

THE NEWS.

In Mineral township, Ark., a twelve-year-old Polish boy named Kucinski killed a four-year-old child of Andrew Zalosok by striking it on the head with a club. He then dug a shallow grave, buried his little companion and then fled.—William Bowen, aged eleven years, charges Joseph C. Watson with having murdered a detective near Vicksburg, Miss.—One workman was killed and three others were perhaps fatally injured in Chicago by the falling of a pile of bricks at the site of the old Grand Pacific Hotel, La Salle and Jackson streets.—The battleship Texas, while entering Newport harbor, ran upon a rock opposite that port station.—The Peterson Lumber Company's mill, near Alcovy, Ala., together with a million feet of lumber, was burned. This was an immense plant, costing \$200,000.—Bandits attacked the custom-house in Las Palomas, Mexico. The bandits were resisted, and in the pitched battle that followed both sides lost in killed and wounded.—James Keenan, of Cleveland, O., has been accused by his common law wife of killing Annie King in Buffalo two years ago.—The Michie Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, has been closed by the sheriff on judgments aggregating \$48,000. It is said that the liabilities, outside of the indebtedness to the bank, are small. The company is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the city.

The sale of the Ohio Southern Railroad, which is in receivers' hands, has been ordered by the court in Lima, subject to the first mortgage bond. The sale will occur some time this fall.—The Hickox Lumber Company plant at Ogemaw, Ark., one of the largest in the State, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$75,000.—Lawrence A. Culver, who was indicted at Logan, O., June 30, 1892, charged with wrecking the People's Bank, of which he was president, and converting to his own use \$200,000 of its funds, has been captured in Terra Haute.—The United States Circuit Court in Rhode Island appointed Robert Coach, of Warwick, as receiver for S. H. Green & Sons, manufacturers at Warwick. Green & Sons are involved in the recent failure at Coffin, Altamex & Co., Philadelphia.—The Norfolk and Western Railroad was sold at foreclosure at Norfolk for \$3,000,000, subject to a mortgage of \$22,000,000. The property was bought by George Coppel, J. Kennedy Tod, W. E. Glyn and Victor Morawetz.—Two men and twenty-five horses perished in a fire in Milwaukee, Wis.

Rev. Dr. John A. Preston, of Charlotte, N. C., and a stepson of Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, the poetess, died in Lexington, of typhoid fever.—Work will be commenced in a few days on the Monticello, a fine hotel to be erected in Norfolk by the Monticello Realty Company.—All of Hon. John S. Wise's engagements for speaking in Virginia have been cancelled, as he will be engaged in the canvass in other States.—A man arrived in New York, having walked from San Francisco.—Rev. Dr. McArthur thinks guns the best argument to use with Turkey.—Coffin, Altamex & Co., a large wholesale drygoods firm of Philadelphia, with branches in Baltimore and other cities, made an assignment.—Sir Charles Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England, arrived in Philadelphia on a visit to Mr. Frank Thomson, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—W. B. Kennett, ex-chief of police of St. Louis, who shot and killed detective Lawson at Los Angeles about a year ago, has been sentenced to fifteen years in prison.—At Danville, Ill., Ethel Woods, unmarried, aged twenty-two, was arrested for arson.—The battleship Texas was pulled off the mud near Newport, and was found to be uninjured.—Lum Warren, colored, who assaulted Mrs. John Bass in Terrell county, Georgia, was lynched.—Burglars dynamited the safe in the store of J. W. Brown at Falls Church, Va.—There was a collision near Mahoney City, Pa., between a Lehigh Valley train and a Pennsylvania engine, in which an engineer was killed.

