

REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

The Long Expected Uprising Is at Hand.

ISLAND UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Spain Taking Every Precaution to Suppress the Uprising Patriotic in This Country Unusually Active - Large Quantities of Arms and Other War Materials Said to Have Been Landed in Cuba Recently.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 27.—Martial law has been declared here and the police and Spanish garrison throughout the island are on the alert to prevent an uprising.

Slight outbreaks have already occurred at Cienfuegos and Matanzas. At the latter place, three Cuban patriots have been arrested and a small quantity of arms seized.

The coast guards on land and gunboats by sea are patrolling the coast to prevent the landing of filibusters from Florida, Honduras or Costa Rica.

Spies in Tampa and Key West have reported unusual activity among refugees and have forwarded some information of a general conspiracy about.

The government seems to fear an insurrection and to take the extreme measure to stamp it out.

Cubans in New York.

New York, Feb. 27.—At the offices of the papers publishing the Cuban revolutionary party there was a good deal of excitement.

A big demonstration will positively take place at the armaments hall tonight, have no doubt that it will be very largely attended by our co-workers, and stirring addresses will be made by Benjamin Guerra, Juan Fraga, Gonzalo de Quenz and others.

"That the long looked for revolution has begun is beyond all doubt.

"I sent two cablegrams to personal friends of mine in Cuba, asking for information, and I have not received any answer as yet. This to my mind, is a convincing proof that the good work has begun, and the government has either suppressed my messages or the answers to them. That the revolution is now in progress is certain.

"I have received several letters from Santiago and Havana during the last two weeks, which foretold the uprising and fixing the date of it.

"The people are exasperated with the abuses heaped upon them and are anything but pleased with the recent alleged reforms approved by the Spanish government. These only tend to give a new impetus to the revolution in Cuba and are far from satisfactory.

"During the past eight months I have frequently been apprised of a very well organized revolt being on foot, as I have kept myself in constant communication with several well known persons connected with the movement.

"The Cuban revolutionary party is very strong in the United States and South America and large quantities of arms and ammunition have been landed secretly in Cuba. These will be augmented by several other consignments in the near future."

Great Excitement in Key West.

KEY WEST, Feb. 27.—Several thousand Cubans are permanent residents of this city and nearly all of them are monthly subscribers to the revolutionary fund.

This fund, the accumulation of years and contributed to from all over America is supposed to amount to several million of dollars.

For weeks and months patriots here have been expecting that a blow would be struck and the revolutionary flag again raised in Cuba.

News from Havana has been disseminated quickly and is being excitedly discussed in the places of Cuban resort.

OREGON'S NEW SENATOR.

George W. McBride Chosen to Succeed Senator Dolph.

SALEM, Feb. 25.—The struggle for the election of a successor to J. N. Dolph in the United States senate, which has been carried on in the legislature for 33 days, has come to a close.

The contest has been a bitter one from beginning to end, and up to 30 minutes before the hour set for final adjournment it looked as though there would be a deadlock.

George W. McBride is a native son of Oregon, having been born in Nye Hill, in 1854. He is a son of Dr. James McBride, who was well known as one of the earliest and ablest pioneers of this state.

McBride was educated in the common schools and at Williams University, Salem. In 1887 his parents left him to study law at St. Helen's, Columbia, Mo., at which place he has made his home ever since.

In 1893 he was elected to the Oregon house of representatives and was subsequently chosen speaker of that body.

In 1898 Mr. McBride was nominated by the Republicans for secretary of state and was elected. His popularity is attested by the fact that the two principal nominees on the ticket with him, governor and treasurer, were defeated.

Mr. McBride's personal qualities of his office as secretary of state he was recognized by a handsome majority. He served out the full term and returned the first of the present year to give way to his successor.

New Magazine for Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—The publication of a new weekly magazine, to be called "The Basis," will, it is announced, be begun at Buffalo in about a month. The magazine will be edited by Judge Alton W. Tourgee, who is well known as a novelist and economist. The new magazine will, it is stated, be devoted to the interests of good citizenship and will treat in a general way of every subject.

State Christian Alliance.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 27.—The annual convention of the state Christian Alliance began at Plymouth church. Delegates are present from all sections of the state. Several sessions were held.

GENERAL CARR EXPIRES.

