

THE NEWS.

One hundred and twenty operatives of the Aspley Rubber Company, most of whom were from the stitching department, struck on account of the alleged failure of the management to keep an agreement.

Secretary Alger has consented to grant a hearing to J. S. Clark, the president of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, upon the application of the company for permission to change its plans for the bridge, which indirectly affects the entire bridge franchise.

In Minneapolis, the jury, in the case of Alderman Dickinson, charged with accepting a bribe from the Penny Press for securing the contract for city printing, disagreed and was discharged.

At Canandaigua, N. Y., George Wilson, a half-breed, was convicted of manslaughter in killing George Green Blanket, a Seneca Indian, on the Cattaraugus reservation last December. Wilson was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of \$25.

A convention of retail wall paper dealers will be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on June 29. An effort will be made to form the entire retail wall paper trade of the United States and Canada into one association. It is also proposed that the retail dealers form an international organization.

Commander George A. Converse, United States Navy, relinquished the command of the Government torpedo station to Lieutenant-Commander Thomas C. McLean. Commander Converse has been 4½ years in that position.

Fire destroyed the plant of the St. Louis Curled Hair Company, at the foot of Brennan avenue. The loss is placed at \$50,000.

At Salem, Mass., the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills posted notices to the effect that for an indefinite period the mills will be run only four days a week. The reason assigned is "poor business." The mills give employment to a large force of employees.

The measure levying a tax of \$1 a year on pleasure carriages, tricycles and bicycles, not equipped with pneumatic tires, was defeated in the Pennsylvania House by a vote of 63 yeas to 70 nays.

President McKinley has declined an invitation to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to visit California this summer owing to a press of official duties.

Charles D. Lane, San Francisco, the mining man, will leave for London at once to complete the sale of the La Esperanza mine to English capitalists. The mine is situated about 50 miles from the City of Mexico. The purchase price is to be \$6,000,000 Mexican money.

James Thatcher, an advertising solicitor, in Indianapolis, was killed by Harvey Leonard, a farmer, west of that city. Thatcher, in company with some women, seized a horse belonging to Leonard and started off with it. Leonard said he thought they were horse thieves, pursued and shot Thatcher with a shotgun.

The Governor of New Zealand and party left Montreal for the West by way of Toronto.

At Milwaukee, Wis., Deputy United States Marshal William Buckley committed suicide by shooting himself at his home in that city. He was widely known in Government detective service and figured quite prominently during the famous whiskey ring trials.

The woman who was committed inside in the vestibule of Calvary Episcopal Church, New York, on Saturday afternoon, has been positively identified as Mrs. Josephine Doriat. She was a native of Bordeaux, France, about 45 years of age, and was a divorced woman. She has been a ladies' maid.

Representatives of patent medicine manufacturing concerns of Canada and the United States met in Toronto, Ont., and formed an association with T. Millburn as president. A committee was appointed to wait on wholesalers and retail druggists with a view to putting the trade on a better standing.

Thomas M. Early, Henry M. Savage, Timothy Maxey and Thomas Killbridge, who were arrested on the charge of stealing four cannons from Fort Clinton, West Point, in March and November last, were indicted by the United States Grand Jury. They are locked up in Ludlow Street Jail, New York.

Governor Hastings has fixed July 27 for the execution of Pedro and Darlario at Philadelphia. It is customary for the executive to allow a man 50 days to prepare for death, but Darlario's offense was so heinous that Governor Hastings decided that 5 weeks was long enough for him to live.

WRECKED BY A CYCLONE.

At Least a Score of People Killed by a Storm in France.

A cyclone struck Asnières, France, while a fair was in progress. Everything was literally demolished. Two hundred trees were uprooted. The roof of Colnet's fireworks factory was blown off; a tall chimney was blown down and the boiler exploded, killing several persons and injuring 15.

It is reported that five persons were killed in a cafe. In every direction houses and other buildings were more or less seriously damaged.

It is estimated that throughout the district over which the cyclone moved at least 20 persons were killed and 90 injured.

The whole garrison at Courbevois, about five miles northwest of Paris, went to double quick pace to Asnières after the disaster, where the scene is now one of widespread and appalling desolation. Every booth, van and merry-go-round in the fair was smashed and the circular railway was ruined.

