

MANIFESTO ISSUED

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

The Revolutionists Have Not Burned Country's Dwellings Except Those Used by Spanish Troops as Forts and Garrisons.

No Bandits or Outlaws.

A manifesto signed by Salvador Cisneros, president of the insurgent Cuban Government, has just reached the United States. In it Cisneros says the sugar estates, which in the eastern division of the island, have been permitted to grind, while all others in the west have, as he says, been prevented from doing so, simply because at the beginning of the war arrangements were made between the proprietors of the estates and some of the Cuban leaders whereby the former, in consideration of a "war-tax" paid into the Cuban treasury, were granted the privilege of grinding under the protection of those leaders. The manifesto also says the insurgent armies have not burned country dwellings except when used by Spanish troops as forts or garrisons, and for the sake of the families, wives and children of non-combatants food is now allowed to enter towns and cities at present held by the armies of Spain on the payment of an import duty. Cisneros emphatically denies that bandits or outlaws form any part of or have any connection with the Cuban army, and proclaims that, notwithstanding the course being pursued by Spain toward captured insurgent soldiers and political prisoners, the Cuban Government will not retaliate.

ENGLAND'S DILEMMA.

Locks Men and Ammunition in Her South African Work.

It is difficult to obtain accurate information regarding the progress of the rebellion of the natives of Matabeleland. The Cape Town authorities, naturally, are withholding all the information possible. It is not denied, however, that the situation becomes darker every day. Advises received from Bulawayo show that the work of placing that town in a state of defense has been completed so far as the means at hand permit. But there is a lack of arms and ammunition there with which to supply the many settlers who have gathered from outlying districts since the uprising commenced. These men, in many cases, have rifles, but they are of all kinds and makes, and the stock of ammunition procurable for them is small. Consequently it has been found desirable to replace these weapons as far as possible with the Martini-Henry rifle, served out to the police, the stock of ammunition for the latter being fairly adequate. But the number of Martini-Henrys available is small, and it is now an open secret that nearly every good rifle procurable had been gathered up and smuggled into the Transvaal previous to the Jameson raid. Had matters at Johannesburg turned out as the manipulators of the expedition and uprising contemplated, things would have assumed a different aspect. But certain persons there and elsewhere are now in the position of hunters caught in their own traps, with the additional mortification of the knowledge that the Boers have by the seizures made in the mines, etc., of many thousands of rifles, bayonets, revolvers and Maxim guns, completely turned the tables on the British. The Boers are aware of the predicament in which the British find themselves.

CLEARLY AN OUTRAGE.

Spaniard Fired Upon an American Schooner Without Cause.

The American schooner William Todd lay becalmed six miles south of the Isle of Pines, her captain reports to United States Consul Eckford, when she was fired on by Spanish gunboats. Captain Campbell, her master, did not at first realize the importance of the incident and only reported the outrage when the consul drew the facts out of him by inquiries regarding his voyage. His vessel was fired on March 16 in latitude 21.12, longitude 82.42. First a blank cartridge was fired. Then came three solid shot, while the American flag was being hoisted. Two Spanish gunboats were engaged in the affair. The Todd was searched by men, the warship being held two hours for the purpose. The schooner had nothing contraband aboard.

BAYARD NOT COMING HOME.

Friends of the Ambassador Do Not Believe He Will Return.

Friends of Ambassador Bayard in Washington scout the idea that the vacating of his house in Wilmington, Del., is to be taken as evidence of an intention on his part to resign his office and return immediately to the United States. They say that Mr. Pyle, the lessee of the house, gave it up voluntarily at the expiration of the lease, and that so far from desiring to obtain possession now, Mr. Bayard was casting about for another tenant when he was last in the United States.

ROYAL WEDDING IN JULY.

Marriage of Princess Maud and Prince Charles Will Cost \$5,000,000.

The dressmakers and milliners of the aristocratic portion of London are in a flutter over the announcement that the marriage of Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles, second son of the crown prince of Denmark, has been definitely set for the first Wednesday in July. The wedding will be a state one in the chapel royal attached to St. James' Palace, and it is calculated will involve an expenditure in all details of not less than \$5,000,000.

Favor Reed.

New Hampshire Republicans held their State convention at Concord and elected delegates to the national Republican convention at St. Louis. United States Senator William E. Chandler presided. The convention endorsed the candidacy of Thomas B. Reed.

Ten Railroads Sued.

Suit has been filed in the United States Circuit Court at Denver by the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce its orders against ten Western railroads.

Depositors Run on the Bank.

