

## Colonel Waring on Sanitary Conditions in Havana.

### DEAD CATS NOT IN THE STREETS.

No Sewerage—Breeding Place of Yellow Fever and Malaria—Effect on Mississippi Valley—Estimated Cost of Reforms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The war department division of customs and inland affairs has made public a very full synopsis of the late Colonel George W. Waring's report of his visit to Havana under the special instructions of the war department, given him early last autumn, to thoroughly inspect the sanitary condition of the city and to make such recommendations for the future improvement of the town as might be suggested by said inspection.

Colonel Waring says he found the street cleaning without adequate organization or funds and the markets offensive and dangerously filthy for the distribution of human food, with the exception of two, the Tacon and Colon markets. He also found the machinery used for sweeping the streets ineffective, the garbage being thrown into the streets in entire disregard of the ordinance requiring it to be set out in proper receptacles. The work of the contractor was all done in the latter part of the night and absolutely in the dark. Any obscure sidewalk was freely used for purposes of depackment, and no attempts seemed to be made to cover or remove the rubbish.

Slaughtering pens, while superficially clean, are brutally disgusting while the work is going on. Blood and offal are washed by copious floodings from the water supply into an adjoining creek and harbor reeking with putrid filth. There is no systematic disposal of garbage and sewage. It is deposited on the surface in and near the town, where the buzzards feast upon it to their full satisfaction. Dead dogs, cats and chickens are left in the streets until the buzzards pick them to the skeleton. And all this is done under an intense sun. Bad as these conditions are, they are comparable with the disgusting conditions of the domestic life. There are fewer than 20,000 houses in the city. Sixteen thousand are of one story, 200 are of three stories, and a very few are of four stories and none higher. At least 12 out of every 13 of the inhabitants live in one story houses, the total population being over 200,000. The average population to the house is over ten.

The water supply of Havana, says Colonel Waring, is of the purest and most excellent character. This, with the winds of the gulf, saves the city from being absolutely and unqualifiedly bad.

The city is a veritable plague spot. Its own people, largely immune though they are to yellow fever, which has prevailed in Havana without interruption for 153 years, fall constant victims to the pernicious malaria and depressing influences to which they are always subjected. It needs only the immigration of fresh material, which the enterprise of an American population is sure to bring in, to create a sacrifice such as has not yet been known. Commerce, says Colonel Waring, will carry the terrible scourge of yellow fever to our shores, until we rise again in a war of humanity and at all costs wipe out an enemy with which no military valor can cope.

Colonel Waring suggests the following improvements as absolutely essential to make Havana a healthy city:

First.—Organize immediately a department of public cleaning under the full control of a single commissioner experienced in the conduct of such work and with authority to do all that the occasion may require. This department, Colonel Waring urges, should have for its chief function the maintaining of a constant state of cleanliness in all streets and public places, in all public buildings and places of public resort and in and about the public markets and abattoirs. It should also control the disposal of all wastes except sewage by cremation and otherwise.

Second.—Construct a system of sewers to receive the liquid wastes of all houses of the main city as far as Balacoin. These sewers should serve separately the different districts into which the various slopes divide themselves, and each should discharge directly into the gulf or into the harbor, as the case may be. Before such discharge the effluent should be effectively clarified by one of the various well known methods so that it would carry only its dissolved impurities. The amount of sea water flowing into and out of the harbor at each tide is about 3,000 times that of a day's discharge of the clarified sewage of the harbor slope of the city, so that the dilution will be immediate and more than complete.

Third.—Fill up all the private and kitchen waste vaults and supply every house with an adequate water closet connected with the public sewerage system. The closets so furnished should be only what is adequate and necessary for the purposes now served by these vaults. Anything beyond this to be put in by the householder, under proper supervision, at his own cost.

Fourth.—Have or repair all the streets in the best manner with asphalt.

Fifth.—Provide a completely appointed abattoir for large and small animals adequate for all the needs of the population.

Sixth.—Provide a suitable and sufficient incinerating furnace for the prompt and effective destruction of garbage and other refuse.