In the distance the cyclone presented the appearance of a cloud of smoke going from the southwest to northeast. Roofs were seen flying in the air like kites. A May pole, 15 yards long, was carried over the top of houses contiguous to the fair grounds.

How Pintch Gas is Made.

The material used for the manufacture of Pintch gas is crude or refined petroleum. In the plant constructed for the supply of Baltimore & Ohio cars in Pittsburg (which is a model plant), the furnace room contains four furnaces, each having an upper and a lower return, in which the oil is thoroughly converted into a rich, permanent gas of the highest illuminating power known in the art. From the returns the gas passes through ingeniously arranged apparatus in the purifying room, where it is thoroughly freed from all impurities; but for the purpose of ear illumination it must be compressed in order to carry a sufficient supply in the small space available on passenger cars. The gas is then conducted from the purifying to the compressing room, in which are located two powerful compressors of special design, which compress the gas into storage cylinders used for that purpose. From these holders the gas is piped into the Baltimore & Ohio depot where it is supplied to the cars as required.

Voted Against Admitting Women.

The trustees of the State University at Athens, Ga., have voted against Chancellor Bogg's recommendation for the admission of women on the ground that they have no right to take the step without authority from the Legislature.

FAURE'S PERIL.

A Fifth Attempt Made to Assassinate Him.

NO PERSON INJURED.

Bomb Exploded Near His Carriage in the Bois de Boulogne—The President on His Way to the Races at the Time—Two Men Under Arrest, and One of Them Believed to Be Insane.

An attempt was made Sunday to assassinate Felix Faure, President of the French republic, while he was en route to Long Champs to witness the horse race for the Grand Prix of Paris.

While M. Faure's carriage was passing a thicket near La Cascaza restaurant, in the Bois de Boulogne, a bomb, which subsequently proved to be a piece of tubing about six inches long and two inches in diameter, with a thickness of half an inch, charged with powder and swan shot, exploded.

No one was injured by the explosion. A man in the crowd suspected as the prime mover was arrested. He gave his name as Gallet and made only the briefest replies to questions put to him by the police.

Gallet said that he had no occupation, but resided at Davaliois-Perret. The police are making a thorough search of his lodgings. He is believed to be insane, for he shouted as the carriage passed along so loudly as to attract general attention in the crowd. The police have also made another arrest, in this case a youth, but it is thought probable that the actual culprit escaped in the thicket.

The news of the attempt spread like wildfire through the city, and when M. Faure returned to the Elysee the streets along the route which he was known he would drive were crowded with people, who cheered him vociferously.

It was at first reported the would-be assassin was a young man about twenty-five, who stood in the crowd a hundred yards or more from the race course and discharged a pistol at M. Faure as he drove up to the entrance, and there was a subsequent report that both pistol and bomb were used.

But the police now believe that the supposed pistol shot was merely the noise of the bomb. The bomb was a clumsily made affair, to which a piece of fuse was attached, and the fuse was probably lighted by a paper filed in the end of a stick as soon as the head of the procession came into view. The presumption is that at the moment the fuse was lighted the culprit fled, and in any case the bomb could not have done much harm.

In the thicket where the police found the remnants of the bomb they found also a pistol upon which were engraved the words "Mort a Felix Faure" and the names Alsace, Lorraine and Cologne. Near the pistol was a small dagger bearing a similar threatening inscription, and a few feet away the police found a newspaper with a cartoon grossly insulting to the President. This contained an offensive inscription hinting at the execution of M. Faure.

Several persons have stated to the police that the moment the explosion occurred a man was seen to run swiftly into the thicket, but reports of this character are likely to be mere conjecture.

The correspondent of the Associated Press had an interview with an official who was riding with M. Faure. The official said: "When the report was heard a dense cloud of smoke arose from the thicket and there was consternation until it was found that no one had been injured. The police sprang forward, but found the thicket deserted. When the crowd saw one of the policemen holding a bomb they jumped to the conclusion that he was the perpetrator of the outrage and handed him roughly, clubbing him with heavy walking sticks and umbrellas, until his comrades rescued him, badly bruised and covered with blood. The President's cortege then proceeded to the race course."

On June 24, 1894, Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, President of France, was stabbed to death while riding in a carriage through the streets of Lyons at the opening of an exhibition of arts, sciences and industries. The assassin was a young baker from Italy.