Had Suffered From Cancer For Nearly Three Years.

TRON, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Major General Joseph Bradford Carr died at his home in his city after an illness extending intermittently over a period of nearly three years.

Cancer in his mouth asserted itself, and from time to time he obtained temporary relief from operations. Two months ago his physicians in New York city informed him that it would be ill-advised to attempt further use of the knife, as the disease had become too deep-seated.

General Carr returned to Troy and for a short time battled by main force of energy against the disease, but soon took to his bed and from that time fast grew away.

The family are in receipt of many condolatory dispatches from friends of the distinguished dead.

The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and will be attended with military honors, but the arrangements have not as yet been completed.

General Carr is survived by a wife and two children, William G. and Miss Mary Carr.

Major General Joseph B. Carr was born in Albany, Aug. 18, 1838. He received a common school education and at an early age manifested a strong inclination for a military career.

He became a member of the Troy Republican Guards in 1849 and soon obtained a commission as second lieutenant.

He subsequently entered the New York state militia and in July, 1859, became the commanding officer of the Twenty-fourth regiment. This position he held until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he took an active part in the organization of the Second regiment, New York volunteers, that was elected commander of the regiment on May 10, 1861.

He participated in several engagements, including the battles of Brimstone, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the second battle of Bull Run. His bravery and efficiency were conspicuously recognized and he was commissioned brigadier general, to date from Sept. 7, 1863, and on March 18, 1865, he was promoted to major general of the United States volunteers.

General Carr continued in the service of the Union until the close of the war. He has been a prominent figure in New York state politics for many years. He was on three occasions elected secretary of state by the Republican party.

MR. EUSTIS WILL PROTEST.

But That Will Not Hinder France From Spurning Our Cattle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Eustis, our ambassador to France, will be instructed to enter a prompt and vigorous protest against the French decree just made, excluding American cattle from France.

As the decree is ostensibly based on the existence of pleuro-pneumonia and Texas fever in cattle coming from the United States, the ambassador will call for proof of the fact. That will mean long and tedious expert examinations by veterinarians, and much correspondence, which is not expected to be of any more avail than that into which Mr. Ramsey, our ambassador to Germany, was plunged by the issue of a similar decree by the German government, for it is fully realized here that the allegation that American cattle are unhealthy is the most pretense in both cases and that the real reason is fear of American competition.

In the case of France the preciseable dispatches have shown that the ministry has been urged to the issue of the decree by delegation after delegation representing the numerous and well organized agricultural societies of the republic, solely for their protection against the American cattle growers.

CAPTAIN HOWGATE ACQUITTED.

Seven More Indictments, However, Remain Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Captain Henry W. Howgate, formerly disbursing clerk of the signal service, who has been on trial here since Jan. 29 on two indictments charging him with embezzlement and forgery, has been acquitted of the charges.

The Howgate case has been unusual in many ways. Fourteen years ago important frauds affecting large sums of money were discovered in the signal service accounts and Howgate was charged with having committed them.

He was arrested, but by a ruse escaped from his guards and for 13 years remained in New York. Although a reward of \$5,000 was offered for his capture he was not arrested until last fall.

After the verdict was rendered Howgate was sent back to jail to await trial on the seven indictments still remaining against him. It is not known which of these will first be tried.

Pope's Decree Promulgated.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Archbishop Corrigan has sent to every priest in the diocese of New York the following letter:

"Reverend Father Sir:—A recent decree of the Holy office, confirmed by the sovereign pontiff, instructs the bishops of the United States to advise the faithful committed to their charge against collusion with the society known as the Old Fellows, the Sons of Temperance and the Knights of Pythias, with the further injunction that if Catholics, after such admonition, persist in their connection with any of these societies and will not give up membership therein, they cannot receive sacraments."

The general reasons on account of which it is unlawful for Catholics to join societies forbidden by the church will be found in the third of the council of Baltimore.

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Brooklyn Association Meets.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The Brooklyn Association has changed its name to New York State Builders' Association, as it was found advisable to enlarge its scope. The attendance is large and the question of judges to try the case of general discussion, the statement being in favor of one judge, to be a thoroughly competent and honest man.

Burglars Wreck a Mail.