## Hotel Richelieu at Havana Gutted by Fire.

### THREE DEAD AND FIVE MADDENED.

A Drummer's Coolness Saved His Life—Fire Started by an Explosion of Gas—List of Killed and Injured.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—A fire in the Hotel Richelieu yesterday resulted in a property loss of only about \$15,000, but three lives were sacrificed and five people were badly hurt. The dead are Amos S. Landis of Grapeville, Pa.; George A. Walters of Camden, N. J., and Mrs. Katherine Boyle of Pittsburgh. The three victims were guests of the hotel, and all were suffocated by the dense smoke.

The injured are Dr. Robert Blackley of Plymouth, Pa., fracture of vertebrae, caused by falling from third floor window, will probably die; Henry Painter of Grapeville, Pa., small blood vessels of lungs ruptured by inhaling smoke, may recover; John L. Mills, proprietor of the hotel, face and body badly burned; Miss Mills, his daughter, cut by glass while getting through window to escape; William Garretson of Clearfield, Pa., delegate to miners' national convention, painfully burned about back and hips, returned home.

The fire originated on the second floor from an explosion of gas, and within a few moments the building was a mass of flames and blinding smoke. The noise of the explosion awakened most of the guests, about 20 in number, and a frantic fight for life ensued.

Robert N. Thompson of Kalaska, Mich., a salesman for the Cadillac Lumber company, was the means of saving at least six lives. In the first moments after the explosion he rushed into the hallway of the second floor and stumbled over the unconscious form of a woman, whom he dragged into the reception room. Five others, three men and two women, who had been turned back from the stairway by the flames, were shrieking and fighting for some exit. Thompson forced them all into the big room and locked the door. Knowing that it meant death to go into the hall, he fought the desperate men back until the arrival of the firemen, when all were rescued.

The hotel is completely gutted.

## MURPHY OPPOSES CROKER.

### Senior Senator From New York an Antiexpansionist.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Edward Murphy does not agree with Mr. Croker on the question of territorial expansion so far as the Philippine Islands are concerned.

The senior senator from New York has not heretofore committed himself on the subject of the pending treaty, and his views at this time are especially interesting because they differ so widely with the expressions of his personal and political friend Mr. Croker. Senator Murphy discussed the subject last night with the greatest frankness.

"I shall vote for any reasonable amendment to the treaty that may be proposed which will prevent the United States from taking possession of those islands," said the senator. "I cannot agree with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Croker, for I have views on the subject which lead me in an opposite direction. I realize that the situation is complicated, and it may be difficult to suggest a plan by which we can be relieved of the responsibility of taking the Philippines. I wish to act on such a plan without placing myself in the attitude of voting against a treaty of peace. I do not desire to see hostilities resumed, and I believe there is a way out of the difficulties by some such amendment as that proposed by Senator Mason or Senator Caffery."

## MURDER AND ROBBERY.

### City Treasurer of Newcastle, Pa., Dead in His Office.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Jan. 9.—John Blevins, city treasurer of Newcastle, was found at 12 o'clock Saturday night in his office unconscious and dying. His head had been beaten to a jelly, the safe broken open and perhaps \$200 in money stolen.

Saturday evening Blevins went to the tailor's for a suit of new clothes. The garments were not ready, and he went to his office, which is over the jail, to wait until the tailor had finished. When at midnight he had not returned home, his son went to his office. He found his father lying on the floor unconscious in a pool of blood. He died soon afterward. The robbers and murderers had left no clew to their identity. The prisoners in the jail said they heard a sound as of something falling about 9 o'clock, and that was about the time Blevins went to his office.

## Senator Hawley May Be Beaten.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Three days before the nomination of a senator in Connecticut to succeed Joseph R. Hawley it is apparent from trustworthy information in Washington that the outcome is a matter of more doubt than it has been at any time during the preliminary canvass. It is quite evident, moreover, that none of the three candidates, ex-Governor Bulkeley, National Committeeman Fessenden and Representative Charles A. Russell, for Senator Hawley's seat has any accurate idea of his own strength in the caucus of the Republican members of the legislature to be held at the state capitol in Hartford on Wednesday afternoon. Senator Hawley, least of all, knows where to look for the entire number of votes necessary to make him the nominee, and it is doubtful if any persons actively in charge of his campaign feel sure that all the legislators pledged six weeks ago to his support will stand by him in the caucus.

