

# SPANIARDS DRAWN INTO A DEATH TRAP. SPANIARD'S SLAUGHTERED.

Graphic Description of Garcia's Victory Over Nunoz.

A special dispatch from Key West, Fla., says:

A letter has been received by a Cuban leader here, describing a recent battle on the Cauto river, in which Calisto Garcia defeated the Spanish general, Nunoz. The letter was written by Frank Emmett, a Pennsylvanian, who accompanied Garcia to Cuba on the Hennessey, and took part in the battle. Emmett once resided here and is well known.

The letter is dated in the province of Santiago de Cuba, April 28. After describing Garcia's march from the west to the east, Emmett comes to the battle, which was fought thirty miles north of Manzanillo. General Nunoz, with 2,500 Spaniards, was trying to prevent Garcia from crossing the Cauto. Garcia had 3,000 men, including the columns of Balb and Matya Rodriguez. The letter says:

Garcia learned that the Spaniards were advancing cautiously and set a trap for them. With 1,000 men Garcia awaited their coming, and Balb and Rodriguez, with 2,000 men, were ordered to strike Nunoz's forces in the flank and rear. The Spaniards, not suspecting danger, and when they were within 75 yards of us, Garcia ordered us to fire, which was done, with deadly effect. I was operating the Gatling gun, and at the first discharge it seemed to me that a hundred Spaniards were cut down. The Spaniards broke and retreated down the river. Just then the columns of Balb and Rodriguez struck them on the flank and rear and they had the Cubans on three sides and the river on the fourth. We fired in several volleys and the Spaniards soon became panic-stricken. Many of them dashed into the river and were drowned. The Spaniards were huddled on the river bank and returned only a scattering fire to our volleys. It was hardly a battle, being more of a slaughter.

"I actually got sorry for the poor devils, and shot only when I pulled the crank of the Gatling gun, to create a feeling of the Spaniards' tumbled. It seemed that every Spaniard would be killed when five gunshots, which Nunoz had ordered to co-operate with his forces have in sight. The gunshots began, and the Spaniards, under cover of the fire, partially retreated. The Spaniards were anxious to charge, but Garcia prevented us saying that we could accomplish nothing against the gunshots.

"The Spaniards then retreated down the river, covered by the gunshots, leaving all dead and mangled on the banks. After the Spaniards retreated, we counted more than 300 bodies. We think more than a hundred Spaniards were drowned. There were also 200 Spaniards so badly shot they could not walk. Many others were wounded, and went away with their arms and legs mangled. Our loss was only 32 killed and 52 wounded, none of them mortally. Our small loss was due to the fact that we fought from shelter, and surprised the Spaniards. If we had fought in the open, our loss would have been much greater.

"During the battle Garcia lost about two hours, three Spanish bullets passed through Garcia's clothes, and one of the shells from the gunboat exploded near him, but the general showed not a trace of nervousness.

# STONE'S LABOR BILL OPPOSED. Agents of Steamship Companies Down On His Legislation.

Representative W. A. Stone finds the influence of the steamship companies very strong against his bill for the further restriction of immigration by consular inspection at the port of departure. There is a determined effort to arouse the German-American citizens against the bill, and Mr. Stone received the following from a German paper published in Pittsburgh, and believed to be largely owned by the agent of the German steamship companies of that city. The telegram reads:

You are mistaken in believing that German-Americans favor your bill. Only recently, the Turners, of this section numbering over 5,000, adopted resolutions of gratitude to Mr. Barthold and protested against restrictive measures.

Mr. Stone is confident that this newspaper does not represent the sentiments of the German-Americans. The Barthold mentioned in the telegram is the Chairman of the committee. He, too, is believed to have the interests of the steamship companies more at heart than he has the proper restriction of undesirable immigration. Mr. Stone, in replying to the telegram sent the following:

"I can well understand how one of the proprietors of your paper, as agent for several steamship companies engaged in the business of bringing immigrants to this country, is opposed to restricting immigration, and I can see how, through his columns, and in other papers similarly interested, many honest Germans are led to oppose the restrictions of immigration. But I do not believe that the majority of the intelligent German-Americans of this country desire to see the shipping of such large numbers of undesirable immigrants into this country continued. The Germans are a frugal, saving, hard-working class and make good American citizens. The immigrant pauper laborer from Southern Europe enters into direct competition with the German laborer, as well as others here, and gluts the labor market. This is what keeps the price of common labor down and puts it at the mercy of capital.