The shortage of William Shipp and Charles W. Stone, cashier and assistant cashier of the Deposit Bank at Midway, Ky., has grown to \$60,000. Friday the depositors made a run on the bank and forced it into an assignment. Shipp and Stone are still at their homes.

Famine Reigns in Colon.

In Colon, Colombia, there is neither flour nor bread. The situation is appalling. Emigration is impossible, because the distressed have no money.

Foul Murder in Ohio.

At an early hour Sunday morning a double murder—it may prove to be a triple murder—was committed on a farm seven

RECONSTRUCTED BATTLE-FIELDS.

Dedication of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, has submitted to the House the report of the joint committee of Congress that participated in the dedicatory exercises of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park in September last. The report says the event proved to be without precedent in the history of wars and one which would not be possible in any other nation than our own, for there were found gathered in enthusiastic comradeship the most distinguished surviving leaders of both sides and many thousands of the rank and file of the once contending forces. The park itself was found to be without precedent, being an impartial reconstruction of great battlefields by the victorious side, in which, in every respect, the utmost impartiality was observed in marking lines of battle and in presenting simply because at the beginning of the war arrangements were made between the proprietors of the estates and some of the Cuban leaders whereby the former, in consideration of a "war-tax" paid into the Cuban treasury, were granted the privilege of grinding under the protection of those leaders. The manifesto also says the insurgent armies have not burned country dwellings except when used by Spanish troops as forts, and for the sake of the families, wives and children of non-combatants food is now allowed to enter towns and cities at present held by the armies of Spain on the payment of an import duty. Cisneros emphatically denies that bandits or outlaws form any part of or have any connection with the Cuban army, and proclaims that, notwithstanding the course being pursued by Spain toward captured insurgent soldiers and political prisoners, the Cuban Government will not retaliate.

PRISON FOR A YEAR.

Meadowcroft Brothers' Fate Sealed by Supreme Court.

The Meadowcroft brothers, of Chicago, must go to the penitentiary. Wealth, social position, the utmost efforts of the ablest lawyers have been at their service for almost three years, and the last legal expedient to save them from the disgrace of penal garb has been exhausted. Of all these the end is failure. This, in effect, is the dictum of the Supreme Court of Illinois. One year ago last December a jury in the Superior Court found Frank B. and Charles J. Meadowcroft, bankers, guilty as charged in the indictment of having received deposits when they knew their bank was insolvent, and fixed as the punishment for each imprisonment for one year at hard labor in the State prison at Joliet. Judge Brentano, who presided, refused a new trial, and an appeal was taken to the State Supreme Court, the court of last resort. There the decision of the lower court is now affirmed, and the verdict of guilty as charged and the sentence to penal servitude stand. Only one step remains to be taken—execution of the verdict. Then will end the history of a case which has more than once supplied all the materials of a Chicago sensation.

OPPOSES HONOR TO MILES.

Mr. Steele Stands in Way of Latter Becoming Lieutenant-General.

Congressman George W. Steele, of Indiana, a volunteer soldier of the war of the rebellion and for ten years afterward an officer in the regular army, in command of frontier posts, at present one of the board of managers of national soldiers' homes, is opposing the bill to confer the rank of lieutenant general on Gen. Miles. Said Major Steele: "The bill will not pass this Congress. It may be reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, but unanimous consent will be required for its consideration in the House, and I shall object. I am opposed to the bill because Gen. Miles is not more entitled to the honor than many others. We might as well throw down the bars and call up the dead and confer the honor on every man who has been a major general. Gen. Howard's friends are now waiting for the bill to pass, when they would ask the same consideration for him. He is as much entitled to the rank as Gen. Miles."

TRADE ABOUT THE SAME.

It Is Worse in Some Respects, and Better in Others.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Empress, alias Gypsies, one of the largest and most vicious elephants in captivity, added a new chapter to her record Wednesday afternoon by killing her keeper, Frank Scott, while taking her daily exercise at Chicago. Having sated her rage upon the helpless form of her victim, the huge beast forthwith inaugurated a reign of terror in the vicinity of Jackson boulevard and Robey street, that continued all the afternoon and called for the presence of scores of policemen from the Lake street and Warren avenue stations. Darkness was setting in before the brute's temper calmed down, and she was once more safely confined in her quarters with a chain around her leg. Greater excitement could not have been produced among the residents of the neighborhood had the killing been one that would come within the recognition of the law as a crime. From every window which saw the giant elephant parade, the faces of scared spectators could be seen. Small boys, whose curiosity was stronger than their fears, watched the ponderous animal charge back and forth from the roofs of back sheds and the tops of fences. Women listened behind closed doors to the shrill trumpeting of the great beast, and more than one officer deliberated on the efficiency of his revolver when he caught sight of the towering form. Empress was a star attraction with the W. H. Harris Nickel Plate Show.

