

CUBA FREE AT LAST

Plan of Local Self Government Went Into Effect May 20th.

WAS APPROPRIATELY OBSERVED

Much Enthusiasm Shown on the Occasion—The New Constitution Went Into Operation.

Havana, By Cable.—The natal day of the republic of Cuba found Havana arrayed like a Queen, to await the coming of her lord. She seemed re-invested for the occasion with the dignity of the prosperous days of her power and wealth. The decorations were universal. In some cases, the flags were lit with night by the light and torches to complete elaborate designs. There was not a residence, pretensions or humble, that did not bear upon its walls a facade some emblem in honor of the event. The many arches erected at the entrances of plazas by political societies, fraternal clubs, and various other organizations of the city, had an air of real grandeur. The seafront was covered with canvas painted in imitation of marble and from a distance the illusion was completed. Nature seemed in harmony with the spirit of the festival. The harbor was literally aflame with tropical flowers, and the vaulted sky above might have been chiseled out of turquoise. Above every red-tiled roof a Cuban flag flew. The whole city seemed suddenly lurid beneath a forest of waving banners. The decorations along the water front were exceedingly lavish and the shipping in the harbor was dressed in gala attire. The majority of the ships flew the American ensign at the main, with the Cuban colors at the fore or mizzen. The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn which was to take General Wood away, and the steamer Maria Castle, of the Ward Line, on which the troops were to embark as well as the foreign warships which had been sent by their governments to be present at the birth of the new republic, were dressed with streams of signal flags, fore and aft, man-of-war fashion. The American colors which were to be hoisted down in a few hours still floated above the grim walls of the fortress which guard the entrance of the harbor. Not another bit of color showed upon them. The early morning was cool and delightful and the gaily spangled uniforms were abroad soon after daylight. All was animation and expectancy. The streets were swarming with people and were filled with a ceaseless din. Much curiosity was aroused by a statue of freedom, which had been raised during the night in the park, upon the pedestal where for centuries a statue of Queen Isabella had stood. During the morning a beautiful breakfast was given to several thousand poor children by Mr. Payne, of Boston, who has passed the winter in Havana and who is to take the transfer of the control of the island over exactly at noon, Havana time, which is 12:30 p. m., Washington time. These invited to the ceremony included, besides the American officers and the visiting dignitaries, the foreign consuls, the members of the cabinet and a few other specially invited guests.

AMERICAN FLAGS LOWERED. Senator Palma attached his signature to the document of transfer as President of the Republic, after an exchange of congratulations with the acting General Wood, who ascended to the roof of the palace. He was instantly recognized and met with a great demonstration of welcome. General Wood himself undid the halcyons from the flag staff and lowered the American colors. Infantry bands saluted like an echo of the cheers that arose, came the distant boom of one of the great guns of Cabanas fortress, across the bay. It was followed by another and another, until forty-five shots had been fired, one for each State in the Union. As the first gun fired, the flags on Santa Catalina and those on the Santa Maria and Punta fortresses were lowered. The jurisdiction of the United States had ended. THE FIVE-BARRED SIGNAL STAR.—RED FLAG RAISED. In the mean time the Cuban flag had been hoisted by his own hand, General Wood raised it, as an act of the United States. General Gomez assisted him. As the flag flew from the streets below fairly, a cheer came from the people on the roofs and rolled over the city. Again the cavalry below saluted, and again the guns of Cabanas spoke, this time with a national salute of 21 guns. The bands stationed at Malon plaza, at Cabanas and at the entrance of the harbor, due to the strength of the war as the signal ship hoisted the flag of Cuba to its masthead and the stowed upon it the honors of Great Britain nations. The ensigns of Great Britain and Italy had been lowered.

AMERICANS DEPART. The cavalry wheeled and marched to the wharf where they immediately embarked on the Moro Castle. General Wood and his adjutant general, Colonel Wood and his adjutant general, Colonel Scott with two wives, were driven exchange of good wishes, were driven to the pier where they entered a launch and were fitted away to the Brooklyn. The ship was under way as soon as the possible steam out of the harbor. The man at the dipping the Brooklyn was kept the salutes of the flag in answer to the water front who thousands upon the water front who watched the water craft escorted by the Brooklyn to sea. While this was occurring a similar scene was being enacted at Havana, a similar scene being enacted at noon turned over the reins to his successor and called away with two troops of the Eighth Cavalry. Only eight batteries of American artillery remained on Cuban soil. The chapter of American history was ended and the first chapter of the history of the Cuban republic began.