"I, with many others who have been working for restriction of immigration, am of German descent and have a common right to speak for the German-Americans.

"Those engaged in the business of bringing cheap pauper labor into this country sincerely think that if they array the German-Americans against the movement to restrict immigration, they will so frighten the two great parties in this country that they will not dare to pass a restrictive law. They have so far succeeded that if such legislation fails in this Congress, it will be because the German-Americans are believed to be against it, and to this end some German newspapers have succeeded.

"But I do not believe that the German-Americans are against it, and I hereby invite the German-Americans of my district and of the state to write to me and to other members of Congress, giving their views on this question. I would like to know if they are really opposed to restricting immigration.

Charles H. Lincoln, Jr., of Pittsburg, attempted to commit suicide at Britain by poisoning himself. The young man is a cripple and disabled in his right arm, and Miss Xanadu Boyle, his crippled condition prevented him from securing employment, and the girl's mother forbade her daughter keeping company with him.

# PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN WAR. ORDERED TO DESTROY ALL.

Gomez's Instructions Are Carried Out Almost Under Weyler's Nose.

A message from Havana via Key West, Fla., dated May 6th, contains the following: "To Colonel Jose Aguirre, Cuban liberating army, Jose of Guanabaco:

All towns and villages within your jurisdiction. Leave nothing undestroyed. Do not fail to commence executing this order instantly upon receipt of this authority.

"This order was received at the camp of Los Palo April 29, and Aguirre immediately proceeded to the people of the towns in his jurisdiction that the order would be carried out to the letter.

Guanabaco is not yet destroyed, Aguirre being too busy in other directions, but its turn is expected any day. It means that Gomez wants a clear path across the province of Havana for his westward march.

"If there is no town or village to guard there will be no soldiers to oppose his progress. His men will have rest from fighting and will be reinforced by troops of insurgents who are now roaming aimlessly over the province.

Gomez wants a large force under his active command. He now has in the neighborhood of 25,000 men, and will pick up fully 15,000 more before he reaches his objective point. What Gomez proposes to do daily becomes a greater mystery. Some think he is going to the relief of Maceo. Others think Maceo is drawing the Spanish troops into the trenches in order to give Gomez an opportunity to attack the city of Havana.

Nearly every available Spanish column is now on the march, and Havana city could almost be destroyed by the soldiers who are never without a better opportunity for the insurgents to strike at the capital of Cuba. If Gomez should appear in the outskirts of Havana to-night the city would be an easy prey. If his object is to attack Havana, that will be the masterpiece of the war, and if the city falls into his hands it would probably sound the death knell of Spanish rule in this island.

Two-thirds of the population of Havana hope that is the commander-in-chief's intention. Thousands of young men of the city would rise up in arms against the Spanish at the first sound of the insurgents' guns in the outskirts of Havana.

Whatever his object may be, he is making rapid time from the east. Last night his division commander, Juan Sosa, was at Hana Brava, in the bay and Santa Clara provinces. The main army is in the neighborhood of Jubaico, in the Montemontes mountains. If they continue westward as rapidly as they have been coming they should reach the middle of Havana province in 10 days time.

At present Gomez's troops are engaged in destroying railroads, telegraph lines and property in this district. Last Sunday night 1,000 insurgents advanced as close to Havana city as Punta Brava, a town of 500 houses and 1,200 situated three miles west of this city.

# MISS BARTON FULL OF HOPE. No Turning Back From Her Great Relief Work Yet.

Miss Clara Barton, in a letter from Constantinople, dated April 18, to Red Cross officials, received in Washington, May 6, expresses the fears expressed some time ago that her mission would fail, on account of the opposition of Turkish authorities, and shows that she has for the moment put the work, now so successfully inaugurated. Friends misled by reports of the difficulties she was encountering, had urged her to return, and in reply she writes:

"I have a body of relief on these fields, hundreds of miles away in the mountains. I would not leave them to their fate, without a hand raised to save the three or four resolute missionaries, tired, worn, God-serving at their posts until they drop. The civilized world is running over with skilled physicians and not one doctor among them, whose help, sent back the doctors already started, give up all, because somebody had said so. The press had circulated it, the world had believed it, our disappointed committees had lost heart and grown sore struggling with the occupation rather than to them, and the people had taken alarm and failed to sustain them, was this all there was of us? No purpose of our own? In the name of God and humanity this field must be carried, these people must be rescued, skill, care, medicine and organization rather than to them, and I am glad to give my soul to think of Turkish troops taking these bands of doctors on to Mavash. They have done it, and are at this very hour marching on with them to their field of labor. What does anyone care for our approval or disapproval under circumstances like these? Don't be troubled. We can carry it. We are fair financiers, not dismayed and God helping, can save our hospitals."

Miss Barton reports Dr. Hubbard's party at Mavash and Mr. Wistar at Orfa. She says it is impossible to do anything for the desolate people in welcoming the relief parties.

A BIG FEDERATION. The Six National Orders of Railway Men to Be United.

One of the most important meetings of railway employees ever held took place at the headquarters of the order of Railway Conductors, on Market street, near Seventh-st., St. Louis. It represented officially six national orders and brotherhoods. In fact, they may be called international, as the membership of each includes men employed on the railroads of North America.

The chief result of the convention was the adoption of a resolution to form a federation of the six orders. The resolution was adopted unanimously and the convention adjourned sine die.

CANNIBALISM. Missionaries and Traders Butchered by Malayas Savages.

The steamer Monawi, arrived at San Francisco, brings news of the wholesale massacre of missionaries and traders by natives of the islands of Malacca Straits and the Solomon Malayas savages butchered a whole boat's crew of men from the brig Rio Loge at Rubina, two French and one American trader being slain.

DISEASE RAVAGES IN CUBA. At This Healthy Season They Are Very Great.

The United States Marine hospital inspector at Santiago de Cuba, is his latest official report says: "Yellow fever is still raging among the new recruits from Spain, and the government has at last seen the wisdom of building separate barracks, where the sick from the fever are now confined."

# LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. INTENDED TO SEIZE KRUGER.

London Truth's Latest Information Regarding Jameson's Raid.

London Truth claims it is credibly informed that President Kruger possesses evidence that the intention of Dr. Jameson was to march upon Pretoria first, to seize President Kruger and then to proceed to Johannesburg with the prisoner. Truth further says it is clear that the raid was planned by Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and the secretary of the chartered South Africa company.

The article then proceeds to compare Cecil Rhodes to Jameson and to say that he had Cecil Rhodes remained premier of Cape Colony. I am convinced that as soon as it suited his purposes he would have turned on us (the British government) and sought to cut the chain which binds us to South Africa.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader in the house of commons, speaking at the banquet of the National Liberal club said he would support the government in probing the discreditable business of the Jameson raid.

DEEPER INTO IT. A Blacker Case Against the South Africa Company.

The Daily London Telegraph has a dispatch from Cape Town which indicates that the conspiracy to over the Transvaal had a still wider ramification. This dispatch says: "It is stated that all of the telegrams from the Chartered South Africa Company in Cape Town bore the stamp 'On the company's services.' From copies of the letters which the Transvaal obtained from Dr. Jameson (upon his capture) it seems that orders had been given to prepare everything in Matabeleland for an invasion of the Transvaal."

FERSIANS GRAPEFUL. For usages of Sympathy Received from this Country.

The Persian Prime Minister desires to convey his deep sense of gratitude for the friendly messages of sympathy, prompted by the late earthquake, and to assure them that it is now almost heart-broken at the cruel and new regime and to pursue the paths of peace and prosperity. He is full of effort in the sympathetic expressions from a great republic which will renew and strengthen the ties of amity and friendship between the two nations.

WORKING THE RAILROAD. Commercial Travelers' Scheme for Free Baggage Transportation.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has drawn a line on a custom recently inaugurated by many commercial travelers at Greensburg. The Pennsylvania people and the Jeannette and Greensburg Electric Railroad company have been sparring for some time. The practice of the commercial men, in going over their routes, was to have their baggage checked at the Pennsylvania railroad station for Jeannette, and then at their leisure the traveling men would board a street car and go to the town of Greensburg. The porters of the hotels usually attended to the checking, and when a dispute arose the porter generally had in his possession the traveling salesman's mileage book.

