

de Las Banoas, but they turned south again toward La Horrodura, and continuing their march they met the insurgents about 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Paso Real. An attack was immediately made upon the insurgents in the town.

The Spanish formed a regular and systematic attack, the vanguard of the column under Col. Herandez charging their position by the left flank, while the center and rear guard of the Spanish, under the direction of Gen. Luque forced themselves into the central street of the village and attacked by the right flank, charging with vigor and determination.

Seeing their position thus imperiled and themselves in danger of having their retreat cut off, the insurgents made a rapid retreat to the extreme western limits of the village, doing some fighting during the retreat.

The insurgents took their departure in the direction of Los Palicos, to the eastward, or toward Havana province. The Spanish then made an investigation of the insurgent camp and found there sixty-two dead and many horses. The insurgents carried away over 200 wounded. Gen. Luque was wounded in the leg at the beginning of the battle. Maja Luis and Lopez were seriously injured and Maja Jose Ruiz and Perez were killed.

The loss of the troops in killed is placed by the official report at thirty soldiers.

Captain William M. Maux, the correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal and of the Washington Star, has been ordered by the authorities to leave the island. A protest against this action has been sent to Secretary Olney by Consul-General Williams.

The band led by Tumb Pastro attempted to burn the village of Zulata, Santa Clara, but were unsuccessful, whereupon they burned the surrounding cane fields. It is alleged that they tied up a respectable man of that locality and then, in his presence, violated his wife and two daughters. This story has created great indignation here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today agreed upon a substitute for the resolution heretofore reported on the question of the recognition of Cuba and authorized Senator Morgan to report it to the Senate. It is: "Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that in the opinion of Congress, a condition of war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for sometime maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

The committee also voted to make an effort to take up the Cuban question in the Senate as soon as the urgent deficiency bill, and the resolution for the distribution of appropriation bills can be disposed of.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Henry F. Stanley, the African explorer, now a member of the British Parliament has written a letter to Major J. B. Pond, of this city, touching the Venezuelan question. In the course of it he says:

"Now, on this Venezuelan subject, I am entirely on the side of America, but I must admit that I am not surprised that the English papers backed up Salisbury and differ from me. Tought by the virulent remarks of your journals, I had, of course, devoted much time to understand it, whereas English editors were exceedingly ill-informed. There are two or three injudicious remarks in Olney's dispatch which puts British backs up, but after reflection it is wonderful how many have come round to my opinion, that whatever the transgressions of Olney, there is a great deal of justice in the American demand. I feel quite sure now that so much is admitted, it will not be long before the opinion becomes general, that we were in the wrong in refusing arbitration. While the more I think of Olney's dispatch the more impressed I am that Olney could scarcely have written otherwise than he did, I argue that had he contented himself with the usual suave tone of diplomacy, he would not have succeeded in rousing the nation's attention to the necessity of settlement. His dispatch would have lain quietly buried in the archives of the foreign office, whereas now every Englishman knows sufficiently of the subject to distinguish right from wrong and while there is still a majority who take the dispatch to be an affront to British dignity, there is a minority increasing in numbers who think that British honor would be best consulted by considering the injustice done to Venezuela and that British interests would be promoted by acquiescing with the American demand."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The steamer Gaelic from Hong Kong and Yokohama today brought the following advice:

Of the many changes introduced in quick succession in Korea, the recent adoption of the western method of hairdressing has attracted most attention. The king recently issued a proclamation urging the sacrifices of the queue, and set the example by having his own hair cut, the prince royal following suit. The proclamation created consternation in both official and private circles. The minister of education resigned and retired to his country seat when his protests against the innovation were disregarded. Many lesser government officials also resigned rather than sacrifice their locks. The proclamation excited alarm among the people at large, but at each of the four gates of the capital constables are posted to await the coming of the country people and compel them to submit to the barbers, who are in wait for their victims. Western hats and coats are generally adopted by those who lose their queues.

In the rural districts the Koreans have broken out into actual rebellion at the proclamation. Many local governors have resigned their posts owing to their unwillingness to cut off their queues, several hundred people have fled to the mountains, and as many more are under arms preparing to attack the Korean troops.

The rebellion in Formosa is unchecked. One army of rebels has taken up its position at Tou-Wel, and another has assembled at Camphor

Mount. The Japanese troops are confident of defeating the rebels, but cannot attack them in their mountain retreats.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—Early this morning a fire at McKeesport, Pa., resulted in the loss of one life and the destruction of \$200,000 worth of property. Among the buildings destroyed was the Altmeyer theater, in which was the McKeesport Herald.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says:

This city was the scene of a demonstration that would have required but very little to have turned it into a serious riot.

As told on Tuesday last, a number of men booted General Campos as he was driving to his residence from the railway station on his return from Cuba. A number were arrested and one of them broke away from the gen d'armes who had him in his custody and sought to make his escape. The gen d'armes fired twice at him and killed him. The shooting was bitterly condemned by the republicans.

The funeral of the victim took place and was attended by great crowds. Fully 12,000 men, most of whom were republicans, marched to the cemetery, shouting, "Down with the police!" "Down with Campos!" and "Long live the republic!"

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Julien D. Hayne, editor of The Hawaiian, a monthly magazine published in Honolulu, arrived here on the steamship Australia. He takes a very pessimistic view of the present government of Hawaii, and says the Japanese are becoming so numerous there and so firmly rooted that the islands are in danger of becoming mere outposts of Japan.

"The thirty gentlemen who, in 1893, stood as godfathers to the infant republic," he said, "and who find themselves at the beginning of 1896 the only support of Hawaii's provisional government are most uneasy. I say 'provisional government' because that is all it is as yet. With the utter failure of the efforts to reconcile the native Hawaiians to disfranchisement, the suddenly aggressive action of the Japanese residents and the independent stand taken by Chinese agriculturists the situation is anything but comfortable."

"The government is like a business house threatened by bankruptcy. The crisis may be delayed but not for long. There is a monthly deficit of \$40,000 and the people are rapidly losing faith in the power of the men at the helm."

Mr. Hayne has not been much impressed by the mercy of President Dole and his associates.

"Newspaper comments in Europe and the United States show a grave misapprehension of the facts as to the magnanimity of the rulers of Hawaii," he observed. "Take the so-called release and pardons of political prisoners for instance. The truth is that no pardons at all have been granted. Something similar to the British ticket of leave has been brought into play. All the political prisoners are at large, having been discharged in four squads, the first getting out of jail July 4, 1895, and the last January 1, 1896. But the oligarchy of the attorney general informed every prisoner at the time of his release that he was liable without