The evening paper is the paper of today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock ~EDITION.~

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 100. TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

REFORMS FOR CUBA.

The Ideas of Senor Morel, a President-general, a Prominent Liberal.

GREAT SUFFERING ON THE ISLAND

Some Satisfaction With the Success He Has Had—Arms and Ammunition Needed.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

Senor Manuel Y. Pierdagnat in an interview says:

"I am a thorough liberal and have always fought for Cuban liberty. When I was minister for the colonies in 1870, I introduced two laws of which I am very proud—one for the abolition of slavery which is still called in Spain the Moret law, and the other creating a constitution for Puerto Rico, which was unanimously approved and which was in force until 1878. This constitution was put aside when the liberal party went out of power. I also gave free trade to Puerto Rico.

"I could not give the same to Cuba as the island was in a state of insurrection. I was then thought by Senor Moret and myself that the granting of liberty to Cuba on Puerto Rico, I do not say "autonomy," on the meaning which that word conveys in Europe, would be a mistake. Everybody was for autonomy as he himself chooses. I prefer to define clearly the relations I consider necessary.

"Cuba, since then, is worse. I mean by this here there, the guarantee of all foreign capital engaged in Cuba, the application of a large portion of the Cuban revenue to Cuban needs, the sale of the island, and only an auxiliary of the banking system employed, exactly as Cuba the sailors' credit.

"Second, administrative reform. The formation of municipalities with proper correspondence, to be subsidized by the revenues, and some kind of provincial, only to be called, let us say, the deputation, with proper functions and powers to administer all local interests.

"Third, political reform. This is to be the last to be applied, and of a conservative only a special representative assembly where the peninsular and loyal Cubans will be called, let us say, the provincial parliament, and only after the complete pacification of the island. You know that this will take will be a wonder for the peninsulars and foreigners, for when the two peoples (whose being intermixed in the Cubes. There are two methods, either imperial honors and a proper system of sending deputies to the Spanish parliament. The selection of one of these will depend on the state of mind for the forthcoming of the Cubans Spanish statesmanship."

Your correspondent asked Senor Morel, in his opinion, how soon these reforms could be inferred immediately in Cuba, and whether he thought there would be any difficulty in doing so.

"Yes," replied he, "immediately and administrative reforms could be applied at once, but not political reforms. To do which, the existing war would end. If Spain, on the other hand, might give them up, then or from peninsul islands, but I do not attach the importance to them. They would only be considered. My idea would be to propose them on the assembling of the Cortes, as they could be approved in a twilight."

"Do you Puerto Rico to get tobacco without regard to Cuba?"

"Most certainly, and I cannot understand why the government, with such a good field to which to display their intentions, should not have granted them already."

"Does your excellency agree with Senor Pidagnat, the Spanish envoy, as to would recent friendly overtures from the United States?"

"I do thoroughly agree with him. Spaniards prize well and also are jealous of the United States. This is due chiefly to the language employed in the Senate and House of Representatives."

"My individual impression is that the United States should cooperate with Spain to suppress the insurrection in Cuba, and to offer to assist Spain, but in the name of civilization and in the interest of the United States rather than of Spain."

QUESTIONS OF FOREIGN DEBT.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A cablegram to the Herald from Havana says:

Great are thinking in Plant del Rio City. The greatest death is not there, and many poor people from the Bella Vista are without food. Some of the women is done and there is great suffering. Many plantations around Havana, including 300 buildings have been destroyed, and Cuba is unable to support this. Three thousand horses in the Lesaca fields are without water and are now to Havana. More than 8,000 head of cattle belonging to Johnson were destroyed.

The loss Rosebudet at more than $1,000,000; that of Pedro Morla's alone being $200,000.

MAGO WRITES A LETTER.

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"I have been compelled, by circumstances, to resort to extreme measures. General Weyler, in the course of calling my party and in observing the recognition of our belligerency, what in his proclamation so far as concerns the prisoners that they would be able to grant their right arm, while in the government to grant the assistance that the captives shall be prompt by hold, and to the minister at arms be devoted that Plant del Rio and some other villages, would be as perfect. Some of the prisoners, showing themselves willing to believe that the general would keep his promise, began to ask by for giving the arms. Under the circumstances I made up my mind to release Plant del Rio again in order to show that we are capable to compel the forces to the orders of our government.

"I am perfectly satisfied with the success which has attended all my operations in the western provinces, which shall not be long as there is anything to contrary, as Spain may act decisively and strongly. As you will see, the Cubans are the protectorate of Weyler were intended to throw on our revolution too, through what we have done, failed in Spain, where in fact, we have made a great Venezuela can be again plainly shown."

Chief of Police Castle Sick.