## Colonel and Dickenson Dead.

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 8.—Colonel Asa W. Dickinson of Hackettstown, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Joseph H. Dickinson, of this city. Colonel Dickinson, who was 45 years old, had been ill for a long time as the result of several attacks of paralysis. While in Europe last summer he contracted brain fever, and he has been home since. Colonel Dickinson was prominently identified with the national affairs and during the Harrison administration was collector of the port of Jersey City. He was a member of the staff of Governor Werts of New Jersey.

## The Spanish Chamber.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—The partition of the government between the two parties will lead to a new election of the chamber of deputies. The cabinet will be reconstituted. The government will be reconstituted. The government will be reconstituted.

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## Maso at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 9.—Senor Bartolome Maso, who arrived yesterday from Jamaica, was enthusiastically received and escorted from the wharf by a torchlight procession. The Spanish club was closed by the authorities and an extra guard mounted. This week the Cuban negro who on Dec. 16 killed a Baracoa merchant who had landed here to purchase supplies, mistaking him for the guerrilla Colesto Rodriguez, will be put on trial for murder. A considerable sum has been subscribed toward his defense. Accouterments sufficient to mount 1,000 men have been received, and horses are expected shortly for that number. The United States cruiser Detroit arrived here yesterday. The United States collier Southerly, now at Guantanamo, is under orders to return to the United States.

## Santiago Customs Trouble.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 9.—Senor Bacardi, the mayor of Santiago, is cabling to Havana each day regarding the situation here, explaining that the local excitement growing out of the original proposal of the United States authorities to concentrate the customs receipts at Havana is not allayed and that the people want provincial and municipal autonomy. Arrangements have been made for a special cable service to inform the people here as to developments after General Wood's arrival in Washington.

## Death of a Centenarian.

BEVERLY, Mass., Jan. 9.—William Endicott, one of the most interesting old men of this city, died yesterday aged 100 years lacking two months. He was born here and had occupied nearly every town and city office and for a great many years was interested in city institutions. He was an eyewitness of the engagement between the frigates Chesapeake and Shannon, June 1, 1813, and was of the sixth generation from Governor Endicott of the Massachusetts Bay colony.

## Castellane to Sue For Libel.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Compt Boni de Castellane, member of the chamber of deputies for the Castellane district of the Lower Alps, who married Miss Anna Gould, will institute proceedings against Les Droits de l'Homme for asserting that in consequence of a quarrel regarding an actress he recently fought a duel with M. Paul Desroches, founder of the Patriotic League and member of the chamber of deputies for the Angoulême district of Charente.

## No Plaintiff in North Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 8.—The official action has been reached to close the contest for the governorship of this state. The conclusion of hostilities between the two camps is a relief to the people, and no benefit of administration would be secured to the winning party.

## Wither After the Storm.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—According to a dispatch to the Daily News from Cincinnati, the storm has passed.

## Ships Wrecked at St. John's.

### ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 9.—The British steamer Anglian, 16 days out from London for Boston, arrived here yesterday, towing the British steamer Hestia, 24 days out from Glasgow, in ballast, for Baltimore. The Hestia encountered terrific weather crossing the Atlantic, and on Sunday last her tail shaft broke. Shortly afterward the Anglian came alongside, stood by her for three days and nights and then took her in tow, reaching this port after four days. The Hestia was constantly swept by heavy seas, and her upper works were almost battered to pieces. When the steamers anchored in the harbor a severe gale was blowing. The Hestia drifted ashore on the south side of the harbor, striking stern on, in which position she still lies. The Anglian endeavored to tow her off, but she also struck, though after hard efforts she got off.

## To Muster Out Sixty-ninth.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Sixty-ninth New York regiment of volunteers will be mustered out of the service of the United States in New York in accordance with a decision reached by Secretary Alger yesterday. This action is taken in response to the requests of the citizens of New York and Governor Roosevelt, who are anxious that the men should return in a body and be accorded the honors due them. The question of quarters while in New York pending muster out has been solved, the governor telegraphing to Secretary Alger that these would be provided. The regiment is now at Huntsville, Ala., and will leave for home as soon as the rolls can be completed.