April 22, of the present year, King Umberto of Italy, was attacked by Pietro Acciarotti, an iron worker out of employment, who attempted to stab the King with a dagger. The man was seized before he could do any harm. The King was on his way to the Campanelle race course, near Rome, in his carriage at the time of the attack.

CUBANS SLAIN.

Spaniards Claim to Have Won a Battle and Captured an Insurgent Harem.

It is officially announced that General Fuentes has defeated a force of insurgents, killing 23 of the latter and capturing 5 prisoners and five dynamite bombs. The Spanish force, it is added, had 5 men killed and 1 officer and 17 soldiers wounded.

An official dispatch from Artemisa says that two sisters of the insurgent leader, Federico Nuñez, surrendered there to Spanish authorities.

Advices from official sources at Sogua Langrand, Province of Santa Clara, announce that a detachment of Spanish guerrillas has captured insurgent camps at Guitavo and Zayas, near Mananaes, capturing an insurgent chief's "harem," where twenty women are said to have been found. The women are detained in custody.

Washington Cuban League Divided.

The Cuban League in Washington is threatened with a serious split. Two meetings were held, one at 1213 G street, in the rooms of Dr. Lake, and the other at 5th and E streets in the Confederate Veterans' Hall. Each meeting claimed to be the only authorized one.

At the second an attempt was made to have the office of second vice-president, held by Dr. Lake, declared vacant, and a committee of three were appointed to investigate the charges. About seven persons attended the first meeting and fifteen the second.

SNOW AND GALES IN ENGLAND.

Lord Nelson's Flagship Is Driven Ashore and Becomes a Total Wreck.

There was a snowstorm at Blackburn, Lancashire, 50 miles from Manchester. The North of England and Scotland have been swept by heavy gales. The suburbs of Glasgow and the country around are flooded and the railroads are submerged.

A terrible storm has swept over Liverpool. Nelson's flagship, the Foudroyant, which is now touring the coast as a show ship, has been driven ashore and is expected to be lost.

Nelson's flagship, the Fou troyant, which was driven ashore on the northwest coast by the fierce gales, will be a total wreck.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Queen Victoria is said to have twenty-five state carriages.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, when on a recent visit to Lansing, could not buy a white vest in town large enough to circle his ample waist.

In the New York directory for 1812 is the entry, "Peter Copper, Machinist, 98 Elm Street." Elm Street was then one of the poorer localities.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Alaskan missionary who presided over the Presbyterian Assembly, is now on his way to the north to resume his labors on the Yukon.

Sir John Evans, who twenty-five years ago published a book on ancient stone implements and ornaments of Great Britain, has in a great measure rewritten the volume and added much important information.

Miss Louise Lease, daughter of Mrs. Lease, of political fame, has just been graduated from Wichita (Kan.) High School. Like her mother, she has decided to study literature, and for poetry also. She intends to study law.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been re-elected president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, although she was unable to be present at the annual meeting in Great Barrington last Thursday, on account of ill-health.

George Dolby, who was Charles Dickens' manager during his readings in this country, says that the great author was always most careful as to what he ate and drank, and that much of his good health was due to this watchfulness.

Governor Mount, of Indianapolis, is known as the farmer Governor, and is looking forward to the time when he can go back to his farm. "When my term expires," he said, recently, "I shall return to the farm and shall not be a candidate for another political office."

PARIS STARTLED.

An Infernal Machine Set Off at the Base of the Strasburg Statue.

A bomb was exploded in front of the Strasburg statue on the Place de la Concorde.

The explosion of the infernal machine did some of the damage to the statue of the dead, and the immediate locality was strewn with scrap-iron as far as the wall of the Tuileries.

A sharp shower was falling at the time and no one was about. The infernal machine appears to have been some sort of iron pot, the parts of which were picked up by the police at least 100 yards from the statue.

The police found blood spots on the ground near the statue and have descriptions of two men who were seen fleeing from the vicinity of the statue immediately after the explosion. Up to midnight there have been no arrests.

The Eclair says that four bombs, or infernal machines, have been discovered in Paris during the past month and that during President Faure's journeys several domiciles were searched.

In connection with the alleged attempt upon the life of President Faure while on his way to the races at Long Champs, several arrests have been made, but only one man was detained in custody.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The strike in the William Strange Silk Mill, at Paterson, N. J., ended with a compromise. About 200 broad-stick weavers have been on strike for two weeks for an increase of wages.