STREETS PACKED AND ROOFS CROWDED.

Owing to the limited space the people were to have no ground of the ceremony which was to contribute them a nation before the world, but outside the palace they were to witness a spectacle which would stir their pulses, for they were to see the beloved five-barred and single barred flag which Columbus threw to the breeze in 1492, at the opening of the ten years' war raised by the act of the United States above the palace. Many arrived before the palace with the rising sun, and some even earlier. A portion of the plaza was kept clear by the police every day. The remainder was packed with people so thick that the ground seemed alive. Soon all the side streets running into the plaza were choked into a solid mass of humanity, and every floor and window fronting the square was walled in with faces, white and black, old and young, male and female. Then crowds sought the roofs, overflowing every building that commanded a view of the flag staff on the palace. It was a sight to live forever in memory.

Drawing up below in the open space of the plaza were eight dismounted troops of the Seventh Cavalry, with sabres at their heels. The horses were already on board the steamer which was to take them back to the United States. Shortly before 11 a. m. those who were to witness the ceremony began to arrive, in carriages, through a street kept clear by the police. All the naval officers were arrayed in full uniform. The Cubans generally wore dark frock suits, white waist coats and silk hats. They formed a distinguished looking assemblage as they gathered in the audience chamber. The ceremony itself was brief and simple. After formal greetings, General Wood read the documentary transfer prepared by the War Department, pledging the new government to immediately establish the constitution and the Platt amendment contained in the appendix, and to undertake all obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba, by the treaty of Paris. General Wood also delivered the following letter:

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LETTER. "White House, Washington, D. C., May 10, 1902.

"To the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba: "Sir:—On the 20th of this month the military governor of Cuba, will, by my direction, transfer to you the control and government of the island of Cuba, to be henceforth exercised under the provisions of the constitution adopted by your constitutional convention, as on that day promulgated, and he will thereupon declare the occupation of Cuba by the United States to be at an end. "At the same time, I desire to express to you the sincere friendship and good wishes of the United States and our most earnest hopes for the stability and success of your government; for the blessings of peace, justice, prosperity and ordered freedom among your people; and for enduring friendship between the republic of the United States and the republic of Cuba. "THEODORE ROOSEVELT, "President of the United States."

Drowning Near Wilmington.

Wilmington, Special.—A few years ago Harlecks Green, of Brunswick county, lost three children by drowning within a few yards of Navassa factory, four miles from Wilmington, at the mouth of a creek, which enters the river at that point. He was in a boat with his children at the time of the accident and miraculously escaped himself. Friday at about the same spot he and his son, Darry, aged about 19 years, were in a boat, which capsized and the young man was drowned. The father again barely escaped.

New Railroad Deal.

Baltimore, Special.—A syndicate of which Ladenburg, Thulman & Co. of New York, are the managers, have bought the East and West Railroad, of Alabama, from the Kelley estate. The purchase is in the interest of the Seaboard Air Line to take that system to Birmingham, Ala. The terminals at Birmingham are to be secured by purchase of the Birmingham Belt Railroad.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Special.—The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Interior, Edward S. Briggs, of Wisconsin, consul general at Havana; John Gardner Cochrane, of Massachusetts, secretary of the legation of the United States at Y. K. China; James Jeffries, Tennessee, surgeon of customs, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarence G. Smithers, Virginia, collector of customs, district of Cherrystone, Va.

Fire in Packing House.

Chicago, Special.—During the progress of a fire which destroyed the large factory of Armour & Co. in the Union Stock yards, 22 people were injured, four of them in a manner which will probably cause death in a short time. The loss of the company is estimated by its officers at between \$750,000 and \$900,000 with all the chances in favor of the latter figure.

Capture Almost Certain.

During the past thirty years there have been sixty-six escapes from Sing Sing, and of this number but one has never been recaptured; six more were at large for many years, two of which being retaken only after fifteen years' absence; nine others were gone for from six months to two years; four were killed outright; three were severely wounded and recaptured; one came back voluntarily and politely requested the privilege of serving his full term, and the remaining twenty-nine were gone but a few hours.

A RIOT IN ATLANTA

Seven Men Killed and a Number of Others Shot.

BLOODY FIGHT FOLLOWED BY FIRE

Barricaded Negro Had a Regular Arsenal and Pled His Life With a Deadly Aim.

