

delayed with heavy seas, propelled by fierce western gales from the time it left Southampton on February 14 until Sunday. To add to the discomfort of the passengers rain fell almost continuously making it impossible for them to go on deck.

"In all my experience" said Capt. Jamison, "I do not remember of a rougher February. Both over and back we had no cessation of gales. The weather was actually so rough and changeable that the passengers were prevented from getting sea sick. The weather was so threatening Sunday that I did not allow any of the officers to go to bed that night. The ship was not injured in any way.

GRAYVILLE, Ill., Feb. 23.—The Wabash river at this point is rising at the rate of an inch an hour. The low lands are all under water, and as the rain is continuing, it is thought that the entire river bottom will be flooded. The river is now higher than it has been for three years.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 23.—The Ohio river has risen fourteen feet here since Saturday. It is now thirty-eight feet and rising and is expected to come over Front street. Rain has been falling almost steadily since Saturday.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 23.—The streams in Kentucky are clear out of their banks and doing unmeasurable damage. Four men were drowned in eastern Kentucky and one man in Butler county. Much stock has been lost, fencing swept away and other property almost ruined. The stream all through the mountains are higher than for years and the greatest damage is feared. News comes from Pineville, Ky., that two white men while crossing a raging stream were drowned and also a revenue officer who was in the mountains looking after moonshiners. Names are not given. It is feared that the loss of life and property will be large. Stock in many sections is drowned. In Barry Knott, Letcher and Breathitt counties the flood is doing much damage. Jameson, the county seat, is partly under water. At Beattyville much valuable property has been swept away. Among the heaviest losers in the mountains are the lumbermen who have lost thousands of dollars' worth of timber. At Middleboro a cloudburst deluged the locality. James Charwell and children while en route home from a neighbor's in a wagon, were caught in the cloudburst and all drowned. At Harrodsburg the water ran over the bridge. M. E. Patterson and wife attempted to cross. Mrs. Patterson and the mule she was riding were carried away. The woman caught a tree half a mile down stream. Neighbors made a raft and reached them. The water washed Patterson off the raft. He was finally rescued in an unconscious condition and will die. In this city the Kentucky river is away out of its banks and is higher than since the flood of 1893. The entire west end of the city is inundated.

All but two blocks of Pineville, Ky., is covered, while a number of little towns along the north fork of the Kentucky river are under water. The people have been forced to seek shelter in the mountains. Reports from Jackson and other places up the river say there has been considerable loss of life and property. Mrs. Hutzell and little

laughter were drowned in their house which was washed from the mountain side in Breathitt county two men whose names could not be learned were drowned in one of the streams in Bell county.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Rain has ceased and the temperature has fallen until light ice is formed. These conditions, if continued, will do much towards lessening the height of the Ohio river flood. At 9 o'clock this morning the river reached 51 feet 4 inches; rising at a rate of four inches an hour. If this rate continues the water will be running into the grand central depot by 3 p.m. The roads all have high ground a short distance out where the trains can be handled.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the World from Washington says: Fitzhugh Lee, consul general of the United States at Havana, has resigned, but has been requested to remain at his post for a time at least.

The following cablegram was received at the state department:

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Secretary of State—My resignation mailed per steamer.

Secretary Olney replied to this almost immediately, urging Gen. Lee to withhold his resignation until something could be done, and declaring that his retirement at this time and in such a manner "would cause untold trouble." After sending his dispatch Secretary Olney hurried over to the White House with Gen. Lee's telegram in his pocket and talked over the situation with President Cleveland for nearly an hour before the other members of the cabinet arrived to attend the regular meeting. The President fully approved of Mr. Olney's action in requesting Gen. Lee to withdraw his resignation for the present. The matter was not laid before the cabinet.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The Associated Press correspondent saw Gen. Lee this evening for the fourth time today. Thomas G. Alvord, correspondent of the New York World, was present at the time Gen. Lee was interviewed. Gen. Lee was reserved until shown cablegrams explaining the dispatches received in New York relative to his reported resignation. He then said:

"I will resign if not sustained by the state department. Until now I have not received an answer. The question at issue was not the death of Ruiz, but related to Charles Franklin Scott, who was thirty days incommunicado. I asked that he be placed in communication immediately. Scott is already communicated, and the question has lost its importance."

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, Cuba, says:

Consul General Lee cabled his resignation to Secretary of State Olney on Saturday night. His written resignation with a letter giving his reason for giving up the office will reach Washington by the first mail from this port.

It is understood that the secretary of state is ready to accept General Lee's resignation at once but that President Cleveland is unwilling to have the consul general leave Havana now. The resignation was tendered because the administration did not see fit to endorse the consul general's recommendations for what he believed necessary to be done to protect Ameri-

can citizens in Cuba. No instructions have been received by General Lee from the state department since his resignation was cabled.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The World will publish tomorrow, under the head of "The Most Important Document on the Cuban War," an autograph letter written to that paper by Salvador Cisneros, president of the provisional government of the Cubans, and countersigned by Maximo Gomez, the general-in-chief. The letter was approved by the so-called cabinet of the provisional government, and bears the seal of the infant republic. It is as follows:

At the request of your correspondent we have the greatest pleasure in answering the following questions:

"Do you believe that the war can be ended on the basis of independence on the payment of an indemnity by Cuba to Spain, with the United States as arbitrator?"

On the basis of independence it will be possible to enter into negotiations. These should provide for the evacuation of the island by the Spanish and for the future relations between Spain and the new Cuban republic.

We believe also that there should be included an indemnity to be paid Spain, provided the amount is reasonable. This would be honorable, practicable and good for all.

The indemnity to Spain should take the form of acknowledgment and guaranty by Cuba of a part of the debt already contracted by Spain, or the payment of a sum in bonds or in money to Spain.

We would not deem it inadvisable for the United States to intervene as arbitrator, semi-officially, as the friend of both sides, providing always that the island of Cuba shall not sacrifice thereby her own sovereignty.

(Signed) SALVADOR CISNEROS,
MAXIMO GOMEZ.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The forestry proclamation issued by President Cleveland yesterday is meeting with the vigorous opposition of some of the congressmen from the sections interested. Senator Clark of Wyoming, Representative Mondell of Wyoming and Representative Gamble of South Dakota had an interview with Secretary Francis this afternoon, at which they protested against the proclamation. They contend that there was no danger of exhausting the timber supply; that the setting aside of the Big Horn reserve especially, was a mistake, based only on the recommendations of the forest committee whose knowledge of the conditions, they said, was certainly inadequate. They contend that the reservations embraced valuable mineral deposits which could be worked to the profit of the country, and that these were wrongly barred from being utilized.

Secretary Francis, together with Arnold Hague, one of the commissioners, talked over the matter very frankly, explaining it was to prevent the disastrous and indiscriminate destruction of timber, and suggesting that members might receive proper remedy if there was any needed, in legislation. The members propose to fight the matter, and a formal protest doubtless will be filed tomorrow. The nature of this has not definitely been determined, but probably will call for the rescinding of the proclamation.