The ninth International Convention of Printing Pressmen was held at Detroit. Delegates were present from New York, Toronto and other eastern points. A reception was given the visiting pressmen at the Griswold House.

On the announcement of a 10 per cent general reduction of wages at the Worcester Cycle Shop in Middlesex, Conn., 100 men went on strike. There was a reduction of wages some time ago at the shops, which give employment now to about 400 hands, and to about 700 when running on full time.

The entire force of employees of the Aspley Rubber Company, Hudson, Mass., returned to work, and the trouble at the factory appears to be ended. They accepted the proffered by Mr. Aspley, which are considerably lower than prices formerly paid. The shop is now virtually a "free shop."

The strike at Jones & Laughlin's American Works, Pittsburg, Pa., was declared off by the strikers' committee, and all the old men who can get work will go back at the reduction. About 500 new men have been taken on, and probably that many of the old employees will be compelled to seek work elsewhere.

The sailors who ship from the port of Boston, nearly every man of whom belongs to the Atlantic Seamen's Union, struck for an increase in wages. It is claimed by the union that the falling off in shipping in the winter-carrying trade, where larger wages have been recently employed, and because of the railroad companies having given lower freight rates, has influenced shipowners to endeavor to increase profits by a reduction of wages.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

J. C. Nagle has been appointed postmaster at Wyoma, Harford county, Md., vice Dillard Hoopes resigned.

The seven graduating cadets from West Point who have been selected for assignment to the engineer corps are: W. D. Connor, Oakes, Wolf, Morgan, Cheney, Alstaeter and Ferguson.

The Bancroft has arrived at Beyrout, the Marblehead at Key West and the Petrel at Chemulpo. The Alert has sailed from Port Angeles for Victoria.

Applications for appointment to offices under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows: J. V. Albertson, as collector of customs at Somers Point, N. J.; John J. Deyer, as collector of customs at Newport News, Va.; J. H. Shaw, as naval officer at Philadelphia.

Information reached the Treasury Department yesterday that Mr. Kilbreth, the collector of Customs at New York, is critically ill and that little hope is entertained of his recovery.

It is learned that the appointment of Mr. Richard Yates, of Illinois, as collector of internal revenue for the Springfield district has been fully decided upon, and his nomination will be sent to the Senate within the next few days.

Big Hailstones in Ohio.

A terrific wind and hail storm passed over Caldwell, Ohio, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Many buildings were unroofed and hundreds of windows were broken by the hailstones, which were nearly as large as men's eggs.

Hold-Ups on Pay Day at Cripple Creek.

There is talk among the people of Cripple Creek, Col., of forming a vigilance committee similar to the one which has proved so effective at Butte, Mont. Every pay day there are hold-ups all over the camp.

ANNEXATION TREATY.

The Hawaiian Document Sent to the Senate.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Body Goes at Once Into Executive Session and Hears It Read—Opposition to It on the Part of Some Senators Develops at Once—Provisions of the Treaty.

A dispatch from Washington says—The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands reached the senate chamber at 5.30 o'clock Wednesday. The Senate at once went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President McKinley, accompanying the treaty, and the treaty itself was read to the Senate.

They were attentively listened to. In one part of the chamber there was a group of Senators who will bitterly oppose the ratification of the treaty.

Among them were Senators Gray, Mills, Pasco, White, Caffery, Pettigrew and McEnery. As soon as the reading of the document was completed Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the message and treaty be made public. Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion, and, under the rules, a single objection carried the motion over.

Senator Davis gave notice that at the next executive session he would press the motion for publication, as all the essential facts and an almost verbatim copy of the treaty had been published in the press of the country.

There was some discussion as to when the treaty might be considered, and Senator White asked if it was the intention to push it at this session, and upon the reply being made that it was possible, the California Senator said:

"I desire to announce that I am prepared to stay here all summer to prevent the ratification of the treaty, which I consider a very bad proposition."

"I join you," said Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota.

The message of the President was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the islands, and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grew more closely bound to each other.

This was not really annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations with closer bonds between the people closely related by blood and kindred ties. Since 1820, said the President, the predominance of the United States had been known.