Atlanta, Special.—Four white men and three negroes dead, five white men and one negro wounded and an entire block of buildings burned, is the result of a conflict which began here early Saturday between the black and white police. Will Richardson, who is believed to have been half-Indian and half-negro, the owner of a store on McDaniel street, in the suburb of Pittsburg, and four other negroes, brought on the trouble by resisting arrest and defying the officers of Fulton county and Atlanta. The dead are: Ed. Battle, a half of Fulton county; H. G. Osburn, a policeman of Fulton county; Thomas Grant, a city policeman; Edward Crabtree, a city policeman; Will Richardson, the negro desperado, who killed these men; Milton Rosby, a negro, who attempted to escape from a sewer; unknown negro, killed in a near-by yard. The wounded are: S. A. Kerlin, beaten by a negro, and W. A. Wright, a county policeman, wounded in the left shoulder; W. T. Jackson, a street car conductor, wounded in the thigh; call officer, wounded in the arm; Shepherd Fluzer, hachman, shot through the hand.

The fight between the officers and negroes occurred in Pittsburg, a negro settlement directly south of the city limits, on McDaniel street. The officers attempted to arrest five negroes suspected of having beaten former Police Officer A. Kerlin nearly to death Friday afternoon. The negroes resisted arrest by entrenching themselves in a house and the fight started with small arms and shrapnel. There are out-buildings and barns and shrubbery over the entire neighborhood, which provides such shelter that it was possible to escape from house to house and dodge the police for many days.

As soon as information of the fight between the negroes and the police reached the city wagon-loads of policemen hurriedly armed, were rushed to the scene of action, and Governor Canfield ordered out a detachment of the State militia. The shooting followed by a speaker from Sheriff Nelms, of Fulton county, advising readiness on the part of the crowd and the effects of officers thereafter were directed toward controlling the temper of the white men, who were with many of the negroes in the neighborhood. The police believe they have arrested all the negroes concerned in the shooting, but have been given orders by the chief to bring into custody all suspicious characters found in the neighborhood. The rioting was the most excited not only in the city, but all over the city.

In the barricaded store were three dead bodies had been recovered and hope was still high that many more were doomed, for when once the rescuers could enter and proceed, they walked through a continuous tomb of death. There was no sign of life. Every man who had perished, they were sure, would be found. The rioting was the most excited not only in the city, but all over the city. The rioting was the most excited not only in the city, but all over the city. The rioting was the most excited not only in the city, but all over the city.

Perfect order and peace prevailed Sunday in Pittsburg, the negro settlement, where the desperate battle determined to make the arrests unaided. The house in which the negro Richardson was located belonged to Ann Millburn, also colored. Richardson owned the store adjoining the house. Here he kept ammunition and guns and was therefore well prepared for fight. At 6 o'clock this morning the group of officers who had been watching the house all night approached the place and called upon those within to surrender. The answer was a volley of shots and the attackers retreated. The rioting was the most excited not only in the city, but all over the city.

At one time there were 3,000 people congregated at the corner of McDaniel and Peachtree streets, but the presence of 50 policemen mounted on foot, doubtless restrained any serious demonstration. The crowd was addressed by several prominent citizens, who counseled moderation. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis soon to be sold," was said by Gray in his "Ode to Eben Colgate."

COAL MINE HORROR.

Nearly 200 Men and Boys Entombed at Fraterville, Tennessee.

PROBABLY EVERY LIFE WAS LOST

Gas Exploded and Portion of Slate Roof Caved Ventilation in Mine Was Defective.

Coal Creek, Tenn., Special.—The worst disaster in the history of Tennessee mining occurred at 7:30 o'clock Monday morning, when between 175 and 225 men and boys met instant death at the mine two miles west of town as a result of a gas explosion. Out of the large number of men and boys who went to work in the morning, developments at 10 o'clock at night show that only one is alive and he is so badly injured that he cannot live. This man was Wm. Moran, an aged Englishman, who was a road man in the mine and was blown out of the entrance by the force of the explosion. One hundred and seventy-five miners were checked in for work. In addition to these were boys who acted as helpers and drivers, roadmen and others, to the number of perhaps 50. Fraterville is the oldest mine in the Coal Creek district, having been opened in 1870. It is fully three miles from the mine's opening to the point where the men were at work. They had not been at work long before the terrible explosion occurred. There was a fearful roar and then flames shot from the entrance and the air shaft. News of the disaster spread like wild fire, but as soon as possible two rescue parties were started in one at the Thistle Mine, which adjoins, and in which no men were at work. The Thistle party were unable to make any headway, as the gas stifled the workers. The Fraterville party went fully two miles under the earth, until a heavy fall of slate was encountered. At this barrier the men worked like demons, hoping against hope that those beyond might be safe.

