

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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One square, one insertion.....	5 00
One square, one month.....	1 00
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Special contracts made for larger advertisements.

FLEEING FROM THE WATERS.

Not Much Change in Flooded Districts Along the Mississippi.

FOUR FEET UNDER WATER.

No Pen Can Describe the Desolation—Greenville Under Water—Tremendous Rains.

A Jackson, Miss., special, dated April 1st, says there is nothing encouraging in the situation along the river front, but the unbridled waters are frolicking along on their march to the sea, and the people of the largest cotton producing valley in the world are fleeing for their lives. Several refugees have arrived in Jackson, and report that the half has not been told; that no pen can describe the desolation, the devastation and ruin made by the water in the counties of Bolivar, Sharkey, Isonsona and others.

Greenville is still dry, but the waters from breaks above and below are backing into the city. The highest levees are four feet under water, according to private advices received. Other small towns are in the same condition, and all others will be in a day or two, but no loss of life is yet reported. Notably the waters travel slowly and the denizens of this swamp have had abundant time to get out.

A special from Alton, Ill., of April 1st, says: One of the most tremendous storms on record swept over this city last night and the Mississippi is rising again at the rate of an inch hour. It stands 19 1/2 feet above low water mark, and only 9 inches below the disastrous flood of 1892. The highest levees are being encroached upon and alarm is great throughout the farming regions of the Missouri and Illinois bottoms. Manufacturing institutions here are fighting the war back from fires with immense pumps.

A special from Jackson, Miss., dated April 2d, says: The only change in the situation in the delta is for the worse. The water is still pouring through the breaks and encroaching upon places heretofore thought to be above the danger line. Plantations never before submerged are under water. The streets of Greenville are now navigable only by boats. The flood from above having met and joined forces with the flood from below, nearly one thousand families in Greenville are surrounded by water, although some portions of the little city are still dry. The levees there still hold. Citizens of Huntington telegraphed the Governor this morning to send 50 tents at once. They were forwarded on the first train but will have to make several miles of the journey by skiff. The State is doing all in its power to assist its delta people, but from the depleted condition of her Treasury can offer little else than the labor of her 800 able-bodied convicts. Thousands of delta negroes are now homeless and will remain so until the floods subside, but planters are feeding and caring for their hands as far as possible.

At New Orleans the water is less than in 1893, and the city can stand a rise of a foot and a half and yet escape a flood. The situation is very discouraging at Helena, Ark.

A special from Cairo, Ill., to the Scripps-McRae Press Association, states information was brought to Cairo, by a commercial traveler, that a relief boat found the bodies of a young girl, an aged woman and a child in a flooded field on the north side of the river, at a point about 30 miles south of New Madrid. The people had either starved to death or died of fright.

The water was as high as the levee in some places, and the victims were in the water, negro and white men were also reported as having been starved to death on the platform of a temporary refuge in the same locality.

ONE TRUST SURRENDERS.

The American Tobacco Company Gives Up Its Exclusive Contracts.

As an effect of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Railroad Traffic Association case and the anti-trust laws of the South, the American Tobacco Company has adopted new contracts with its agents. Heretofore this corporation would not sell their goods outright, but sent them out on consignment. The condition they required was that the agent should not sell the products of any other factory. They have sent out a circular withdrawing these conditions and offering to sell their goods outright. They intimate that they will give a present to liberal customers.

FREE TO MAKE WAR.

The Bill Restraining the Seaboard and Southern from Cutting Rates.

Last fall Judge Hughes, of the United States District Court, sitting at Norfolk, Va., granted upon application of the Mercantile Trust Company of Baltimore, an order restraining the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway from cutting rates. Against that order a number of demurrers were entered and the case has been argued several times. Friday Judge Hughes sustained all the demurrers and dissolved the bills and petitions, saying: "I must confess an inclination to the opinion that on a proper bill, with proper parties, a court may put a stop to a ruinous war, but as this case goes off on a question of jurisdiction I make no ruling on that point."