EGYPT PAYS THE BILL.

Debt Commissioners Vote \$500,000 for British Advance.

The commissioners of the Egyptian debt met in Cairo and decided to advance the \$500,000 necessary to meet the expenses of the British-Egyptian expedition against Dongola. Of the sum needed \$200,000 is available immediately. The English, German, Italian, and Austrian members of the commission voted to advance the money required. The Russian and French members voted against the proposition. Directly the action of the majority of the commissioners became known the representatives of the Paris syndicate of Egyptian bondholders took steps to institute proceedings before the Egyptian mixed tribunal against the debt commissioners and the ministers responsible for the reserve fund.

SUES QUEEN VICTORIA FOR DEBT.

A judgment coming out of the state funeral of Sir John Thawne, is up in the exchequer court at Montreal. The Queen is the case of W. B. Davidson vs. the Queen, for flowers supplied on that occasion. Mr. Davidson claims \$1,900, and the Queen, as represented by the executive council, offers \$900 in full settlement.

FIRST INSTALLMENT PAID.

The Egyptian debt commissioners paid the first installment from the reserve fund, amounting to \$1,000,000, of the money required for the expenses of the British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 6c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; butter, choice, 6c; bacon, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 11c; potatoes, per bushel, 15c to 25c; broom corn, \$20 to \$45 per ton for common to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 1 white, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 30c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 31c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 43c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 29c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 29c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; rye, 71c to 72c; rye, 37c to 39c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 29c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 29c; rye, 71c to 72c.

Waukegan—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 62c to 63c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 37c to 39c; pork, mess, \$8.50 to \$9.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 30c.

Alfred L. Avery, clerk for Messmore, Garret & Co., of St. Louis, who embezzled \$30,000, pleaded guilty. Judge Harvey reserved sentence.

E. O. Hopkins and James H. Wilson were removed as receivers of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Road and George T. Jarvis appointed single receiver.

Kearan Reed, a retired manufacturer of New York, aged 87 years, committed suicide at his apartments. Mr. Reed was possessed of a competency, but disease and old age made his life unbearable.

The Iowa has been built in an almost incredibly short time, indicative of the facilities with which this country is acquiring for turning out great battleships in short order.

The contract for the Iowa was awarded only a little more than three years ago, and her keel was not laid till

AUNCH OF THE IOWA

BEFORE a distinguished gathering of representative citizens of the State bearing its name, the battleship Iowa, the best fighter in this or any other navy, was launched at Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia Saturday. A fair daughter of the Hawkeye State, Miss Mary Lord Drake, christened the vessel, while the rest of the honors were borne by her father, Gov. F. M. Drake. Miss Drake is a typical Iowa girl and a young

August, 1883. This ship cost the Government for hull and engines alone a little more than \$3,000,000, and her guns and appurtenances will cost more than a million in addition.

The Iowa has a thousand tons greater displacement than her prototypes, the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, which are already recognized as among the greatest naval vessels afloat. Her length on the water line will be 300 feet, 72 feet 2½ inches; draft, 20 feet 9 inches; displacement, 11,410 tons. Her speed is to be 16 knots an hour.

The main battery consists of four 12-inch and eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles and six 4-inch rapid-fire guns, and the secondary battery of 24 rapid-fire guns, four Gatling guns and five torpedo tubes. Her sides will be protected by 14-inch armor.