The four-story morocco factory of J. J. Cunney & Co., in Salem, Mass., was destroyed by fire, together with a lot of valuable machinery, and the loss is estimated at \$25,000; \$20,000 on contents and \$5,000 on the building.—Bernardo Ambrosoli, the proprietor of the famous Italian restaurant in Boston, was assassinated by his clerk, Charles C. Bacigalupo. Bacigalupo is insane.—A boat used for gambling was blown up with dynamite at Burnside, Ky. It has been operating for months, and the authorities on both sides of the river failed to prevent its operations. The boat and contents were completely destroyed.—Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, returned from Armenia.—Speaker Thos. B. Reed has been elected insurance referee to succeed the late Wm. E. Russell.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT.

At the Opening of the Congress He Alludes to Relations With the United States. The address delivered by President Diaz on the opening of the Mexican Congress, referring to diplomatic relations with the United States, is in part as follows: "On the 6th of May last a convention was concluded at Washington, whereby the international water boundary commission between Mexico and the United States was empowered to study certain questions bearing on the distribution of the waters of the Bravo or Grande river. The commission settled two grave questions of disputed territory arising from changes in the bed of the Rio Grande, one relating to the Chamisla tract, claimed by both commissions on behalf of their governments, and the other regarding the San Eliza Rio Islet, which was awarded by both commissions to Mexico." Referring to the attack on the Nogales custom-house, the President says Mexico's legation at Washington has been instructed to draw the attention of the Department of State to the case and that as soon as the judicial investigation now in progress at Sonora is completed the extradition of the guilty parties will be asked of the United States.

The President then goes on to refer to the recent attempt to hold a Pan-American conference in the city of Mexico to consider the Monroe doctrine. The idea originated with the government of Ecuador. The congress dissolved after only a few meetings and without accomplishing anything.

PALMER & BUCKNER

Officially Notified of Their Nominations.

CLEVELAND HEARD FROM.

Secretary Carlisle Sent a Message Pledging Assistance—A Great Crowd Assembled at Louisville to Do Honor to the Candidates.

A great crowd assembled in the Louisville (Ky.) Auditorium Saturday night when Gen. John McAuley Palmer and Simon Bolivar Buckner were formally notified of their nominations for President and Vice-President by the Indianapolis convention of the national democratic party.

Tremendous cheering was caused by the reading of the following telegram from President Cleveland:

"Buzzard's Bay, Mass. To Hon. W. D. Bynum: 'I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the notification meeting on Saturday evening. As a democrat devoted to the principles and integrity of the party, I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant, and to mingle with those who are determined that the voice of true democracy shall not be smothered and insist that its glorious standard shall be borne aloft, as of old, in faithful hands.'"

"GROVER CLEVELAND." Mr. Carlisle Pledges Support. Secretary Carlisle telegraphed as follows: "Washington, D. C. To Hon. D. Bynum:

"Your telegram inviting me to attend the meeting at Louisville has been forwarded to me and I greatly regret my inability to accept. The conservative and patriotic declarations of the Indianapolis convention on the public questions involved in the pending contest fail to arouse the real democratic sentiment of the country and command the hearty support of all who sincerely believe in the preservation of the public honor, the public peace and the stability and value of the currency used by our people. I am proud to take my stand with the old-fashioned democrats who have refused to abandon their honest convictions in order to form unnatural alliances with political and social organizations whose purpose are dangerous to the country and wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our party. I pledge you and your associates such support and assistance as I can properly give during the campaign."

"J. G. CARLISLE."

Senator Caffery of Louisiana, made a speech notifying General Palmer of his nomination and Col. John K. Fellows, of New York, notified General Buckner. Generals Palmer and Buckner responded. Kentucky was the first State to choose delegates to the Indianapolis convention, and to her appropriately fell the honor of the first notable demonstration of the party in this campaign.

The Auditorium, which seats about 4,000 persons, was thrown open to the public with the exception of several hundred seats on the stage reserved for distinguished visitors and part of the parquette, in which the out-of-town delegations were provided for. The large wooden structure presented a beautiful appearance on the inside. There were profuse decorations of the national colors and portraits of the old democratic leaders. Above the stage were life-size pictures of Generals Palmer and Buckner. On the stage were many of the most prominent figures of the Indianapolis convention. The boxes on each side of the stage, occupied exclusively by ladies, presented a brilliant scene. They contained the wives of the candidates, their hostesses and parties of friends. The costumes of the ladies made a beautiful setting for a notable scene.