The scenes at the mouth of the mine while the workers were within, beyond all description. Business had been suspended in Coal Creek and all its mines as soon as the news of the disaster became known, and men, women, children, gathered around the Fraterville entrance. When the rescue party was started, the rescuers, toiled at the slate obstruction and not until 5 o'clock this evening did the force gain an entrance through it. Up to that hour only five dead bodies had been recovered and hope was still high that many more were doomed, for when once the rescuers could enter and proceed, they walked through a continuous tomb of death. There was no sign of life. Every man who had perished, they were sure, would be found. The rioting was the most excited not only in the city, but all over the city.

Ugly Case in Union. Union, Special.—Will Palmer, a negro, was pulled out in the back and on the arm by Will Wallace, Palmer was employed by Green & Boyd and was at the time working in their blacksmith shop. Mr. Wallace walked in and asked if Jim Little was there. When told he was not, he grabbed the negro in the back and cut him once on each arm. When the first stabbed the negro ran and was followed by his pursuer, M. M. Boyd, who was present, asked Mr. Wallace to leave the shop and cause a fuss. Mr. Boyd said he told him he would give him a few "swipes" and made at him, but he ran behind a buggy. Palmer was carried to Duke's drug store and was attended by several physicians. The wounds will probably not prove fatal. He is a good negro and an excellent workman, having been brought here from Spartanburg by Mr. Boyd. The actions of Mr. Wallace speak for themselves. When arrested bail was given for his appearance at the Mayor's court on Monday.

1,600 Dead in St. Vincent.

Washington, Special.—Secretary Hay has received the following telegram from Consul McAllister, at Barbadoes, dated today: "Sixteen hundred deaths at St. Vincent; 4,000 destitute. Immediate wants supplied. Aid will be needed for six months." The Navy Department received the following from Commander McLean, of the Cincinnati: "Fort-de-France, May 19.—Water barge not needed. Ashes and volcanic mud falling thickly here. Now like a thick fog, decks covered." The Potomac is reported to have reached St. Lucia Saturday.

Mt. Pelee Acting Ugly.

Paris, By Cable.—Governor L'Hure, of Martinique, has called to the Colonial Minister, M. Debrais, announcing that Mont Pelee continues to throw up immense quantities of cinders, which, owing to a change in the direction of the wind are now covering the southern districts of the island. Violent explosions have been heard at Le Carbet. The governor further declared there is no danger of an outbreak on the part of the population of the northern districts of the island as alleged in consequence of the people being out of work.

Suicide in New York Hotel.

New York, Special.—A man who registered as "T. Taylor, Charleston," committed suicide some time Tuesday night in his room in the Barret House, Thirty-eighth street and Sixth avenue. He was found on the floor of the room with a bullet hole in his head. Nothing was found that would identify the man, or show why he had killed himself.

Brief Mention.

The President signed the Olemar, bill. Student Vincent Noll, who was refused license to preach by the New York Presbytery because he believed Adam was a myth, is dead. The following were elected at the corporation election at Berkeley Springs, W. Va.: Mayor, Peter J. Coughlan; recorder, Lewis J. Fry; Councilmen, W. T. Baker, George W. Oron, Benjamin F. Johnson, A. H. Phillips and J. J. Amick.

SPARTANBURG WINS

Gets Exposition Award For Best Display in Woman's Building.

Charleston, Special.—The committee appointed to decide which county has the best exhibit in the woman's building reported Saturday afternoon and Spartanburg wins the silver cup offered by Mr. Jas. Allen, the well known Charleston jeweler. This decision may be a surprise to some, for Spartanburg's exhibit is not as extensive as some of the others, although it presents an air of elegance and of completeness which is in keeping with the superb exhibit from that county which won the prize of \$1,000 in the South Carolina building. The committee selected to decide on the merits of the county exhibits in the Woman's building consisted of Mr. Bland, one of the Missouri commissioners, Mrs. Weatherford, one of the Oregon commissioners and a gifted newspaper writer, and Mrs. Roman, who is connected with the Louisiana exhibit and conducts the society column of the Evening Post.