Southern Cadets.

Cadet appointments to Military Academy at West Point are announced as follows: J. W. McNeill, Waycross, Ga.; R. T. Harrell, alternate, Valdosta, Ga.; G. W. Duvall, Cheraw, S. C.; Baxter S. Moore, alternate, Chester, S. C.; Walter O. Boswell, Penfield, Ga.; Wm. Clarke, alternate, Madison, Ga.; Francis D. Dunbar, New Orleans, La.; Clarence H. Knight, Gainesville, Fla.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Report of the Proceedings from Day to Day.

SENATE.

MONDAY.—The Senate spent about two hours in open session and about ten hours and a half in secret session during the arbitration treaty and the joint resolution appropriating \$250,000 (to be made immediately available) for the improvement of the Mississippi river was passed. Pottinger (Silver) of South Dakota introduced a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the civil service commission for a statement of the reasons why laborers and workmen in the government printing office and in other departments of the government are required to submit themselves to competitive examination contrary to the provisions of the civil service law. Berry (Dem.) of Arkansas from the committee on public lands reported and the Senate passed a bill to approve a compromise and settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas.

TUESDAY.—The open session of the Senate lasted until 12 p. m., and then the Senate resumed behind closed doors, the consideration of the arbitration treaty, spending two and a half hours in the discussion. To the 1,494 bills had been introduced up to the close of Monday's session, there were enough added today to bring the whole number above the figure of 1,500, the vast majority of them being pension bills. The House amendments to the joint resolution passed Monday by the Senate, to appropriate \$350,000 to aid in protecting life and property in the Mississippi floods, were concurred in by the Senate, and the joint resolution was sent to the President.

WEDNESDAY.—In the Senate Mills (Dem.) of Texas, offered the following resolution, which went over until Thursday: Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire what, if any, obligation the United States has assumed toward the people of Cuba, by asserting and maintaining the right to prevent the acquisition of that island by any European power, and compelling its people to remain subject to the power of Spain; and to report by bill, or otherwise.

Pettigrew gave notice of an amendment to the tariff bill which will remove from the dutiable, and place on the free list, all articles of like character of domestic production, or manufacture that are made, or controlled by a trust, or combination of persons, for the purpose of preventing competition. In secret session the Senate remained this afternoon for three hours and a half, during which time it disposed of all the important bills, and failed utterly to agree as to a time when the final vote shall be taken.

THURSDAY.—In the Senate after the journal was read the tariff bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on finance. Hale (Rep.) of Maine, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions for the relief of the sufferers in India, and asked its immediate consideration. It was read and passed. The Senate still further enunciated the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, by striking out the eighth article entirely, and adopting an amendment offered by Bacon, which is intended to protect the Southern States from any claim based upon securities issued by the government of the Confederate States. There was quite a lively debate about freedom in Cuba, which was brought about by a resolution of Allen, (Pop.) of Nebraska, in the case of the Cuban general, who is to be tried by a court-martial and shot. The resolution declared that "in the judgment of the Senate it is the duty of the United States government to protest to the Spanish government against such a violation of the rule of civilized countries. The resolution offered by Morgan in relation to the letters from the Cuban general, Maximo Gomez, to President Cleveland and President McKinley, was taken up and agreed to. So likewise was the resolution offered by Mills, (Dem.) of Texas, instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire what, if any, obligations, the United States has assumed toward the people of Cuba, by asserting and maintaining the right to prevent the acquisition of that island by any European power, and compelling its people to remain subject to the power of Spain.

HOUSE.

MONDAY.—In the House there were some dissatisfactions among the Republicans with the tariff bill. McCall and Lovering, of Massachusetts, protested against the high rates of duty imposed in the woolen and cotton schedules. The provisions of the bill were defended by Grosvenor, of Ohio; Russell, of Connecticut; and Dingley, of Maine. The charges made by the ways and means committee were generally of slight importance. The Senate joint resolution, making immediately available \$250,000 for the protection of the lower Mississippi, and carrying some of the more pressing items in the deficiency bill, passed.