A Death List of Eleven. The workmen have now so far removed the wreckage from the buildings destroyed by explosion on Monday night on Walnut street, Cincinnati, and it is apparent that no bodies are to be found, although there have been rumors of several persons who were missing who might have been caught in the disaster. The bodies already found are those in different parts of the building, as well as on the sidewalk, and it is not likely that any one not connected with the place would be so remote from the others as to still be hidden. The death list, therefore, will probably remain at 11.

# CONGRESSIONAL. Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

The time prior to 2 o'clock, when the resolution came up as unfinished business was occupied in the consideration of the river and harbor bill, in which some progress was made.

The opponents of four battleships urged an overwhelming defeat—61 to the House to lay on the proposition. The former date at Speaker Reed's table is very anxious for a vote, and says there is no earthly reason why a gross should not close on May 15.

During the long debate in the Senate, on the bond resolution, Senator Stanford, of California, was indulged in a hot attack on Senator Stanford, whom he belittled with shafts of wit and sarcasm.

Senator Wolcott finally came to the rescue, only to feel the sting of the work session number of the committee disposing of these gentlemen, and took up the defense of the Hebrews. 122d DAY.

By the decisive vote of 51 to 6 the Senate today passed a bill which was introduced in the House by the senate committee on the facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the treasury during the last year.

Congressman McCull, of Missouri, introduced a resolution in the House committee on rules to bring in an order setting apart next Saturday at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon for the consideration of bills from the committee on immigration and naturalization. 124th DAY.

Among the dozen or more bills passed by the Senate today, several were unopposed to, was one for the honor of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of the medical school of homoeopathy, printing \$4,000 to defray the expenses of the bill in that the movement was placed in the capitol grounds, the creation of the river and harbor bill, included with the exception of one involving the bitterly contested location of a deep water harbor on the California coast. Senator White addressed the senate in opposition to a committee amendment changing the name from San Pedro to Santa Monica, which he argued until 10:30 p. m. adjourned until tomorrow.

Senator White introduced in the House a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that "Congress shall have power to enact private legislation to limit the number of corporations of the United States in the manufacture of textile fabrics and the construction of life saving apparatus." Point Bonito, Cal., and Port Harb. appropriating \$5,000 to enable the State to report about 500 Canadian immigrants in Montana to the border and to the Canadian authorities, and pension bills. 125th DAY.

Dulois (Rep., Idaho) introduced a bill for the bond question, which today by asking immediate attention to his bill, he has shown that the resident has communicated the necessity for the bonds, the use, and until Congress shall the payment of the bonds issued. It was passed for Government. It is a bill for Government Commission to Government exhibit. Appropriation of \$100 for a Government building and consideration of the river and harbor bill resumed. 126th DAY.

The Senate had another opportunity to vote on the amendment of the members of the Committee on the river and harbor bill, which was passed by the House. The amendment limiting the annual appropriations for the river and harbor bill to \$10,000,000 was adopted. At 5:35 the senate adjourned. Miscellaneous business was done in the House today. Bill were passed in right of way over public lands in Idaho and Wyoming, except Yellowstone, oil pipe lines and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and distribute for the safety of passengers. 127th DAY.

# INDIANA REPUBLICANS. Declare For Honest Money and Endorse McKinley For President.

The Indiana State Republican Convention met at Indianapolis on the 7th.

The delegates at-large were instructed for McKinley. There was opposition, but the Ohio man had a majority. Its declaration of principle is the beginning of the close of that of Benjamin Harrison. Of the latter he says that the experience of the last three years bring out in a clearer light the excellence of his splendid administration, under which we attained a measure of prosperity unequalled in the history of the government. The platform declares that the republicans of Indiana are in favor of protection and demand a tariff that will not only secure the necessary amount of revenue but will afford adequate and certain protection to the wage earners and producers.

On the money question the platform says: "We are firm in our support of the gold standard for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to the scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the free and unobscured use of silver, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

# THE WAR IN CUBA. Minister Sagasta is Inclined to Side With General Weyler.

Commenting on the declarations of General Weyler respecting the duration of the Cuban war, Premier Canovas says: "It is natural that the commander-in-chief of an army in a campaign should abstain from optimism, which might encourage the enemy, and difficulties if his promises failed; but I think, fortune helping, that the war will end much sooner than two years. Bendas was talking of two years when he left Madrid. Weyler, I think, meant the winter campaigns, of which one is now ending."