The sending of the first envoy there brought the islands in closer relations with the United States, and those relations had grown more firm by succeeding events. At the same time the tripartite agreement was made for the Government of Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States because the Government held that there already existed relations between Hawaii and the United States which placed the islands under the special care of this country, and that this Government could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii.

The annexation of the islands, said the President, and making them a part of the United States, was in accordance with the established policy of this country.

The President called attention to the fact that a legitimate and existing Government of Hawaii offered to annex the islands to the United States in 1851, but on account of what was deemed best policy the annexation was not accomplished by this country.

He stated that the United States virtually exercised a protectorate over the islands since the first American mission, and guaranteed the autonomy of the governments of the group. The islands had been largely settled by our own people, and our people were now interested in them. American interests predominated and we had grown to consider them under our protection. The present treaty was in the light of a consummation of what had practically been in existence for years.

Referring to the treaty negotiated under the Harrison administration, President McKinley said that the failure to accept the proffer of annexation in 1851, while not a subject of congratulation, was not wholly without its value, as it had demonstrated the existing Government could maintain itself, and no question could be raised of the authority of the present Government to negotiate the present treaty or of its right to yield the sovereignty of the islands.

AN AMERICAN FALLS IN CUBA.

Dr. Foster R. Winn Killed by the Spanish in an Attack on a Hospital.

Capt. Foster R. Winn, M. D., of St. Louis, a volunteer surgeon with the Cuban insurgent hospital force in the field, is reported to have been killed in an attack by government troops upon an insurgent hospital near Quivivan, Province of Havana.

Upon his body were found among other papers of importance letters from Colonel Delgado, Brigadier-General Castillo and Gen. Alexander Rodriguez, authorizing him to proceed to the United States as a special delegate of the Cuban army hospital corps with a view of interesting the American Red Cross Society in the sufferings of the Cuban insurgents.

Dr. Winn has been for months with the insurgent forces, acting as chief inspector of hospitals for the Havana divisions. When attacked, although taken by surprise and having only a handful of poorly armed men at his command, Dr. Winn is reported to have made a most resolute defense of the hospital. His resistance was not entirely ineffectual, for he held the Spanish troops at bay until a majority of the sick and wounded inmates had been borne away in hammocks to places of safety. Then he fell. His coat and shirt were stripped off by the Spanish guerrillas, whose commander brought them to Havana as trophies of the raid and placed them upon exhibition at the palace headquarters of Captain General Weyler's general staff.

KILLED WHILE WRESTLING.

Albert Benson's Neck Broken in a Contest With Thomas Olsen in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Albert Benson and Thomas Olsen got into a friendly wrestling match in Brooklyn. It was an even contest for a time.

Finally Olsen got an advantageous hold on his opponent, lifted him off his feet and threw him backward. Benson struck the ground amid the laughter of the onlookers. He did not rise and Olsen walked over and tried to raise him.

It was then found that Benson's neck was broken. He died soon afterward.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Charles Frame, a sixteen-year-old boy, was run down on a bridge near Clark's Mills, Mercer county and killed. He had reached a place of safety, but a pet dog, frightened at the approaching Lake Shore train, ran back onto the bridge. Frame attempted to rescue it, but was ground under the river. The dog fell through the ties to the river and swam out unharmed.

In the suit at Norristown of William L. Francis against the Philadelphia, Cheltenham & Passenger Railway Company, in which the plaintiffs claimed \$2,500 damages by the location of a trolley line on a turnpike in front of their property, the jury returned a verdict of \$50. The jury was out all night, and in explaining their verdict stated to the Court that the sum decided on—\$49.99—represented damages and "one cent was for the use of the money."

Two thieves were given heavy sentences by the court at Easton. Milton Haas, of Bethlehem, who stole supplies from the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, was given four years, and James Harris, a Philadelphia pickpocket, who was caught in the act of stealing the purse of Mrs. Peter Cheston on Knight Templar day here last month, was given three years.

Thomas Betzko and Sebastian Shawshek were horribly roasted by an explosion of gas at the North Franklin mine, Shamokin. The gas was ignited by their naked lights. The flames ran up an adjoining breast, and Stephen Decker, who was carrying a keg of powder under his arm, was enveloped and badly burned. Fortunately the powder did not explode.

Henry O'Hara, of Scranton, aged 60 years, was found dead in a barn on Raymond Court. He had hanged himself with a piece of harness from one of the rafters in the barn and had been dead several hours when found. He is survived by wife and six children.