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Chief of Police Castle has been under a strain since he took the police government late on March in April or next year, and has been broken up in health in similar position. In fact the department commissioner, from the head of police down, has been worked to death. He has to all rules and the experience many years experience. He cause, in fact, very fact necessary as he was only acting chief.

Chief Castle succeeded for official adverse criticism until December, when he was more fair of the chief. Since the event Hitler which he had been working, however, had had his effect, and two weeks ago Chief Castle visited one of the most wretched tenement in the city, and was exhibited to be his mental condition. The physician at now ordered that the chief was on the brink of an attack of mental aberration and he urged as immediate withdrawal from his official position and as away as possible.

Chief Castle's application for twenty days' vacation and thirty days' leave of absence was the result.

STREET CAR FARES

The City of Chicago Has a Right to Control Fast Motion.

CHICAGO, April 28.—According to a decision handed in for application court by Justice Waterman the city has the right to regulate street railway fares and the power is obviously conferred upon the city council by the legislature. The decision apparently settles the long pending question as to the legality or to and ordinance that might be passed by the council for reducing street railway fares and gives the way for those of our sister fare schemes.

The case was that of Nathan Dean against the Chicago General Railway company, and involved the right of the city council to regulate street railway fares within the city limits.

The court held that the railway and warehouse commission has no jurisdiction in such matters and the city possessed the sole right to regulate fares charged by common carriers, according to the provisions of their public regulations. It is expected that an ordinance for a lower fare will soon be introduced in the council.

The case just decided is said to have been brought especially for the purpose of establishing a precedent in the matter, and the Chicago General railway while nominally the defendant, had been interested in its prosecution in order to deal in as speedy a position the status existing as to the legal authority of the council in regulating fares.

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X-RAY A GERMICIDE

The New Light Kills the Diphtheria Bacilli.

THE REPORT FULLY CONFIRMED

Experiments by the Electrical Department of the University of Missouri.

CHICAGO, April 28.—An X-ray will kill bacilli of diphtheria. The electrical department of the university of Missouri at Columbia, after making several experiments confirmed the report that diphtheria germs had been killed by the Roentgen light. To Professor Harry Pender, Prof. and Professor Hugo Wightman of Chicago, the credit is due to the scientific world the positive assertion that disease germs in the human body could be killed by the use of the X-ray, the confirmation of their own pioneer work was extremely gratifying. But a week ago they gave the results of their experiments which were received with some doubt, for recent scientists and with much ridicule in Europe. To the medical world this was of the greatest importance, and the following report from the university of Missouri will come as a confirmation.

Prof. Hastings, when told by cable of the Chicago investigation and experiment, replied that he had expected the results would be as they did. The X-ray, he said, was a germicide. The university of Missouri joins Chicago in confirmation of the report.

The following gives the details of the university's work:

The Roentgen ray will kill diphtheria bacilli, the electrical department of the University of Missouri announced today. This is an important discovery, for the electrical department of the University of Missouri announced a few weeks ago that it had killed the germs of tuberculosis by the same process. The announcement of the testing apparatus is definitely made the university announced that experiments will be made to ascertain whether or not the germs of diphtheria by the application of X-rays. The experiments have been fully successful.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Under a special order adopted by yesterday's vote the Pulsifer pension bill was taken up by the Senate today instead of resuming the tariff. The bill passed, 40 to 8.

Hawley (Rep., N. T.) asked for immediate consideration of a special order fixing next Friday after the reading of the report that John Hayes (Incorrect bill) had been reported to Congress. Mr. Hawley (Rep., Tenn.) Tariff bill by the time being the question as to the legality or to and ordinance that might be passed by the council for reducing street railway fares and gives the way for those of our sister fare schemes.

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IN MINING CIRCLES.

The Day in Chicago Has an Exceptionally Busy One.

QUOTATIONS GENERALLY FIRM.

Value of Warrants, Outlook Auspicious, Sales and Talk and Fear Area—Bigs and Specs.

The Tribune has received stories about great deals made at lately's report, but without one of them getting anything particularly valid of it. However, Black was expected from the Lead Area, which took such a no than Monday previously, but it has apparently vanished and good money a Spaniard is equivalent to its real actual value in demand, and the consumption is not taking it for sale in money. A thing of 1,000 ounces made up the day's sale on Chicago stock, the figures bringing 31½ cents per ounce. Black Jim is still in good demand, and bulletins of it keep lively noting quotations on certain of its high as those which are waiting to receive it. Rumors about Aroostook stated quite a rise in the pit lately and our informant heard currently prophesied at each place in their attempts to make known their opinions towards it. After a few minutes' tribunes, the last account stated it was, but not a word of confirmation. Black Jim is a good property, and if it continues just what it is, it will be a good property. Black Jim is a good property, and if it continues just what it is, it will be a good property. Black Jim is a good property, and if it continues just what it is, it will be a good property