

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

New York, March 15.—A press dispatch from Key West says: "A shattered section of a submarine cable, containing seven conductors for setting off mines, is in the possession of the board of inquiry."

"The cable led to a mine under the Maine. The discovery was made by divers at the Maine wreck."

"This proves that the mine which blew up the Maine was connected with a switch board ashore which was in charge of a trusted and responsible agent."

New York, March 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

The Philippines rebels surrounded the cable station at Bolinao on March 7, and 43 Spanish soldiers were killed. A steamer which was sent on March 8 to relieve the garrison was obliged to return owing to a renewal of the fusillade. Four priests at garrisons of neighboring towns were massacred. Bolinao was subsequently relieved by Gen. Morel. The insurgents' loss was heavy. One Spanish lieutenant and one soldier was killed.

Three gunboats and one steamer left Manila on March 10, for Bolinao, with troops and artillery.

European cable operators are safe. The province of Tarlac, Pan Gasi-nan and Zambales are in open rebellion and it is feared others will follow their lead.

It is reported that Aguinaldo and other rebel leaders have landed from Hong Kong with 6,000 troops.

Artillery has been sent to the provinces within the last three days and at Manila few troops are left.

Grand Island, Neb., March 16.—A telegram has been received from President Oxnard of the Beet Sugar company, dated at New York, in which he withdraws the anti-Hawaiian annexation clause in contracts with beet raisers. This clause provided for a reduction of 50 cents per ton in case Hawaii was annexed. It was bitterly fought by members of the Growers association, who declared they would raise no beets unless it was withdrawn.

Leadville, Col., March 16.—Charles Barnes, a lessee on the White Cap mine, was blown to atoms by striking a "missed hole." His partner, J. T. Queen, failing to hear Barnes fire the usual rounds of shots, went into the drift to ascertain the cause. He found the mangled remains of Barnes scattered about the drift.

Constantinople, March 16.—There was great excitement at the Yildiz palace yesterday evening, owing to an outbreak among the Albanian and Kurdish troops in the barracks. The approaches of the palace were guarded and many arrests were made.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 16.—The funeral of Major General William Stark Rosecrans, which was held in this city today was one of the most impressive, elaborate this city has ever witnessed. Thousands assembled to honor the dead warrior. Business was interrupted during the ceremonies.

The remains were removed from the bier at the city hall where they had been lying in state, to the cathedral at an early hour and in a quiet manner. The special military escort provided by Gen. Last, accompanied the remains and resumed the watch in the cathedral.

Promptly at 10 o'clock requiem high mass was celebrated at the cathedral. Rt. Rev. Bishop Montgomery officiating, assisted by members of the clergy from all parts of the diocese. The casket rested in front of the altar and upon it were many beautiful and striking floral pieces. The decorations about

the altar and throughout the cathedral were extremely beautiful and in great profusion.

The column formed with Gen. Last and staff at its head. They were followed by a troop of cavalry, the Seventh regiment band, the signal corps, Col. Berry and staff, companies, A. C. F. and I., Seventh infantry, N. G. C., delegation of the Sons of Veterans, Confederates association, Grand Army of the Republic, Loyal Legion and Union Veterans' League followed. Then came the hearse and directly behind it a riderless horse was led.

The family of the deceased rode in carriages, following the hearse, and behind these were many other vehicles containing members of civic bodies and representatives of many organizations.

The column marched south from the cathedral on Main street to Washington, thence to the cemetery.

The services at the cemetery were brief. There were vocal music and short addresses by Rev. Will A. Knighten, Hon. F. Glaza, Capt. J. C. Oliver, F. W. Stein and F. H. Poindexter. At the conclusion of the services one of the infantry companies fired a salute of three volleys over the tomb, taps were sounded and the warrior was left to his rest.

New York, March 16.—Gen. Stephen B. Elkins, in a signed statement in the World, says:

"The American people should treat Spain in the present state of affairs just as she would treat any other nation. Conscious of her strength and desiring to be just the United States cannot afford to be other than fair in her conduct toward Spain. She has no difficulty with Spain and seeks none."