The following counties have exhibited: Dorchester, Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Berkeley, Aiken, Newberry, Edgefield, Anderson and Georgetown. In making its report the committee says: "The Spartanburg exhibit contains specimens of women's art truly remarkable. Considering the artistic beauty of the work displayed in the Spartanburg exhibit, its variety and superiority, the united opinion of the committee entrusted with the examination of the county exhibits in the woman's building is that the prize offered by Mr. James Allen has been fairly won by the county of Spartanburg, which fine and progressive county is an honor to the State of South Carolina." Dorchester is complimented for its exhibit, and words of commendation are expressed for each of the other exhibits. Edgefield for its art, embroidery; Anderson for its painted porcelain work; and Orangeburg for its work. The people of Spartanburg spent \$200 on their exhibit in the Woman's building and in the State building. The prize of \$1,000 was not dearly bought, for it is said that the exhibits already attracted new capital to Spartanburg and the good results of the exposition are just beginning.

LABOR WORLD.

Union bakers of Boston, Mass., now have a ten-hour day. Cleveland (O.) gravel roofers will probably form a union. At the coal mines in Central Belgium 2500 men are on strike. All crafts of the iron trade in San Francisco, Cal., have returned to work. Union masons at Albany, N. Y., object to outside union men trespassing on their territory. Carpenters and bricklayers at Birmingham, Ala., demand an eight-hour day and substantial increase in pay. Painters, carpenters and plumbers at Cheyenne, Wyo., have asked for an eight-hour day and forty cents an hour. There are many labor unions in Porto Rico, organized according to the principles of the American labor movement. The Monterey, Mexico, Steel Company will soon open a school for the children of the men employed in the works. At Vancouver, B. C., the City Council has ordered the union label on all printing and to be placed on all policemen's and firemen's clothing. Postal clerks of all the lower gradations in all the large cities will receive more pay about July 1. They will also get an eight-hour day and vacation. Lumber leaders of the Lake Superior district will demand an increase in wages; they are well organized and have practical control of the situation. Papermakers on strike at Neenah, Wis., have been successful. Union men will return to work as soon as places now filled by non-union men can be vacated.

A Peripatetic Christmas Tree.

A merchant in Belfast, Me., received a Christmas present that has a history. He has been in business about twenty-five years and one of his first orders included a dozen lemons, one of which proved to be green and consequently dried up very quickly. The next Christmas he received from his customer a very large popcorn ball with the lemon inside. He saved the fruit very carefully and several years later put it in the middle of a barrel of flour which he sold to the same customer. This year on Christmas day the lemon was returned to him in the guise of a present, packed in a fancy box.

Seaboard Air Line Ry.

Double Daily Service Between New York, Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans and Points South and West. IN EFFECT APRIL 13, 1902.

Table with columns: SOUTHWARD, Daily No. 31, Daily No. 37, Lv. New York, P. R. R., 12:25 pm, 12:10 am, Lv. Philadelphia, " 3:20 pm, 3:20 am, Lv. Baltimore, " 5:30 pm, 5:30 am, Lv. Richmond, S. A. L., 7:07 pm, 10:41 am, Lv. Petersburg, " 11:20 pm, 11:20 am, Lv. Norfolk, " 1:55 am, 5:30 pm, Lv. Henderson, " 4:12 am, 9:27 pm, Lv. Southern Pines, " 6:05 am, 9:27 pm, Lv. Hamlet, " 7:20 am, 10:35 pm, Lv. Columbia, " 9:40 am, 1:05 am, Ar. Savannah, " 2:10 pm, 4:55 am, Ar. Jacksonville, " 3:00 pm, 5:40 am, Ar. St. Augustine, " 4:00 pm, 10:50 am, Ar. Tampa, " 6:45 am, 6:45 pm, No. 33, No. 41, Lv. New York, N.Y. & N.J., 7:05 am, 8:55 pm, Lv. Philadelphia, " 10:16 am, 11:26 pm, Lv. New York, O.D.S. & C., 8:00 pm, 8:00 pm, Lv. Baltimore, B. & O. Co., " 8:30 pm, 8:30 pm, Lv. Wash'ton, N.A.W.S. Co., " 6:30 pm, 6:30 pm, Lv. Portsmouth, S. A. L., 9:05 pm, 8:25 am, Lv. Raleigh, " 11:45 pm, 11:45 am, Lv. Weldon, " 1:25 am, 1:40 pm, Lv. Norfolk, " 1:25 am, 2:10 pm, Lv. Henderson, " 4:12 am, 3:55 pm, Lv. Southern Pines, " 5:57 am, 5:40 pm, Lv. Hamlet, " 7:25 am, 10:35 pm, Lv. Wilmington, " " 8:05 pm, 8:05 pm, Ar. Charlotte, " 10:05 am, 10:32 pm, Lv. Chester, " 10:22 am, 1:35 am, Lv. Greenwood, " 12:35 pm, 8:43 am, Ar. Atlanta, " 2:40 pm, 6:16 am, Ar. Athens, " 3:57 pm, 7:49 am, Ar. Augusta, C. & W. G., 4:40 pm, 4:40 pm, Ar. Macon, C. of Ga., " 7:30 pm, 11:30 am, Ar. Montgomery, S.A.W.F., 9:20 pm, 9:25 pm, Ar. Mobile, L. & N., " 2:45 am, 2:45 am, Ar. New Orleans, L. & N., " 7:25 am, 7:25 am, Ar. Nashville, N. & S.L., 4:00 am, 6:55 pm, Ar. Memphis, " 4:16 pm, 8:25 am

