

and had a long consultation. Both maintain strict silence on the subject, but it is stated that the Spanish cabinet is gratified with the result. Another Madrid dispatch reports that at a meeting of the cabinet, the queen regent presiding, the action of the American Senate's committee on foreign affairs was the subject of discussion. Premier Canovas does not attach any importance to the committee's report, it is asserted, but says the committee merely expressed the personal views of its members.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A special to the World from Havana says:

General Marin has returned with his entire force from San Antonio to Quivicán and San Felipe on the military line between Havana and Batabano. A rebel band cut the railroad and telegraph between Buena Ventura and Quivicán.

It is reported although not officially confirmed that Gomez, with his own force, committed the depredation. If this is true, it is argued that he has taken alarm from General Marin's sudden movement and has abandoned his intention of joining Maceo.

General Marin with a strong force of Spanish infantry, artillery and cavalry started from Havana for Pinar del Rio province where it is known that both Gomez and Maceo had been raiding. He camped at San Antonio, a pretty little town on the railway half way between Rincon and Guanajay.

It was supposed when General Martin left Havana that he would go straight to Guanajay, but he changed his plans upon learning that the telegraph wires were down between that place and Alquízar.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Feb. 1.—Last night a freight train east bound on the Big Four was derailed on a bridge by a broken wheel. The bridge broke down and thirty cars fell thirty feet. Five tramps were fatally injured. The property damage was \$20,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Chestnut street, above Broad, was visited early this morning by one of the fiercest fires this city has known for years. The big seven-story building of Charles H. Hazeltine, Nos. 1416 and 1418 Chestnut street, and the adjoining five-story structure of the Baptist Publication society and the American Baptist Historical society, No. 1420, were destroyed. The buildings damaged by fire and water and falling walls were the four-story dry goods house of Homer Leboutillier & Co., Nos. 1412 and 1414; the dwelling house at 1422, owned by the Wistar estate, and the Hotel Lafayette at Broad and Sansom streets. On either side of the main entrance to the Hazeltine building were the piano warerooms of Ballet & Davis at 1416, and of Steinway & Co. at 1418.

The two Baptist societies lost large and valuable collections of paintings, books and curios. A conservative estimate places the aggregate losses close to \$2,000,000. It is thought that this is almost fully covered by insurance.

There were about 250 guests in the Lafayette hotel, which is in the rear of the destroyed buildings. Among these were Mayor King of Atlanta, Ga., and the others of his party who escorted the Liberty bell home and reached Philadelphia yesterday. Olga

Nethersole, the actress, the brother, Louis Nethersole, and Madge McDowd and Maud Clayton of her company were also guests of the Lafayette.

While there was considerable confusion in the hotel, the guests, barring a few fainting women, kept cool heads, and all were removed in safety. The Atlanta party was carried in a patrol wagon to the Continental hotel, five blocks away, and the Nethersole party to the Metropole, opposite the Lafayette. Every other hostelry in the city was thrown open for the reception of the disturbed guests. Only the eighth and ninth floors of the hotel were burned, although the back part of the building from cellar to roof was badly damaged by smoke and water.

It was shortly before 3 o'clock when Policeman Rise and Howard, while patrolling their beats at Broad and Chestnut street, detected a smell of smoke. They straightway ran to the Lafayette hotel and went floor to floor, looking for fire. When they reached the sixth, a fierce blaze met their sight. An alarm was struck immediately, but before the first engine could reach the scene, a strong west wind had carried the flames throughout the entire building.

At 4 o'clock the walls began to collapse, and the flames spread on the east to the store of the Homer Leboutillier & Co., and on the west to the Baptist Publication society. A general alarm was turned in and the fireman directed most of their energies to preventing the destruction of the entire block, which was for a time threatened. The upper portion of the Lafayette hotel was ignited by sparks flying from the burning building on Chestnut, but the blaze was confined to the eighth and ninth floors. The fire was not controlled until long after day-break.

Mayor King of Atlanta, aroused from his bed by the fire, refused to leave the threatened hotel until he saw that every member of his party had escaped.

Olga Nethersole was one of the calmest persons in the building. She saw most of her effects safely removed before she left the hotel. Many of the other guests rushed from their rooms and would have continued into the street had not assurances been made that the lower part of the building was in no danger.

The Hazeltine building was valued at \$300,000, and was fully insured. It was erected in 1888, and the first two floors were fire-proof. The loss on paintings on the second floor is between \$300,000 and \$400,000 uninsured.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 3.—Some time ago when the insurgents entered Sabanilla, the Spanish official report stated that they were driven out by the garrison, and that "unfortunately three women were killed by stray bullets."

The truth of what happened there has just been learned, and it shows the Spaniards are acting as barbarians in Cuba as the Kurds in Armenia. Sabanilla, which is an important town in Matanzas province, was entered by 400 insurgents under Garcia. The Spanish regulars retreated to the barracks and made no resistance. The Spanish volunteers, however, retreated to the church and fired on the in-

surgente. The insurgents returned the fire killing five volunteers, the volunteers then ceased firing.

The inhabitants received the insurgents joyfully and many poor people who had eaten nothing but cane were fed by Garcia, who had the merchants open their stores and told the people to take food. Thirty stores were looted of provisions, and one storekeeper was shot for resisting. The insurgents then retired. As soon as they were gone the Spanish volunteers came out of the church and opened fire on the people in the streets. Forty-six were killed, of whom thirty were women and children. Their only offense was cheering the insurgents and taking food to save themselves from starvation. After shooting these people, the volunteers took ten Cubans who had surrendered on promise of amnesty, and shot them in cold blood. Two thousand men, women and children have reached Matanzas from Sabanilla. They fled fearing further massacres by the Spanish volunteers.

These are facts vouched for by Mayor Juan Galvez, of Sabanilla, who is in Havana to ask General Marin to punish the volunteers.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 3.—[By mail from Havana.]—Gomez and Maceo have met. The meeting, it is said took place at a plantation near Artemisa, in the province of Pinar del Rio, at the very time that Acting Governor General Marin, with five columns, was looking for either of the rebel chiefs, only 14 minutes to the northward, near San Antonio de Los Baños. It was supposed that the guarded railroad line from Havana to Batabano would prevent the meeting, but Gomez crossed the line and Maceo, with a comparatively small part of his forces, made a quick march from the westernmost point of the island and kept his trust.

The next campaign of the insurgents must have been decided upon by this time.

"I have seen Morros' light every night for a week," Gomez said recently.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says:

Maximo Gomez, accompanied by 4,000 mounted men, succeeded late Thursday in recrossing the Trocha or military line established by the Spaniards between Havana and Batabano. He crossed a few miles south of Bejuco, near Buena Ventura, which is about ten miles north of Quivicán. At the same time he destroyed a small culvert, tore up the railroad tracks, cut the telegraph wires and crippled the section of railroad between Rincon and Quivicán. People wonder how Gomez evaded the Spanish columns, and how it was possible for him to practically cut through the wall of men of which the Spanish generals expect so much. At the very time Gomez played this trick on the Spanish guard along the Trocha, General Marin, the acting governor general of Cuba, who had left Havana the same day at the head of the best equipped force put in the field during the present rebellion, was slumbering quietly, surrounded by his troops, at San Antonio de Los Baños, about ten miles east of Guanajay. While Gomez was coming east and approached the troops, General Marin and his corps