"Up to this moment the United States has no cause for war with Spain. Spain is simply trying to hold what belongs to her and which has been hers for the past century or more just as any other nation would do and just as the United States did in the Civil war. The United States did all it could then to prevent the independence of the southern states."

"Cuba has fought for three years for independence. The South, with more claims for independence with a capital, a Congress, postal facilities and the like, possessed of one third of the republic, with an army equal to any the world has ever seen, fought four years and the United States steadily resented and resisted any idea of intervention or recognition. It seems to me the United States laid down a doctrine of non-intervention in our civil war from which she cannot easily depart."

"As to freeing Cuba without war, if Cuba can drive Spain from the island she will secure her independence. Before the United States secured its independence, the armies of England on United States soil surrendered. The United States has no more to do with the war between Cuba and Spain than any nation on the earth. When it becomes just and right for the United States to recognize the independence of Cuba it will be just and right for the other nations to do the same thing, especially the governments on this continent. This of course will end the Cuban war and other difficulties. What Cuba would do afterward I cannot say."

"The independence of Cuba will not solve the entire Cuban problem. The question will remain whether Cuba can govern herself in case she should secure her independence."

"The most the United States could do would be to demand a money indemnity, but just what the United States would do in the event it is shown that the Maine was blown up is not clear."

"If Spain had nothing to do with the blowing up of the Maine and it was an act of irresponsible parties, it was a crime against humanity and civilization, as much against Spain as against the United States. I don't think the United States is called upon any more than Mexico or South America to take action now in Cuban matters."

"Friends of Cuba in the United States are doing most of the fighting for Cuba. They are the cause of the most of the war feeling that now prevails in the United States. They are willing in order to secure Cuban independence that the United States should go to war with Spain."

"I think more of the United States and her people and interests than I do of the Cuban cause or Cuban independence and I am not willing to go to war simply to secure Cuban independence. STEPHEN B. ELKINS."

New York, March 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says:

The American medical mission, in the suburbs of Chung King Fu, province of Szo-Chwan, on the Yang-Tse-Kiang has been attacked by a mob.

Madrid, March 17.—The following semi-official note was issued here today:

"The report of the Spanish commission on the Maine is not yet known, but the statement of several technical officers, who have made a close examination of the scene of the disaster show it to be indisputably due to an internal accident. American assertions to the contrary are therefore deplored in official quarters as tending to mislead public opinion and render the situation still more difficult from the standpoint of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. It may be regarded as certain that should the American technical commission present a report declaring the disaster to be due to an external explosion the public here will refuse to accept such a finding, and any demand for an indemnity based thereon will be indignantly repelled by Spain."

Victor B. C., March 17.—In the legislature tomorrow the provincial secretary will move that the lieutenant governor be asked to urge the Dominion government to take steps to prevent sick and indigent persons, lunatics and criminals, not British subjects, from emigrating to British Columbia, and to provide for such people who are British subjects that may land there.

Punta Gorda, Fla., March 17.—The Spanish fishing smack Carmen has been towed into this port by the U. S. revenue cutter Forward. She had been seized for violation of the navigation laws.

The Forward left Tampa to intercept a filibustering expedition reported to be in readiness to sail from a point on the west coast of Florida in the vicinity of Cape Romano.

At the entrance to Charlotte harbor the Forward came upon the Carmen at anchor, making preparations to put to sea.

Captain Rogers sent an officer on board the Spaniard and ascertaining that the stranger had been there for more than twenty-four hours without reporting to the customs authorities placed the Carmen under arrest, brought her to this port and turned her over to the deputy collector of customs.

The Carmen had live and salted fish aboard, the result of her catch since leaving Havana.

Her master says he has only been engaged in fishing around the Tortugas and the waters of Florida bay, having cleared from Havana for that purpose several days ago, and put into Charleston harbor on account of stress of the weather.

New York, March 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

It is the evident intention of General Blanco to make it appear that an al-