 received for the work in appraising the property of the New York Life at Omaha \$5 had been paid for R. M. Taylor and the balance was for the auditor's expenses.

The auditor said that no one had authority to waive the fee for filing annual statements of any company, and if such a thing was done it was in violation of the law. The following letter was then produced by the committee and offered in evidence:

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1897.—John F. Cornell, Auditor of State, Lincoln, Neb. Dear Sir: Referring to your valued favor of the 6th inst., we are very thankful to you for the kindness that you have shown to us and so promptly upon the papers submitted for the entrance of the American Insurance company of New York to do business in the state. We are glad to hear that you are in favor of the same. Kindly have the publishers forward their bills and we will remit therefor at once. Yours very truly,

W. EUSTIS, Manager.

As to this letter the auditor had no explanation. It had been received by him personally and was filed in his private desk.

ONE HUNDRED FOR CORNELL

The examination continuing, the auditor said that if he had known of any examiner holding up companies, or offering to divide the fee money, he would have discharged him. He would not think it good practice on the part of the examiner.

The following letter was then produced and read:

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 1, 1898.—My dear Mr. Cornell: I am glad to hear that you will bill large enough so you will be remembered. We got \$100 apiece from the Hartford Fire, Yours truly, O. W. PALM.

Another letter was produced showing the method of examinations adopted by Palm and Gillan. The envelope of this letter, like those of most of the examiner's letters, was addressed to the auditor at his city residence, instead of to the office. The letter was as follows:

Hatterron Raises the Offer. ALLYN HOUSE, HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4, 1898.—Hon. J. F. Cornell, Lincoln, Neb. My Dear Sir—We have today closed operation with the Travelers, not to our satisfaction fully, but after consideration we desired that it was best to do so for the present. The examination which is being made into the Travelers, is being made before and we did not wish to begin a new examination right in the face of the four states heretofore named, and to have continued to do so would have been an injustice to ourselves and the state. So we decided to await the report and we informed Mr. Hatterron the same time placing ourselves at his mercy for the expense.

Mr. Hatterron received your telegram authorizing me to report and we were greatly surprised when old Mr. Hatterron offered to pay us \$100, which he afterwards raised to \$150, which we promptly received.

After returning to the hotel Mr. Gillan and I talked it over carefully and decided that inasmuch as we had indicated that we would await the completion of the present examination it would seem very much like spite work to change our plan at this time. So we telegraphed Mr. Hatterron for a proposition in the matter, which was then placed at \$200, which we decided to accept rather than to await the report and we were informed by Mr. Hatterron that we were to receive a percentage of the amount of the bill. We were called over to accept bill and receive check. I never received such a check. I never received such a check. I was almost compelled by my feelings to demand

DANCE AT QUAMODOS

Third Nebraska Regiment Gives Dance to Forty American Girls at Quamodos.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Salutes were fired at night in honor of Washington's birthday and General Ludlow held a review of the troops, General Brooke and staff being present. General Ludlow held a public reception from 4 to 6 p. m. At Buena Vista General Lee held a reception.

The Third Nebraska regiment gave a dance to forty American girls residing at Quamodos, their mothers and kinwomen.

SUMMER QUARTERS FOR TROOPS

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Major General Brooke, the governor general, approved the plans of erecting plain wooden barracks for the troops which will remain here during the hot weather. A building for each company, 150x30 feet, with double roof and having for the sides of the house panels on horizontal pivots, so as to swing completely open, with a kitchen separate, but connected by a covered way, will cost per company \$3,000. Many of the troops will occupy the Spanish military barracks. General Carpenter has just found one capable of accommodating 3,000 men at Ciego de Avila, on the Moron trocha.

WAGES VOLUNTARILY RAISED

First Order of Similar Nature Issued in the Lehigh Valley for Many Years.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 22.—Notice has been posted at all the plants of the Tompa Iron company, notifying the employees that their wages have been advanced 10 per cent. This is the first order increasing wages that has been issued in the Lehigh valley for many years.