THE BALANCE IN OUR FAVOR.

Experts of Domestic Merchandise Largely Exceed the Imports.

The monthly comparative statement of the imports and exports of merchandise, gold and silver during August and during the eight months ended August 31, which was just issued by the bureau of statistics, shows as follows: Domestic merchandise exported during August, 1895, \$66,732,453; August, 1895, \$54,821,158; for the eight months, \$567,259,459; for the same period in 1895, \$489,360,551.

Imports of merchandise during August \$49,428,325, of which \$20,644,871 was free of duty. Imports during August, 1895, \$71,111,943, of which about one-half was free of duty. Imports during the last eight months, \$471,222,434, of which \$214,263,671 was duty free. For the same period in 1895 the total was \$535,737,819, of which \$254,469,427 was free of duty.

The gold exports during August amounted to \$1,972,544 as compared with \$1,667,261 during August, 1895. For the last eight months the exports of gold amounted to \$55,211,811, which is almost the exact figure for August, 1895. The gold imports during last August aggregated \$4,045,885 as compared with \$1,534,086 for the same month last year. For the last eight months the imports of gold exceeded those for the same period in 1895 by about \$2,650,000.

The silver coin and bullion exported during August amounted to \$5,801,434 and the imports \$929,422. During August last year the exports amounted to \$4,558,698 and the imports \$1,114,667. During the last eight months the silver exports amounted to \$40,932,418 and the imports to \$7,712,959. During the same period in 1895 the exports aggregated \$33,265,216 and the imports \$6,199,471.

General Harrison having refused the Presidency of the new University of Indianapolis, the trustees are considering the names of William Dudley Fouke; Dr. John, formerly of De Pauw University, and John Morie Coulter, recently of Lake Forest University.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

The Pure Food Department is now making investigations in two new lines. It was reported in the department that the cream used in making ice cream in Harrisburg contained boracic acid used as a preservative. Five samples were then taken by an agent and it is found by chemical analysis that all contained the injurious preservative. Investigations in Philadelphia and other cities will follow. The most important tests now being made, however, are in regard to flour. Samples have been taken and are now in process of analysis. It is suspected that much of the flour sold is far from pure, and as this is a question affecting the health of every family in the country, the subject will be thoroughly investigated in Harrisburg as well as in other cities of the State.

Dr. Shaeffer, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, issued a proclamation appointing Friday, October 23, as Autumn Arbor Day, and earnestly urging directors, superintendents, teachers and pupils to observe the day with appropriate exercises, both by the planting of trees and by the dissemination of information on the growth and care of trees and their value to present and future generations.

A destructive storm of wind and hail accompanied by lightning and rain passed over Eastern Pennsylvania. The greatest damage occurred in Montgomery and Columbia counties. In the former the loss is roughly estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000. No lives were lost, but there were many narrow escapes from death.

Henry Deldrich, 73 years old, a highly esteemed citizen of Allegheny, committed suicide by hanging himself with a clothes line in the cellar of his home, 83 Boyle street. His body was discovered by his son, Rev. W. C. Deldrich, of Hogeland, who was visiting his parents. The deceased leaves four children, among them being Rev. Mr. Deldrich and Professor Henry W. Deldrich, Washington, D. C.

The miners of Pittsburg district in convention adopted resolutions reducing their own wages from seventy to fifty-four cents a ton of the rates paid by the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company, and which is considered the lowest in the district. The cut goes into effect immediately. The resolutions declare the step necessary to protect the organized miners against non-unionists, who work below the scale price, and whom it is proposed to force in the union or out of the mines. The district officials were empowered to make any further cuts necessary to meet reductions by non-union men. The action was taken in spite of the protest of President Hatchford, of the Ohio miners, who say it will force Ohio miners to work for less pay.