TUESDAY.—The House occupied nearly all day in disposing of amendments offered by the committee on ways and means, most of which went to perfecting the phraseology, or making classification clearer. An amendment putting books, maps and charts imported for the use of schools, colleges and public libraries on the free list, was agreed to, as was also one restoring the McKinley rates on horses and mules. Twenty paragraphs of the tariff bill have been passed over.

WEDNESDAY.—The object for which President McKinley called the Fifty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session a fortnight ago was accomplished, so far as the House of Representatives was concerned, when the vote on the Dingley tariff bill was announced by Speaker Reed. The vote was, yeas 205; nays 121; answering yeas and nays were 21. The affirmative vote was composed of 199 Republicans and 6 Democrats—Messrs. Broussard, Dovey and May of Louisiana; Kilberg and Sladen of Texas; and one Populist, Mr. Howard, of Alabama. Mr. Reed, in the Speaker's chair, directed the clerk to call his name just before the announcement of the vote, to which he responded aye, amid applause. The negative vote comprised 117 Democrats and four Populists and fusionists, Messrs. Baker, of Illinois; Marshall, Simpson and Ford. According to a conclusion reached last Monday night the great number of Populists, Silverites and fusionists contemplated themselves

WHICH WILL IT BE?

Auditor Ayer is Still Puzzled Over the Machine Act.

OTHER NORTH STATE NOTES.

Taking Out Licenses—The Jersey Editors—Damage Suit Compromised—Rolling Exposition.

The Raleigh Tribune says: "Auditor Ayer continues in a dilemma. He is anxious to issue the tax lists so that they may be in the hands of the sheriffs as soon as possible. In fact, it is necessary that this should be done soon, because the people are expected to begin listing their taxes in June. What is causing the Auditor trouble is the \$1.20 per capita tax. It will be remembered that the Legislature, in its machinery act, made the property tax 46 cents on the hundred and the poll tax \$1.20. The Constitution of North Carolina provides that the per capita tax shall be equal to the tax on the worth of the property. In fact, this would make the poll tax \$1.20, whereas the Legislature made it \$1.20, the same amount which was collected for the poll tax under the revenue act of 1895. The Auditor puzzled, he has no right to change this poll tax to the constitutional requirement, and yet if he sends out his lists to the sheriffs with the property tax 46 cents and the poll tax \$1.20 the property taxpayers may refuse to pay their tax on the ground that the poll tax is not up to constitutional requirement, and the poll tax may not be collectible by reason of the unconstitutionality of the section.

"There appears to be only two solutions of the matter. The Supreme Court must decide the question or else it will be necessary to fall back on the provision of the State constitution that the act before the Court is the question. It will be too late if the Auditor waits until the question arises upon the refusal of some taxpayer to list under the act."

A lawyer expressed the opinion that if the matter was carried before the Supreme Court they would declare the per capita tax \$1.20. He thought that according to the Constitution the property tax on the ground that the poll tax is not up to constitutional requirement, and the poll tax may not be collectible by reason of the unconstitutionality of the section.

"The industrial department will contain valuable exhibits with copious illustrations of the progress of the industry of Colonial War and Historical Relics will be one of the finest ever gathered in this section, and will contain relics from all over America and many foreign countries. A historical portrait gallery of the nation will be an important and attractive feature.

The industrial department will be one of the most compact and complete ever gathered in so small a space. It will include machinery of all kinds and will also contain some machinery in operation. The lights will be furnished from the exhibition's plant owned and operated by the Charlotte Machine Company.

The railroad department will probably be the handsomest ever seen in the South unless it be that at Atlanta.

The railroads will grant greatly reduced rates and the admission will be placed at 25 cents for the day. The management to have the educational influences that the exposition will exert extended among the people who cannot ordinarily incur much expense.