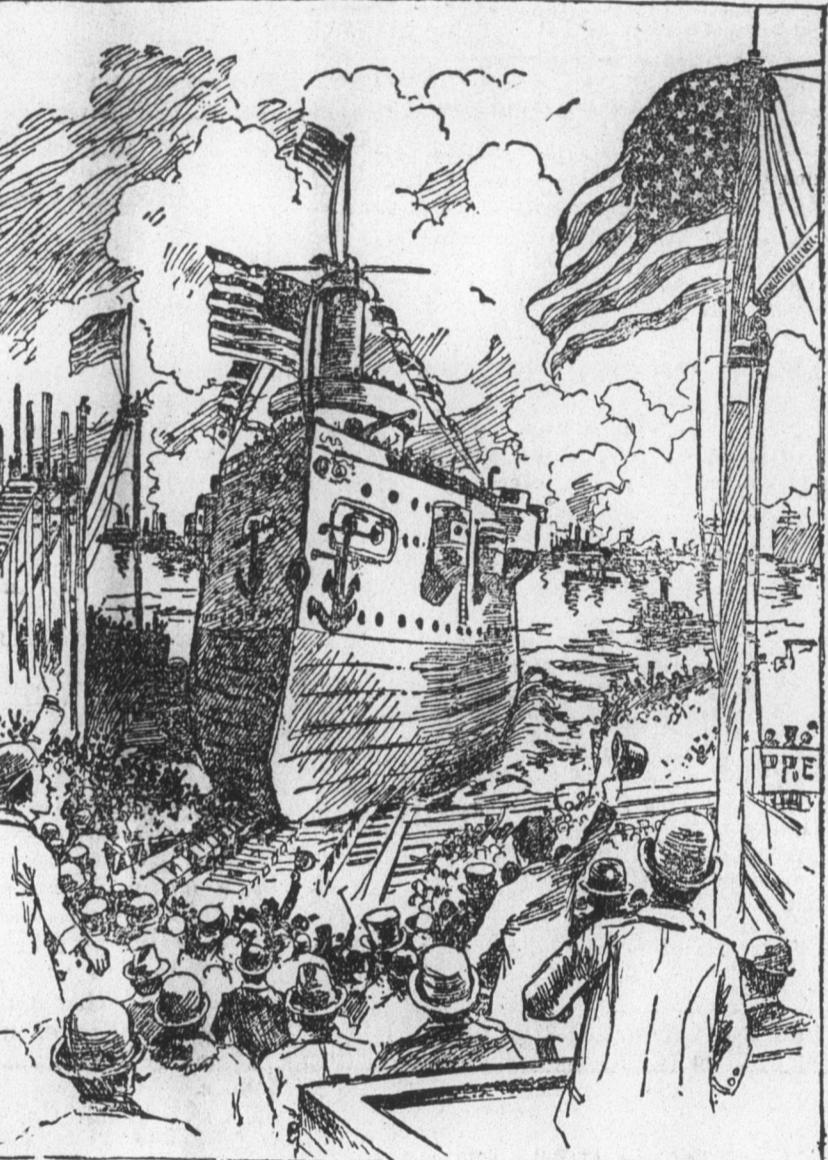
The Iowa is fitted with a ram, and in a close engagement her commander will be able to drive her at a speed of about twenty statute miles per hour, with all the mighty rush of 11,410 tons of steel, pushed by engines having 11,000 horsepower, at the foe. It is almost impossible to estimate what would be the effect of such a blow. Nothing that floats could stand against it. The Iowa, as the latest and finest example of American naval architecture and engineering, has attracted the attention of all the foreign experts and is already one of the most notable vessels in the world.

HE WAS HOLMES' LAWYER.

For Uproarious Conduct Shoemaker Temporarily Disbarred.

William A. Shoemaker, a brilliant young Philadelphia lawyer, who was senior counsel for the notorious Holmes

LAUNCH OF THE BATTLESHIP IOWA.



President and Mrs. Stevenson, Secretary and Miss Herbert and Mrs. M. C. Secretary and Miss Marion, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, the naval committee from both houses of Congress, the Iowa and Alabama Congressional delegations, Maj. Gen. Miles and staff, the chiefs of the naval bureaus and other army and naval officers. Most of the excursionists were accompanied by the ladies of their families.

on his trial last fall, has been suspended from the privileges of the Pennsylvania courts for one year. He was found guilty of subornation of perjury in that case and was sentenced Saturday. Shoemaker got a woman to sign a false affidavit to the effect that Pitzel, the man mur-

dered Holmes, had in her presence expressed an intention to commit suicide.

TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

A parade of the Salvation Army at Malden, Mass., almost precipitated a riot.

Frederick Gruby was killed and his son fatally hurt under a building which collapsed.

Birchwell's warehouse at Chester, Pa., containing 10,000 bales of cotton, burned.

The body of Mrs. Jennie R. Kimball, the opera manager who died in St. Paul, was taken to Boston for burial.

While kindling a fire with oil at Binghamton, N.Y., Mrs. Ewing Seaton was burned to death. She was alone in the house at the time.

William Rose, of Frankfort, Ind., while suffering from the grippe, escaped from his home and was found dead in a neighboring creek.

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The principal evidence furnished in the attempt of the prosecution at London to prove that the Transvaal prisoners had violated the