George Wegman, a tramp burglar who pleaded guilty to robbing Eli Lambert's hotel, in Lower Saucon Township, was sentenced by Judge Scott to eight years in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia. Wegman is known as the "Little Butcher," and was the leader of a gang of tramp burglars, most of whom were captured in Doylestown and are now in jail there.

George Longacre, a young man of 20, and an employe of the Phoenix Iron Works, attempted to shoot himself at his home. The bullet struck a rib and lodged in his lung, making a dangerous wound. No cause assigned for the deed.

Mary White, aged ten, was beaten by her father till unconscious for returning late from school at Sharon. She may not recover. The father has been arrested.

James Rhinehart, of Winslow Street, East End, Pittsburg, has a garden patch. Nearby, in a lot, boys played baseball all summer. The boys found that when their ball went into Rhinehart's garden it was promptly burned by the irate owner. Several balls met this fate. A hollow rubber ball filled with gunpowder was innocently dropped into the Rhinehart patch. Mr. Rhinehart dropped the ball into his kitchen stove. In an instant he was surrounded by a shower of ashes, stove pipe and chunks of iron. The owner escaped injury.

Charles B. Gehringer, 16 years of age, was drowned in the Lehigh River, above the Hamilton Street bridge, Allentown. Gehringer was out in the river in a boat. A storm was coming up and the boat drifted toward the dam. When he saw that the boat would go over the dam Gehringer jumped. He leaped in the wrong direction, however, and was carried over the dam into the whirlpool. Had he jumped backward he would have landed in shallow water and could easily have waded out.

A landlady took place at the Honeybrook strip, and hundreds of tons of rock and dirt were hurled into the pit where ten men were at work. Michael Angelo, an Italian, was instantly killed, and two others seriously hurt. The rest escaped with slight bruises.

While calling on young ladies at the country residence of John J. Hargest along the river road near Harrisburg, Edgar Hoffman had a very narrow escape from being shot. While the young ladies were temporarily absent from the parlor, a rough looking man jumped through the window from the porch and started for the middle room. Mr. Hoffman asked the man what he was doing, when the burglar fired two shots at him. Mr. Hargest fired at the retreating burglar, but the latter escaped unhurt.

Warren Sabold, a single man, aged 39 years, hanged himself in a prisoner's cell in the Pottsdam lock-up. He had been committed for a hearing on a charge of assaulting a woman while drunk. He was a quiet, industrious man, and it is believed that the sense of disgrace because of this imprisonment impelled him to commit the deed.

TWO KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Both Were Golf Players, Who Had Taken Refuge Under a Tree.

William Kernan, Jr., of Utica, and Henry C. Bowers, of Cooperstown, New York, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. The young men were engaged in playing golf on the Otsego grounds, about half way between Cooperstown and Richfield Springs, when the storm came up. The unfortunate men, together with the other members of the Sadaquada Golf Club of Utica, took refuge under trees during the storm. The tree was struck with lightning and the two were killed.

P. J. P. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter, stated that he relies upon the French government to prevent his extradition.

ENOCH PRATT DEAD.

Demise of the Noted Baltimore Banker and Philanthropist at His Country Residence.

Enoch Pratt, the millionaire banker and philanthropist, died at 9 P. M. Thursday. Mr. Pratt took to his bed soon after his 85th birthday, which occurred on September 11, and had been gradually failing ever since. His disease was one which is incident to men of an advanced age.

Enoch Pratt was born in North Middleborough, Mass., September 16, 1808. In 1831 he came to Baltimore and established himself as a commission merchant. A little later he founded the wholesale iron house of Pratt & Keith, which afterward became that of E. Pratt & Brother.