Information as to the location of the exhibit has been cheerfully furnished by Mrs. Minnie Hebbel Kellogg, general manager, Charlotte, N. C.

THE MARKETS WAITING.

Some Improving and Some Sagging—Effect of the Tariff Bill.

The weekly trade reviews for the past week, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreet is, in part, as follows:

"The markets are still waiting, some sagging downward and others recovering. There is much disposition to use the decision of the Supreme Court against railroad combinations as an instrument for depressing stocks, and yet the buying has prevented a decline exceeding 1 1/2 per share, and for trust stocks 20 cents or more. So likewise has the market for the quarter have been somewhat encouraging, the aggregate having been on roads within the United States only 3.2 per cent. smaller than last year, and the March returns have been rather more favorable than those for January or February. The vote of the House in favor of a new tariff bill has made no impression on business, since it has been expected since November that some measure of the same general character would be a law. If the bill stands with its provision making new duties applicable to imports, the chances are that foreign imports and treasury receipts may be for a time considerably restricted.

"The cotton and other textile manufacturers are slowly gaining in business, though print cloths and most staple cottons remain unchanged in price, and the restriction of the output seems to have given some relief to the market.

"The iron and steel industry has been staggered, so to speak, by the decision of the Supreme Court affecting railroads, since it is apprehended that purchases not only of rails, but of cars, locomotives and bridge material will be affected. The demand for iron and steel is considerable, and one order is pending for 10,000 tons for Japan, but the reduction in Messabi ore with the want of agreement as yet among products in hard ores, tend to encourage the belief in lower prices for finished products and so to hinder buying."

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

"The course of general trade shows some improvement, notwithstanding an almost stoppage of business in the south Mississippi valley by washouts, overflows and floods. The condition of country roadways throughout the central Western States and the Northwest is such as to still further delay collections and check demand from interior merchants. Another drop is recorded in prices of Bessemer pig iron and steel billets and in wheat, flour, coal and lard, which is a part offset by increased activity and higher prices for wool and woolsens, corn, oats, sugar and petroleum. A heavy movement of fertilizers is reported in the south Atlantic States, interest in shingles has increased on the northwest Pacific coast and Galveston is exporting cattle to Europe direct. The most favorable trade reports are from the Northwest spring wheat States.

"There are 4,320 business failures in the United States reported by Bradstreet's during the past quarter, compared with 4,512 in the first of 1896, a falling off of about 10 per cent."

The Sultan of Morocco has prohibited the annual pilgrimage to Mecca for the present year on account of the plague.

NEWS ITEMS CONDENSED.

Southern Penitentiaries.

The banking firm of John C. Tarady & Co., of Morgan, Tex., closed its doors Saturday.

Eighteen of the young ladies attending the Luey Cobb Institute at Athens, Ga., will be sent home on account of an all Fools' Day escapade.

At Huntington, W. Va., a riot between Democrats and Republicans occurred over city politics, and fifty people fought with knives and clubs. It is not believed that any of the injured will die.

B. N. and J. B. Duke, of Durham, N. C., have given \$10,000 for a science hall and auditorium at Guilford College.

The Georgia Electric Medical Association met at Atlanta in its twenty-third annual session.

A special from Durham, N. C., says E. G. Lineberry, bookkeeper of the Morehead Bank, has left town as a defaulter to the bank for about \$6,000.

Fifty tinners went on a strike in Atlanta, Ga., six firms having refused to sign a scale which had been proposed to them by the union.

The tinners want \$2 a day for nine hours' work. They have been working ten hours a day. The employers who have not signed the scale say they can fill the places. All but three firms employing tinners have signed the union scale, and the men are returned to work.

April 1st a severe storm of wind and hail prevailed throughout Missouri. At some points stones weighing ten and twelve ounces fell with great force and rapidity that not a house escaped without broken window glass. Stock of all kinds suffered intensely. No loss of life is reported.

No doubt is entertained in Richmond, Va., that the man giving his name as Wilson Williams, who committed suicide in a cheap hotel in New Orleans, is Frank D. Steger, the defunct secretary of the Mutual Assurance Society of Richmond.