NORTHWARD.

Table with columns: Daily No. 32, Daily No. 34, Lv. Memphis, N.C. & S.L., 12:45 noon, 8:43 pm, Lv. Nashville, " " 9:30 pm, 9:30 am, Lv. New Orleans, L. & N., " 8:00 pm, 8:00 pm, Lv. Mobile, L. & N., " 12:30 am, 12:30 am, Lv. Montgomery, S.A.W.F., " 4:30 am, 4:30 am, Lv. Macon, C. of Ga., " 8:00 am, 4:20 pm, Lv. Augusta, C. & W. G., " 10:05 am, 10:05 am, Lv. Atlanta, " 12:00 noon, 8:00 pm, Ar. Athens, " 2:07 pm, 11:29 pm, Ar. Greenwood, " 3:14 pm, 1:05 am, Ar. Chester, " 3:57 pm, 7:49 am, Lv. Charlotte, " 7:27 pm, 6:10 am, Lv. Wilmington, " 8:05 pm, 8:05 pm, Lv. Hamlet, " 10:40 pm, 7:40 am, Lv. Southern Pines, " 11:33 pm, 8:44 am, Lv. Raleigh, " 1:35 am, 11:04 am, Lv. Henderson, " 3:55 am, 3:55 pm, Lv. Norfolk, " 5:40 am, 5:40 am, Lv. Weldon, " 6:00 am, 8:31 pm, Ar. Portsmouth, S. A. L., " 7:15 am, 9:36 pm, Ar. Wash'ton, N.A.W.S. Co., " 8:35 am, 8:35 am, Ar. Baltimore, B. & O. Co., " 9:30 am, 9:30 am, Ar. New York, O.D.S. & C., " 11:30 am, 11:30 am, Ar. Philadelphia, N.Y.P. & N.J., 5:46 pm, 8:36 pm, Ar. New York, " 8:15 pm, 8:15 pm, Lv. Tampa, S. A. L. Ry., No. 34, " 7:40 am, 7:40 am, Lv. Jacksonville, " 1:45 pm, 1:45 pm, Lv. Savannah, " 3:45 pm, 3:45 pm, Lv. Columbia, " 4:45 pm, 4:45 pm, Lv. Hamlet, " 7:40 pm, 7:40 pm, Lv. Southern Pines, " 9:35 pm, 9:35 pm, Lv. Raleigh, " 11:35 pm, 11:35 pm, Lv. Henderson, " 1:35 am, 1:35 am, Lv. Norfolk, " 3:35 am, 3:35 am, Ar. Portsmouth, " 5:35 am, 5:35 am, Ar. Washington, " 7:35 am, 7:35 am, Ar. Washington, W. & A. Ry., " 9:35 am, 9:35 am, Ar. New York, " 11:35 am, 11:35 am, Ar. New York, " 1:35 pm, 1:35 pm, Ar. New York, " 3:35 pm, 3:35 pm, Ar. New York, " 5:35 pm, 5:35 pm, Ar. New York, " 7:35 pm, 7:35 pm, Ar. New York, " 9:35 pm, 9:35 pm, Ar. New York, " 11:35 pm, 11:35 pm

A Texas Cyclone.

Houston, Tex., Special.—A telegram from Superintendent Forbes of the New York, Texas & Mexican road, to General Manager Van Vleet, in this city, says that eight blocks of business houses were blown down at Goliad, Texas. They feel assured that the thirty negroes and 27 white people were killed and 75 or 80 others injured.

Mt. Pelee Active.

Paris, By Cable.—A dispatch to the Matin from Fort-de-France, Martinique, dated Saturday, May 17, says that during the previous night 15 violent detonations from Mont Pelee were heard and that they were accompanied by lightning which lit up the entire island. The eruption redoubled in violence, and the ash, sand, and stones were hurled down the mountain.