At the time of his death Mr. Pratt was president and director of the National Farmers and Planters' Bank, the duties of which position have devolved upon him for the past forty-five years; vice-president and director of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for twenty-seven years; also president and director in numerous other institutions, and prominently identified for many years past with railroad building and shipping interests.

During a residence in Baltimore of sixty-five years Mr. Pratt was untiring in the devotion of his talents, energy, and means to any enterprise having as its objective the commercial or industrial advancement of his adopted city.

Mr. Pratt endeared himself to the people of Baltimore by his magnificent gift of more than a million of dollars, which he directed should be used in equipping and maintaining a free circulating library, with branches, in the four quarters of the city. The "Enoch Pratt Free Circulating Library" was formally opened January 4, 1886, and its career has been one of un-mixed usefulness and popularity. In addition to this splendid gift, Mr. Pratt has given liberally to many benevolent and charitable institutions, and his private charities are believed to have been large.

Though noted for his philanthropy, the venerable financier was wont to give the closest attention to the practice of economy in all matters that came before him, and many stories illustrative of his shrewdness and business acumen are current in down town circles, where for two-thirds of a century Mr. Pratt has been so prominent a figure.

In August, 1837, he married Miss Maria Louisa Hyle, who survives him. He leaves no children. His fortune is estimated at \$5,000,000.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Denver has thirty-two unions. Racine has a co-operative paper. Indiana has fourteen woolen mills. Boston street cleaners have a union. Saxony has forty commercial schools. Detroit has over 1,000 union carpenters. New Zealand K. of L. want a five-day week.

At Wallace, Idaho, wages range from \$2.50 to \$4 a day. The Dublin (Ireland) Trades Council represents 15,000 men.

Trunk and bag makers are trying to form a national union.

A State employment bureau is to be established at Baltimore.

A Chicago engineers' union has increased its initiation fee to \$5.

Maine textile workers want a law fixing a week's work at fifty-four hours.

All but two mine owners in Northern Colorado have signed the union scale.

Plymouth, England, enjoys two-cent car fares and the employes the eight-hour day.

In Austria cigarmakers are government employes, and receive from \$1.80 to \$2 a week.

Los Angeles brickmakers have organized and will try to have Chinese workmen discharged.

Employes of many co-operative societies in Scotland work but fifty-two and a half hours a week.

In every school in Paris there is a restaurant where free meals are served to the children who are too poor to pay for them.

St. Paul Barbers' Union has decided to levy a fine of \$1 on any member buying barber coats without the label of the Garment Workers' Union.

The New York Architectural Iron Workers' Union fined one member \$30 for remaining at work in a shop while the other members employed there went on strike.

The Secretary of the Woodworkers' Union says: "The wages paid thousands of woodcutters are about 50 per cent less than the same class of mechanics receive in some European countries."

A law against "unfair competition in trade" has come into force in Germany. It is aimed against false descriptions and other forms of swindling by advertisements. Not only the advertisers, but the newspaper publishing the advertisement may be prosecuted.

"Not only has the organization maintained its prestige, but wherever machines have been introduced we have more than held our own," says President Prescott, of the Printer's Union. "Speaking roughly, the average hours worked per day by machine operators are seven and one-half, and what was the average wages on hand composition is now the minimum. Less than 10 per cent of the machines in operation are outside the union pale."

DYNAMITED A SAFE.

Burglars Wrecked a House but Secured Little Booty.

Two burglars entered the store and dwelling of I. W. Brown, at Falls Church, Va., and after taking a number of articles they believed they could make use of and a small amount found in the cash drawer, they bored holes in the safe and exploded dynamite. The explosion was heard far away. It blew out a large portion of the front and one side of the house, wrecking it generally, and driving the safe nearly through the floor into the cellar. Luckily, nobody was hurt, but a man named Westbury, living opposite, was shot at and narrowly missed by one of the men, who are still at large, and who are believed to have been the same that broke open the door of the bank at Manassas. A burglar alarm there defeated their purpose.