Heavy frosts throughout California have caused extensive damage to fruit crops.

At Elverton, Ga., W. A. Lynch was caught in the shafting of his own planing mill and killed.

The Tennessee House has passed, in concurrence with the Senate, a bill declaring the conduct of "white caps" a felony, and fixing the imprisonment at from three to twenty years.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., C. N. Rudd, in a fit of temporary insanity shot himself through the head, producing instant death. He had quarreled with his wife on Tuesday and on returning home found a note saying she had ceased to love him and had returned to her father.

At New Orleans, a man who registered as Wilson Williams, of Washington, D. C., killed himself in a cheap hotel. He had erased his name from his spectacle case, destroyed all his letters and papers. His coat bore the name of the Globe Clothing House, of Richmond, Va. He said while here that he had lost \$75,000, and was desperate. Wilson Williams was evidently an assumed name.

At Americus, Ga., two negroes were killed by lightning.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a second dividend of 10 per cent to the creditors of the Chattahoochee National Bank, of Columbus, Ga.

Thomas Blue, aged 23, born blind, of Hoffman, N. C., was restored to sight at the Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore.

According to the Richmond (Va.) State, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, ex-Governor of Virginia, will be home from Havana, Cuba, about the middle of April, and will be the recipient of the "Old Dominion" will be offered him.

All About the North.

The Legislature of New Hampshire has passed a law providing for the inspection of all ice sold within the State, to guard against disease.

Over 600,000 bicycle tires have been made this season by one firm at Akron, O., about 2,400 people being employed in the work.

Capital punishment has been abolished in Colorado.

Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, has been nominated by the President as Public Printer.

At Detroit Mich., Wm. Holz, aged 21, was slain by his father, owing to a misunderstanding.

A cyclone destroyed the town of Chandler, Okla., and 100 or more people were killed and probably 150 were injured.

Two thousand workmen in the big tanneries at Chicago, Ill., have gone on a strike, to remain out a year in order to prevent the changing of the hours in a day's work from nine to ten. The companies affected have decided to close down their plants for an indefinite period.

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, "the Mimosas of Southern literature, died at her home in Baltimore, Md., on the 29th of March.

Miscellaneous.

London has this season taken 667,615 barrels of American apples, against 181,874 last season, and Glasgow has received 400,117 barrels, against 123,023 of the previous crop.

The old bank of Weymouth, England, has suspended with liabilities of \$200,000.

In three weeks Postmaster General Gary has received 95,000 letters about appointments to office.

It is unofficially announced that on April 20 the Southern Railway and the Florida Central and Peninsular system will take off their New York and Floridavestibled trains which have been in operation all winter.

Corbett says that he will keep after Fitzsimmons until the champion will afford him another opportunity to either win back his laurels or go down a whipped man for the second and last time.

A cyclone struck Austin, Texas, doing much damage to property.

CAN'T STOP BREAKS.

They Are Beyond Human Control—The Worst Is Yet to Come.

The latest from Jackson, Miss., dated March 31, says: "The condition of affairs in the Mississippi valley grows daily more exciting, and it is probable the worst has not been experienced. One or two more big breaks, one of them 1,000 feet wide, occurred in Bolivar county last night, and the waters from the last joining forces with three other streams are now rushing towards the south, carrying destruction to houses, barns, grain, fencing, live stock, etc. Fortunately, the people of the delta had taken time by the forelock and had either secured their horses in high places, or had driven them out to the foothills, where they remain till the waters subside. No efforts are being made to stop the breaks, they having gotten beyond human control, and work in that direction is fruitless, but every possible energy is directed towards the preservation of life and property, and miles and miles of musy banks still standing.