## Distinguished Cleveland Man Dead.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—Colonel Richard C. Parsons died yesterday, aged 71 years. Colonel Parsons had long been a distinguished citizen of Cleveland. As a young man he was a member of the Ohio house of representatives and speaker of that body. Later he was appointed by President Lincoln consul to Rio Janeiro. Subsequently he was marshal of the United States supreme court. He served one term in congress and was instrumental in inaugurating the harbor improvements at this port. For a time he was editor of the Cleveland Herald. At the time of his death Colonel Parsons was referee in bankruptcy. Deceased was a fine orator and writer of force.

## Overdue Steamers in Port.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 9.—Furness, Withy & Co., agents of the overdue steamers Manchester Trader and Damara, were made happy yesterday by the arrival of the Trader at this port and the Damara at St. John's, N. F. The brief cable from St. John's says the Damara had terrific weather, being 12 days out from Liverpool, but suffered no material damage, with all on board well. The Manchester Trader was 14 days out. She reports the most terrific weather ever encountered.

## Attempt at Train Robbery.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 8.—Four unknown Americans attempted to rob the Mexican Central passenger train from the south at a point about six miles south of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, Saturday night at 9 o'clock. While the robbers were attempting to get off the train, the conductor rushed forward to see what caused the trouble, and the robbers ran for their horses and disappeared.

## POTTER AT MANILA.

### Says Situation at Iloilo Is Practically Unchanged.

### REBELS THREATEN TO BURN CITY.

Their Leaders Ridicule the Idea of Conciliation—Petrel Arrives—Dispatch From Otis—Said to Contain Nothing Alarming.

MANILA, Jan. 9.—Colonel Potter, the special messenger of General Otis between Manila and Iloilo, arrived yesterday afternoon with dispatches from the latter point. The situation when he left there was practically unchanged. The streets were barricaded, and it was reported that the principal buildings had been "kerosened," the insurgents having threatened to destroy the whole business section by fire at the first shot of bombardment. The banks were shipping their treasure to the United States transport Newport and other vessels. The family of the American vice consul had gone on board the Newport.

Colonel Potter reports that President McKinley's proclamation had to be typewritten aboard ship, as the printers on shore declined to do the work, and when the text of the proclamation was read to them ridiculed the notion that conciliation was possible.

Privates Harry Silvey and Frank Kirkpatrick of the Sixth United States artillery, while guarding a water boat eastern of the Newport, were attacked by the natives of the crew. Private Silvey's skull was fatally fractured, and Private Kirkpatrick fell overboard, but escaped with a flesh wound.

The United States gunboat Petrel arrived at Iloilo on Friday, and Colonel Potter reports that the United States troops will probably land on Guimaras island, about midway between the island of Panay and the island of Negros, where a camp will be established.

There is no change in the situation here. Friday night public demonstrations were held in Panpangas province in celebration of Aguinaldo's proclamation, and the excitement was intense.

Who enter the city in the night, searched, and every other person taken.

## FROM OTIS.

### It Is Said to Contain No Unfavorable News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The war department yesterday received another dispatch from General Otis, commanding the United States troops in the Philippines. The dispatch contains unusual reticence with respect to its contents, but it is said to contain favorable information concerning the situation in the Philippines.

So far as the dispatch is concerned, it contains no change in the conditions of the time of previous advice. A cabinet officer said the dispatch contained nothing serious or exciting, no collision with the insurgents, and not a shot had been fired. The dispatch, however, is believed of sufficient importance to the immediate attention of the president and the cabinet.

General Corbin were in conference at the White House during the afternoon, presumably on that subject. The president's proclamation in the Philippines had been published, but General Otis did not say to what extent it had been known by the inhabitants of the other islands. Whether it had been published at the latter place General Otis had not indicated. His command now on the transport there, but the dispatch from General Otis did not indicate whether this had been done or not.

## No Massacre at Balabac.

HONGKONG, Jan. 9.—According to the statements of people who have just arrived here from the island of Balabac, south of the island of Palawan, there is no truth in the report that Spanish troops have been massacred in the Philippines. They say that the report is an invention of the press, and that there are not more than a dozen Spaniards in the island who have been killed.

## Agriculture.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—The government has decided here yesterday to send a merchant at the port of Panay, in the Philippines, to effect that the vicinity of the port is not a threat to the safety of the city and on the...