MASSACRE IN CUBA.

Murder of Non-Combatants by Spaniards.

INSURGENTS VERY DARING.

They Make Successful Raids Near Havana—Weyler Imprisons Six Leading Citizens and Denounces Them as Traitors.

Advice from Havana by steamship Mascotte give details of a massacre of non-combatants by Spaniards in Matanzas Province. The butchery occurred on Las Canas sugar estate, whose owner has been considered friendly to the insurgents.

A few days ago General Molinas the Spanish commander in Matanzas, was told that an insurgent band was encamped on the estate. Molinas with three regiments immediately marched to Las Canas, but found that the insurgents had departed.

He was greatly enraged, and ordered the buildings on the estate destroyed. The troops carried out Molinas' orders in a fiendish manner. They surrounded the houses occupied by laborers and applied the torch. As the Cubans ran out they were met by Spanish bullets. Eighteen men and four women with children were wounded. The bodies were left unburied.

Molinas was a pleased spectator of the butchery and reported it to Weyler as a "glorious victory" for the Spanish arms. Molinas is reported to have said that the Cuban non-combatants ought to esteem it an honor to die by Spanish bullets.

The insurgents in Havana province are becoming very daring. Last Thursday Baldo-mero Anosta, at the head of 400 Cubans attacked the town of San Francisco de Paul, which is in sight of Havana. The town was garrisoned by 300 Spaniards, who fled to the cathedral when the Cubans entered.

A threat to use dynamite against the cathedral caused the Spaniards to surrender. The Cubans took the arms and ammunition of the Spaniards, fired the town, and left. The smoke and flames were visible in Havana. Similar raids are being made daily all over Havana province, the Spanish troops generally making no resistance.

In the city of Havana Weyler has inaugurated a reign of terror since he learned that the Conservatives were plotting to bring about his recall. In the last few days about six of the leading citizens of Havana have been arrested, taken before Weyler, who denounced them as traitors, and then ordered them confined in Moro Castle.

These arrests have caused a profound sensation, and it is predicted that Weyler's policy will inevitably result in his downfall. It is hinted that Weyler has brooded over his failure to suppress the rebellion until his reason is tottering.

A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The United States, England and Italy Suggested as a Possible Confederation.

The St. James Gazette published a leading editorial article headed, "A New Triple Alliance."

In the course of the remarks on the subject, the Gazette points out the menacing tone of the continental semi-official press on the subject of Turkey and says:

"We are openly threatened with joint hostile European action if we interfere in Turkey against the will of the powers, but there is one combination which British statesmanship might effect. Two states which have little to gain from Russia could act with us and end the tension."

"The United States and Italy are both understood to be friendly to Russia. Nevertheless, neither is yet too deeply involved to be able to assume an independent attitude under British inspiration. Why should not England, the United States and Italy form a new Dreibrud? Alone of the nations of the earth, the people of the United States can understand the impulse which would drive England to war in order to suppress tyranny or rescue the oppressed. Plenty of Americans would regard with enthusiasm the spectacle of the union jack and the stars and stripes floating side by side in the Bosphorus to back up their joint demand."

Continuing, the Gazette points out that Italy is ready to join England if invited. The article concludes:

"It might be expected that the Russian combination would go to pieces at the mere aspect of this genuine league of peace, and that the new Dreibrud might lead to a fresh grouping of the powers and the delivery of Europe, both from Turkish misrule and the dangerous thraldom to Russia into which it is sinking."

GIFT TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Offered for a Biological Station.

Half a million dollars in property has been offered to the University of Chicago for the purpose of making a splendid inland lake biological station.

This magnificent supplement to the Hull gift of \$1,000,000 for biological laboratories is due to Mrs. Edward Roby, E. A. Shedd and C. B. Shedd. It makes it possible for the university to control all it desires of three thousand acres around Wolf Lake and the channel connecting it with Lake Michigan.