STEAMBOATS SAVING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

A Scripps-McRae telegram from Helena, Ark., says: Telephone messages say that Westover levee is still standing, but there is no earth can save it of saving it. Rumor has it that the Levee Circle levee has broken, or is about to break. The government rescue steamer Titian, due East last night, is not yet in. It is rumored the steamer Kate Adams saved nearly 300 souls from the prevailing floods of Rosedale and Laconia. The break at Dennis, several miles above Rosedale, has sent water down that way and threatened everybody in town. The water is now within a short distance of Rosedale. Power on earth can save it and homes, stores and mills will be swept away within twenty-four hours. Men by hundreds fought the river as long as possible, but the river was too strong. Breaks above have relieved the pressure at Arkansas City. Water from Eaton is now rushing with frightful velocity through the country. The people of Arkansas City say they will hold the levees.

The Flood and Federal Aid.

President McKinley Saturday telegraphed the Governors of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi asking for information as to the extent of the suffering caused by the prevailing floods. Telegrams poured in on the President all the morning, asking for assistance.

It has been decided that the emergency bill appropriating \$250,000 for the relief of levees cannot be used for any other purpose, and the President has something should be done by the government to relieve the people. When the information desired from the Governors of the States named has been received, it is probable that the President will ask Congress to do something.

Went Off to Borrow Money.

E. C. Lineberry, who was reported as having absconded from Durham, N. C., with several thousand of dollars, has returned to that city and given up every cent in his possession to cover the shortage, and to keep any from covering he will not reserve house, home or shelter. He did not run away, and he was not trying to evade the law, but was endeavoring to borrow money to cover the shortage. As has been said, it is the old story of a man who speculated and lost.

Signed by the President.

The President has signed the Mississippi flood joint resolution, making an appropriation of \$250,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, from the head of the passes of the Gulf to the mouth of the river, and to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Consul General Lee's Successor.

It is stated that Judge John R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, will go to Cuba as the duly accredited representative of the government. His special mission will be as an envoy of the President to examine into and report the true state of affairs on the island.

Nominations Confirmed.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nominations of Jos. L. Bristol, of Kansas, to be fourth assistant postmaster general; Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, to be commissioner of pensions; Thos. Ryan, of Kansas, to be first deputy secretary of the interior; Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, to be public printer.

To Retire From the Bench.

Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has decided to retire from the bench in July.

National Bank Notes Outstanding.

On March 31st, 1897, were \$238,708,895, a decrease during the month of \$441,070, but an increase since March 31st, 1896, of \$12,481,089. The gold coined during the month amounted to \$12,770,900, while 1,400,350 silver dollars were struck off.

Fitzhugh Lee Holds His Own.

The State Department at Washington declares that Consul General Lee has not been granted leave of absence to take effect April 15, as published, or any other date. Gen. Lee has not asked for leave, and no action looking to his relief at Havana or to the acceptance of his resignation has been taken.

Evaline Lee, an aged negro who died recently at Macon, Mo., was buried with all the ceremony the village church could provide, and many wealthy country folk attended the services.

She was 90 years old, born in slavery, and had devoted forty years of her life to serving the Nolan family. When the emancipation proclamation was issued she declined to leave her mistress. Aunt Evaline was that rare bird among negroes, an old maid.

Some women can hurt their husbands a good deal more by keeping quiet than by talking.

ROIS RIVERA CAPTURED.

Maceo's Successor Falls into the Hands of Spain.

BADLY WOUNDED BY A SHELL.

The Cuban Insurgent General Had Three Bullets in His Body and a Comrade Was Trying to Carry Him Off the Battlefield When the Spaniards Swept Down—American Correspondent Shot.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—General Hernandez de Velasco, who is operating in the hills of the province of Pinar del Rio, has sent a report to the Government which has caused much elation to all classes of loyal Spaniards. He says that while his command was in the vicinity of Cabanura, in the Rio Ronco district, they encountered a party of insurgents 100 strong, who were under the command of General Rois Rivera, who was appointed to the command of the insurgents in Pinar del Rio after the death of Antonio Maceo. The insurgents occupied a strong position and fought stubbornly, but after an engagement which lasted an hour they were defeated and dispersed.