ATLANTIC, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The First National bank of Griswold, N. Y., vault and building were wrecked by burglars. It was feared that \$50,000 in an inner safe was stolen, but when the wreckage was cleared up it was found that the contents of the time-lock safe and burglar proof safe were untouched.

Sudden Death of a Railroad Man.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—John A. Burch, general agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, dropped dead at the Elk street market. The cause of his death is presumed to be heart disease.

Death of an Ex-Governor.

SPRING, N. H., Feb. 25.—Ex-Governor Benjamin Prescott has died here after a long illness at the age of 92.

SPEED ON RAILROADS.

THE FLIERS ON AMERICAN, GERMAN AND ENGLISH LINES.

Curves and Grade Crossings the Great Drawbacks in This Country—Limited Trains Do Not Pay Expenses, But They Recruit the Service in Other Ways.

The writer broached the subject of fast trains recently to one of the foremost civil engineers employed on one of the roads entering Washington. This employee has made railroad engineering a life study, has inspected the railroads of Europe and speaks by the card. He said:

"If our railroads could spare the money to elevate their tracks in cities and at crossings, to say nothing of completing the work of straightening out curves, now going on, I, for one, will predict that we can make an average of 50 miles an hour between New York and Chicago. I say this with the Alleghany mountains almost staring me in the face. We might lose time going up that range, but engineers, as a rule, like to crest, and wouldn't they slide down the other side with a roadbed minus curves and grade crossings! In the matter of cost in making improvements, few people are aware of the expense attached thereto. In round numbers our road 'blew' in fully \$5,000,000 in the latter part of 1893 and the beginning of 1894. That was before the financial depression set in. We are now resting on our oars. We cut one curve over a mile long, and the work cost us fully \$500,000. Other roads have been doing likewise, and with the return of a prosperous period we will surprise the world, and especially the English, with the average speed our trains will attain."

"Many people will be surprised to learn that Germany and not this country or England furnishes the fastest train in the world. The United States comes second and England third. The German train runs from Berlin to Hamburg, a distance of 175 miles, in 204 minutes, an average outside speed—that is, not counting stops, of over 55 miles an hour. The Empire State express on the New York Central road runs from New York to Buffalo, a distance of 440 miles, in 530 minutes and its outside speed average is nearly 51 miles an hour. The fastest English train, that comes third on the list, is called the 'west coast flyer' and runs from London to Edinburgh, a distance of 400 miles, at an average outside speed of 50 miles an hour."

"The farther we go west the slower the train service becomes, a thing not looked for on account of the miles and miles of track traversing prairie land. The Burlington road's best train averages about 30 miles an hour. That on the Milwaukee road, the limited, can only reach an average of 34 miles an hour. The Denver limited, on the Northwestern road, has to battle to score an average gain of 29 miles an hour."

"Very few of the fast limited trains in this country pay for the expense of running them, and it is an open secret that the limited between New York and Chicago and the Empire State express between New York and Buffalo and the Chicago limited on the New York Central road cost their respective roads a good deal more than they bring in, but they are great advertisers for their respective roads."

"The advantages of fast train service on well built and well equipped railroads are not confined to the carrying of passengers swiftly from one point to another. They are felt all through the operating department of a road and exercise an important disciplinary influence. The running of such extraordinary fast trains as the Congressional limited and the Empire State express has had a wonderful effect in increasing the vigilance and efficiency of all the trainhands. The schedules on which such trains are run require the most arbitrary enforcement, and they consequently keep the men all along the line traveling constantly on the alert. Each man is made to feel his full share of the burden of responsibility, and the never ceasing admonition to 'watch for the flies' reduces to a minimum personal inclinations to be slack or negligent. The telegraph operators have a suspension of 30 days—putting them in the face for the slightest delay to the limited, and similar penalties are imposed on other employees."

"Besides this stimulus to duty the 'fast train' serves as an incentive to the men to strive for promotion. Conductors, engineers, firemen and other hands on the limited get more pay than do the men employed on the trains of subordinate grade. That the 'flies' in the game, as it were, is actually an improving influence in railroading is evidenced by the remarkable careers of the Congressional, the Royal Blue and the Empire State express. These are the 'fastest' trains in this country and have been running several years back and, with one unimportant exception, have not with one mishap. These trains pass through year after year without a single mishap, and I believe it is all from the discipline put upon the employees by the fast service. The next time a pride in the fast train."—Washington Star.