Mrs. Roby also offers to the university an excellent water course for a 'varsity crew. Most of the necessary buildings for dormitories for biological students and for boats will also be given by Mrs. Roby and the Shedd family if their offer is accepted.

Acceptance of this offer depends upon the results of investigation into the adaptability of the site for experimental research in biology, but it is believed that they are desirable for such an undertaking. To secure such a station Prof. C. O. Whitman head professor of zoology and formerly of the Johns Hopkins University, has labored since he came to the university.

CABLE SPARKS.

Yellow fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in Cuba.

The failure of the Labrador fishery is said to be complete. A Carlist uprising is considered probable in Spain in the near future.

Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the United States Navy, has arrived at Brest. Fifty Armenian refugees have arrived at Marseilles on their way to the United States.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science began its annual session in Liverpool. The Anglo-Egyptian troops have reached Berja, on the Nile, near which place the derelicts are encamped.

The State Department of this country will investigate thoroughly the killing of Charles Govin, an American, in Cuba. Major Darwin, at a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, paid a tribute to Nansen, the explorer.

A semi-official note issued by the British foreign office states that the attitude of that government toward Turkey has undergone no change. At the opening of the Mexican Congress President Diaz commented upon the diplomatic relations of that country with the United States.

Great Britain is said to have notified the Sultan that it will take action to prevent further disturbances in Constantinople if the other powers do not act in the case. General Ruz and insurgent recruits, who were landed in Cuba from the steamer Laurada, are reported to have suffered a defeat by Spanish troops, under Colonel Ros.

The Spanish officials have released William A. and Louis M. Gleason, of Massachusetts, who were arrested last April on the charge of permitting rebels to sleep in their house in Cuba.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST SPAIN.

The Killing of Charles Govin, While With the Cubans, Is to Be Investigated.

The State Department at Washington has taken steps to have a thorough investigation made of the circumstances surrounding the killing of Charles Govin, a young American accompanying the Cuban revolutionary army in the capacity of correspondent for a Florida newspaper.

Affidavits procured by counsel for the family of Govin show that while he was with a force of rebels under Major Valencia at Corredas, near Havana, last July, a strong force of Spanish troops was encountered, and Govin, who was unarmed, and it is asserted, was a non-combatant, surrendered to the Spanish colonel.

It is alleged that although he was supplied with an American passport and papers to establish his newspaper connection, he was executed on the day following his capture without an opportunity to claim and exercise his rights under treaty as an American citizen.

MARKETS.

Table with columns for BALTIMORE and GRAIN ETC. Items include FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, HAY, and STRAW.

Table with columns for CANNED GOODS. Items include TOMATOES, PEAS, BEANS, CORN, and LARD.

Table with columns for POTATOES AND VEGETABLES. Items include POTATOES and ONIONS.

Table with columns for PROVISIONS. Items include HOGS, CREAM, LARD, and BUTTER.

Table with columns for BUTTER. Items include BUTTER-Fine Cream, Under Fine, and Creamery Rolls.

Table with columns for CHEESE. Items include CHEESE-N. Y. Fancy, N. Y. Flats, and Skim Cheese.

Table with columns for EGGS. Items include EGGS-State, North Carolina, and LIVE POULTRY.

Table with columns for CHICKENS. Items include CHICKENS-Hens, Ducks, and TOBACCO.

Table with columns for TOBACCO. Items include TOBACCO-Md. Inferior, Sound common, Middling, and Fancy.

Table with columns for LIVE STOCK. Items include BEEF, SHEEP, and HOGS.

Table with columns for FURS AND SKINS. Items include MUSKRAT, Raccoon, Red Fox, Skunk Black, Opossum, Mink, and Otter.

Table with columns for NEW YORK. Items include FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, EGGS, and CHEESE.

Table with columns for PHILADELPHIA. Items include FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, and EGGS.