Alderman John D. Kinnear, the oldest official in point of service in Harrisburg, was stricken with paralysis and will die. He had just arisen from the dinner table when he fell over unconscious. Mr. Kinnear was for years foreman of the State printing establishment and was a printer with the late General Cameron.

W. H. McInch, of Milton, fell from his chair and died suddenly from heart affection, aged 52 years.

Captain Colwell Post, G. A. R., of Carlisle, has received two pieces of artillery from the War Department. The pieces will be mounted and placed in front of the Soldiers' Monument on Market Square.

Miss Louise Green, an aged maiden lady, while walking over the cistern at her home in Manheim, broke through the covering and fell to the bottom. The cistern was full of water and she came near drowning before being rescued.

Clarence Whitlits, the 10-year-old son of William Whitlits, residing at Nice's Hollow, a few miles from Jersey Shore, was seriously bitten by a copperhead snake, which, it is not fatal, will at least result in the amputation of the boy's right leg. The boy killed the snake.

A notice was posted at the tube mill of the Reading Iron Company that the entire plant will be shut down indefinitely. This is owing to the mill not having enough sheet iron to continue at work, because of the puddlers' strike. At least a thousand men are affected.

The car department of the Erie Railway Shops at Meadville resumed on full time, with fifty additional hands. General freight traffic has improved so within ten days that the road is now using 500 leased freight cars.

George Schoza, aged 5 years, son of Michael Schoza, fell into a mill dam at the brewery at Pottstown and was drowned.

Leander Finch, a section boss of the Delaware & Hudson Company, was killed near the Marvine shaft, Scranton. Mr. Finch was supervising a gang of men who were grading the tracks.

A trip of cars loaded with ballast was started down the side track. The space between the track and the side wall is very narrow, and Mr. Finch unconsciously stepped into the narrow space and was instantly crushed to death.

Samuel Kennedy, of Philadelphia, who has been playing short stop on the Columbia baseball team, was seriously injured while riding down a steep hill. He turned his wheel to avoid another cyclist, and his front wheel struck a stone. Kennedy dislocated his arm at the shoulder.

Irwin Smith was walking on the tracks of the Reading Railroad, a short distance below Pottstown, when a coal train came up at a high rate of speed. Smith stepped aside, but was struck a fatal blow by a projecting piece of timber.

James O'Toole, aged 14, attempted to jump on a freight train at Johnstown and received a fractured skull. He died at the hospital without regaining consciousness.

George Davies, of Pardee, a miner, was killed by a fall of slate while he was engaged in digging coal near Grove City. He leaves a family.

Charles Francis, aged 42 years, was instantly killed by a fall of coal at the Pennsylvania mine, Shamokin. He leaves a widow and three children.

A two-horse wagon driven by Charles Neff, aged 15 years, was struck by a train on the York Southern Railroad, and thrown fifty feet. The accident occurred at Walnut Street crossing in York, where high buildings obstruct the view. The wagon was a complete wreck. One horse was badly hurt. Neff was thrown against a standing freight car and painfully injured.

ACTION ON CUBA DEFERRED.

The Situation Will Remain as at Present Until the Spanish Mission is Filled.

It can be stated unequivocally, as the result of Tuesday's cabinet meeting, that no important action relating to Cuba will be taken by the administration until the new minister to Madrid has been chosen and is at his post ready for the duties of the mission. This fact is significant, in that it means that some weeks must certainly elapse before the President will take any action whatever vital to the relations of this Government and the Island of Cuba.

The question was brought up and discussed briefly, but the situation, so far as Cuban action is concerned, is just the same as it has been for weeks. The difficulty of finding a man satisfactory to the President to fill the Post at Madrid delays action, and Mr. McKinley is no nearer a selection for the post than he was at the beginning of the administration.

The delay is venacious to the administration, which is anxious to begin negotiations with Spain to looking to the amelioration, in some form, of the condition of affairs in Cuba as speedily as possible. Several names were talked over, but the discussion was fruitless.

Col. John Hay, United States ambassador to England, gave a dinner in London in honor of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, special ambassador of the United States to the diamond jubilee.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

Jests and Yarns Made and Told by Funny Men of the Press.

WHY HE WAS SILENT.

First Boarder.—I don't hear this new man complaining any