Chariots.

Among the Arabs a practice from time immemorial has prevailed of quizzing by placing the milk in leather bags which were shaken or beaten until the milk came out. The Arabs did their quizzing by tying a bag of milk to a short lance, the other end of which was fastened to the saddle. The horse was put at a brisk gallop, and after a round of some miles the quizzing was considered to be accomplished.

Paradoxical.

Maud—They ought not to allow marriages between consins.

Maud—Why not?

Maud—Because if you marry your cousin your own children are actually related to you. They are only your second-cousins.—London Tit-Bits.

MESSAGE FOR BLACK EYES.

Better Than Pains and Headaches For the Suffering Victims of Flies.

Those who make a business of whitening evidence of fliee consumption in the shape of black eyes by painting the damaged optics no longer enjoy a monopoly of such business. This I was told by a pugilistic acquaintance whose experience entitles him to be regarded as an authority on the subject.

"Massage treatment of the region affected," he said, "will beat pains and raw beefsteak till hollow. But it should be applied immediately after the injury is received in order to prove thoroughly efficacious. It does not require, as a rule, to do it. All that is necessary is to move the fingers rapidly and firmly over the bruised surface and to keep it up until the last vestige of discoloration has disappeared. The explanation is easy. Where the blow has been received the blood becomes congested. It is the clots of blood showing through the transparent skin that produces the black effect. The pressure of the fingers gradually loosens the clogged blood, which passes off into the general current of circulation, as fresh and properly colored blood takes its place."

However, as a rule, the professional "pug" does not bother himself about accelerating the disappearance of a black eye. It is a sign which proclaims the fact that its proprietor has recently filled an engagement, and as such he is an object of envy to his less fortunate brethren. It is the man about town, whose overindulgence occasionally causes him to forget that discretion is the better part of valor, who is apt to profit most by the knowledge that massage, promptly applied, will remove the signs of mourning from an eye that has been in violent contact with some other fellow's fist, and thus obviate the necessity of inventing a story to account for it, which, however ingenious, will be viewed as by skeptical and incredulous acquaintances, some of whom may have "been there themselves."—New York Herald.

WANTS TO BE A SLAVE.

A Young Married Woman Who Declines to Be Emancipated.

Very often, when a young married woman starts housekeeping she is favored with a circular from the Women's Emancipation league as well as with various mugs or less tasty literature dealing with "sexual" matters from an advanced point of view. The Emancipator address her in this strain:

"Recognizing that the slavery of sex is the root of all slavery, and that justice to womanhood, especially justice within the family, is the personal source of all other legislation, the 'league' seeks the legal, political, social and industrial emancipation of women, as the vital and indispensable condition of all other true lasting reforms, and affirms these claims as paramount to all personal, sectional or party consideration whatever."

I have a deep rooted aversion to slavery in all shapes. There are women slaves among us, as there are men slaves. When I find a woman slave, I shall be happy to assist in emancipating her. But this does not prevent my sympathizing with the writer of the following letter:

"Sir—I am a married woman—I think I may say girl—of three months' standing, just entered with joy and hopefulness upon what I have been taught to believe the highest and noblest duties of woman. It may be that my belief and my hopes are delusions; that I am no better than a slave, and that if I subscribe to the injustice in store for me I shall become a party to all the other wrongs in the world. But is it kind to tell me this just now? Mightn't I be left to find out my mistake for myself? When I do, won't it be time enough to join the Emancipation league? I think it would, so I am trying to keep my sensation and my annual subscription until I have seen how my lord and master treats his unfortunate slave."—London Truth.

Quotation Marks.

"Quotation marks are not infrequently misused in signs," said a woman. "The market being chiefly for the use of signs, for instance, the sign 'Beware of the Dog' is a good example of the use of quotation marks, though the word 'Beware' is not really a part of the sign, but I am never surprised at any misuse of quotation marks, for I cannot forget a very singular idea concerning them that I had myself in my earlier days. I used to think that single quotation marks about anything meant that the words enclosed were not of great value, more or less, whatever the case might be. Perhaps that is a very common statement, but I remember with me that quotation marks were not of great value, but I remember with me that quotation marks were not of great value, but I remember with me that quotation marks were not of great value."

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SEEDS.

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