

old wound from a dynamite bomb thrown in Barcelona never quite healed, is giving him a good deal of trouble now. Some persons assert that he has told friends he fears he never will leave Cuba alive.

A squadron of Spanish cavalry has left Cienfuegos for Porto Principe.

The Spanish gunboat Alceda has left, presumably to guard the Florida coast.

The reports that General Llaet had landed and that Maximo Gomez is marching west with a large body of men are confirmed, but no details can be obtained.

The expedition expected shortly here from Key West or Tampa is reported ready for sailing. Enrique Colozo and Roloff, leaders in the old revolution, will be in command.

The steamship Manuela has arrived from Santiago with a batch of prisoners.

The most astonishing feature of the war so far has been the considerate behavior of the rebels. They have not thus far pillaged nor burned as in the first revolution, but green sugar cane but a like dry straw and plantation owners will either have to pay taxes or suffer.

HAVANA, May 9.—A correspondent of the Associated Press here has made inquiries in official circles regarding the report current in the United States that Captain General Martinez de Campa had reached a settlement with the rebel leaders and that the insurrection is practically over. It is learned the captain general has not reached a settlement and will depend on force to put down the rebellion.

DOVER, Delaware, May 9.—The ballot on senator today resulted in Dupont 15, Addicks 4, Ridgley 1, Tunnell 1. It requires 16 votes to elect.

At the conclusion of the 211th ballot Senator Aldrich read a paper protesting against further balloting, claiming that Henry A. Dupont had been legally elected.

Gov. Watsen refused to entertain the motion or allow the protest to go on the records of the joint session, claiming that it was out of order. Senator Pierce appealed. The governor refused to entertain the appeal. Senator Harrington (Democrat) moved to separate. Aye and nays were called. The motion was defeated, 18 to 12. Senator Cadrecorde made a similar motion; defeated. Representative Davis moved to take a recess of five minutes; defeated. Senator Cadrecorde, Democratic leader, moved to separate, and during the roll call the state house, clock struck 3. When the vote was announced the governor declared the general assembly dissolved.

Speaker McMullion then declared, as speaker of the house, Henry A. Dupont elected as senator from Delaware.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—An official dispatch from Tokio received at the Japanese legation this afternoon states that the ratifications of the treaty of peace between Japan and China were exchanged at Che Fo yesterday. No change was made in the text of the treaty, as originally concluded. Taking into account, however, the recommendations made by Russia, Germany and France, the Japanese government had agreed to the

the renouncement of the permanent possession of the Liao Tung peninsula on condition that the arrangement regarding the terms and form of reconciliation shall be reserved for adjustment between itself and the government of China.

This latter stipulation is construed to mean that Japan will not surrender the peninsula until a suitable indemnity shall have been paid, and that it may have been agreed between Japan and China that the possession of Port Arthur itself would be retained by the Japanese for a term of years, leading beyond the date when the indemnity has been paid in full, thus assuring to Japan not alone the payment of the indemnity itself, but sufficient time to safeguard herself against anything like a war of reprisal.

The treaty of peace itself provides that Wei Hai Wei shall be held until the first hundred millions of the indemnity and the next two annual instalments have been paid, so that with the added guarantee of the possession of Port Arthur, even although only temporary, the Japanese government would appear to have taken every possible precaution for the future.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Hawaiian advices received today from Honolulu, dated May 2d, per steamer Mariposa, are as follows: The letter demanding the recall of Minister Thurston was read to the executive session of the council yesterday afternoon. This letter had been to Hongkong. It went past Honolulu in a bag with a couple of hundred others. The fault lies with the postoffice at San Francisco.

TAMPA, Fla., May 10.—Passengers arriving on the steamer Macotic say the condition of things is encouraging to the Cuban insurgents. It is said Camaguaya has been invaded by Gomez who with 3,000 insurgents besieged Guayamary on Monday. There were about 2,000 Spaniards in the city. After the fighting became disastrous for the besieged, the regiment Cadiz, numbering about 2,500, arrived a tackling the Cubans in the rear. Gomez quickly recovered from the first onslaught. While a small force kept up the conflict with the forces of the city, his main body faced the new enemy. The fighting was very fierce, but it is asserted the strategy of Gomez and the valor of the insurgents resulted in victory. The regiment Cadiz, it is said, was cut to pieces. The city, the passengers say, is in the possession of the insurgents. The Cuban loss is killed and wounded is put at 700 and the Spanish loss at \$8,000.

Smallpox and yellow fever are very prevalent. Campos is said to be greatly displeased with the situation and the insurgent leaders are hopeful of another crisis in the cabinet, which will require Campos to return to Spain. The Cubans assert that dissatisfaction exists among the troops over the execution of Gallero. On this account Lieutenant Mahy, who was taken to Havana for execution, was not executed but was decorated with medals for valor.

QUEBEC, May 11.—Official reports from the vicinity of Fort Chimo, a Hudson Bay company's trading post on Ungava bay, show that two-thirds of the entire tribe of Montagnais Indians trading at the post have perished of starvation in one season—over 160

in number. As usual among the Indians, the men die first, so that a number of unfortunate women and orphans were left helpless. The few white people at Fort Chimo and the officers and crew of the Hudson Bay company's steamer Eric, wintering there, took up a collection to clothe the survivors, who were as destitute of clothing as they were of food.

The Canadian government has now taken action which it is thought will prevent another such catastrophe, by placing a sum of money at the disposal of the Hudson Bay company for the relief of the Indians and the Eskimo in event of another severe winter. The cause of the destitution this winter was the scarcity of reindeer and other game.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—The *Chronicle* publishes a page story from Vallejo this morning to the effect that Rudolph Schnaubelt, the anarchist who threw the bomb at the Haymarket riot in Chicago on May 4, 1886, has been a resident of that city for several months. He disappeared a few days ago and it is said he is now on his way to Brazil.

According to the *Chronicle's* conjecture of the police that Schnaubelt fled to Mexico is correct. He remained in that country for several years, and then went to Rio de Janeiro, where he found work in a government machine shop. The breaking out of the revolution gave Schnaubelt a splendid opportunity to put into play his training as a member of the celebrated anarchist group that developed Bombmaker Lingg and as he cast his lot with the revolutionary party, he soon found favor in the eyes of its leaders.

He made bombs for use and hand grenades that proved of incalculable value to storming parties, but his radical utterances about law and government soon caused him to fall under suspicion and he had to fly from Brazil. From there he was traced as far as the Isthmus of Panama. Then he went to Los Angeles, where he stopped a long time and was married. Then he came to San Francisco, and from there proceeded to Vallejo, where he was during the railroad strike.

Whether he participated in that strike or not only those who were aware of his identity could tell, but judging from his tendency in the past to rush into any trouble that presented itself, it is hardly likely that he avoided the chance to deal a blow to the law that had made him a fugitive from its justice.

The man who answers Schnaubelt's description and is believed to be the Haymarket anarchist for whom all the detectives in the world have been seeking since the night of the tragedy, has resided at Vallejo for a year.

Schnaubelt's mother and brothers, Edward and Hermann, came to California in 1885. At the time of the bomb-throwing Edward, whose known sympathies for anarchism caused him to be an object of suspicion, was living in San Francisco. Hermann was in Del Norte county reclaiming a tract of government land that he had taken up. Since then Edward has lived in various places in the state, but for four or five years past he has made his residence in Vallejo, working at times in the navy yard machine shops on Mare Island, and at