Before the insurgent position was captured a grenade, which was thrown by the Spaniards, fell among the insurgents, and exploding, wounded many of them. This caused a panic, and many of the insurgents fled. The remainder of the insurgent force penetrated the insurgent's position. They found Colonel Balleal, Chief of Staff to General Rivera, attempting to carry the latter, who had been wounded by three bullets, to a place of safety. Both were made prisoners.

General Rois Rivera, of the insurgent party, who had been badly wounded by a fragment of a shell, was also captured. The insurgents

MAJOR GENERAL JUAN ROIS RIVERA.

carried some of their dead with them, but left on the field ten bodies that they were unable to remove. The Spanish loss was only one man killed and one Lieutenant and five privates wounded.

General Velasco sent General Rivera, Colonel Balleal, and Lieutenant Terry, in charge of two companies of troops, to save Cristobal. Lieutenant Terry was so badly injured, however, that he died on the road.

Speaking to the committee on the capture of General Rivera, he said that he had been kindly treated by his captors. He complains greatly of the pain of his wounds, but is cool and self-possessed. He has a bullet still lodged in his thigh. He is lodged at the quarters of the Guardia Civil.

Livera succeeded to the command in Pinar del Rio after the murder of General Maceo. When Maceo was killed the Spaniards rejoiced in the belief that there was no man to take his place. Rivera, however, speedily proved that the death of his chief did not mean the suppression of the uprising in Pinar del Rio.

General Rivera has been a conspicuous figure in the campaign in which he proved himself a brave leader and a consummate strategist. Under his command the Spaniards were driven back on the Spanish side, and time and again inflicted defeat on their troops.

Private advices have been received here to the effect that General Rivera, who was a correspondent of a Chicago newspaper, was killed while witnessing the recent combat at Juan Cristobal, near San Juan de los Rios. It is said that he was with the insurgents.

EXPEDITIONS TO CUBA.

Three important filibustering expeditions from the United States, according to advices received by the Cuban Junta in New York City, have succeeded in eluding the United States officials and Spanish patrols and landing munitions of war in Cuba. The vessels that ran the gauntlet were the *Leandra*, *Three Friends*, and it is believed, the *Bermuda*.

The *Leandra* took on her cargo of four guns, 8,000 rounds of cartridges and 125 cases of explosives. General Bollof was in command.

The *Three Friends* party, under command of Perez Carbo, comprised a number of volunteers, and their cargo consisted of 8,000 rounds and 300,000 cartridges. They landed at Marianao.

Emilio Nunes headed the third expedition, which got ashore at Marianao, but without mishap. The party were discovered by the Spaniards, and in the flight that followed several Cubans were killed.

EIGHT LIVES LOST AT SEA.

Family Drowned on an Oyster Sloop Off Pensacola.

Eight persons were drowned just outside the harbor of Pensacola, Fla., between the sea buoy and the bell buoy. One whole family—John Constantine, wife and three children—were lost, as were Mrs. Mary Stephens and daughter and a Greek sailor, all of St. Andrew's Bay. Only one person, Ben Monies, brother of the two drowned women, escaped.

The party left St. Andrew's Bay Sunday morning on the seven-ton sloop *Amelia*, on their way to relatives at Pensacola. The sloop had on board thirty-two barrels of oysters. The sea being very rough, the vessel was swamped just as she was entering the harbor, and the dead weight of the oysters carried her to the bottom.

St. Nazaire Survivors.

The steamer *Yanaria*, a British tramp vessel, arrived at Greenock, Scotland, and at once reported that she had rescued six of those who had been on the ill-fated French steamer *St. Nazaire*, and who had taken to a small boat just before she went down off the Virginia coast in a heavy gale on March 5. The survivors had been without food and water for four days, and were in a state of extreme exhaustion, a state bordering on madness. The boat picked up by the *Yanaria* was one of the two that took off twenty-nine, but strangers of these accounted to expense, danger and threat.