To supplement this information, Minister Sagasta was visited, who said: "I cannot see any reason for optimism on the part of the government. Weyler assures me it needs two years at least to end the war. No insurgent band has as yet abandoned the field, and although Maceo is shut up in Pinar del Rio, we don't know that he wishes to leave that province. The burning of property still continues and it is only when Spain puts down the insurrection in the provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio and Matanzas thus forcing the insurgents into the eastern department of the island, that the aspect of war will have materially changed."

# INSURGENTS REPULSED. Several Small Engagements Claimed by the Spaniards as Victories.

Two rebel bands attacked the town of Guanajay, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Heavy firing has been heard near Cabanas, but no details of any fighting at that place have been received.

# TO PREPARE THE ROLL. Carter Issues a Call for a Meeting of the National Republican Committee.

Senator Carter, chairman of the Republican National committee, gave out the following:

"The members of the Republican National committee are requested to meet at the Southern hotel, in the city of St. Louis, Wednesday, the 10th of June, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may require the action of the committee. It appearing probable that an unusual number of contested cases will be presented to the committee for consideration in connection with the preparation of the temporary roll, it is deemed advisable to call special attention to the following clause in its constitution: "All notices of contests must be filed with the secretary of the National committee in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of the contest, which will be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the committee in accordance with the dates of filing such notices and statements with the secretary."

All persons desiring to present matters for the consideration of the committee under the foregoing clause are requested to be prepared to present their cases on the assembling of the committee on the date above designated.

# THE WOMAN QUESTION. It Has Been Referred Back to the Annual Conference.

By a vote of 425 to 98 the Methodist General conference decided that the four women delegates may retain their seats. This does not mean that the women have won a complete victory. The decision was reached simply as the result of a compromise, and with the understanding that it should not prejudice the claims of women in the future or establish a precedent for future conferences to follow. But by the same vote by which the women were given seats at least five years prior to the General Conference, a proposed amendment to the constitution providing that hereafter all general conference delegates shall be over 25 years of age, and that they shall have been members of the Methodist church for at least five years prior to the General Conference, as it was only one which involved the proper interpretation of the constitution. However, it was deemed better to allow the annual conferences to decide the matter, hence the proposed change in the constitution was submitted.

Burned for Witchcraft. News by mail from Freetown, Sierra Leone is to the effect that the American missionaries at Timpany report that eleven natives were recently burned alive there on the score of witchcraft.

Declared Innocent. The jury in the case of Ohio va ex-State Senator John L. Geyer, of Paulding, indicted for alleged solicitation of bribes, returned a verdict of not guilty.

BRIEF MENTION. Russia has offered Korea a big cash loan in return for permission to pacify the kingdom by force of arms. The United States gunboat Concord which has been stationed with the Asiatic squadron for the last five years, arrived in San Francisco Sunday.

# FIRM IN FINANCE. The Exportation of Much Gold Has Caused No Folly.

That exports of \$5,500,000 gold last week has caused no monetary disturbance is at once proof of the soundness of financial conditions and of the prevailing confidence in better things to come. Much of the hesitation at present is due to temporarily reduced demand in some industries, and in iron and steel the power of the new combinations is being generally tested by refusal of orders, so that production exceeds consumption, but consumption exceeds new output. The general increasing of prices does not prevent the marking up of prices by combinations, but are largely due to doubt whether such prices are fixed can be maintained. Pig iron is weaker at the East and also at Pittsburg, and most finished products are weak, with remarkably narrow demand. Minor metals are inactive, with copper weak, tin steady and slightly lower, and American tin plates 3c below foreign.

Traders in wheat have lifted prices a little and yet nobody questions the correctness of western reports indicating more than ordinary yield of winter wheat and unusual progress in planting of spring wheat. The narrow stock, usual at this season, a speculation for advance always has many opportunities, but western receipts are still 40 per cent. larger than last year, while Atlantic exports four hundred are for this week 945,457 bushels, against 1,615,051 bushels a year ago. After a fall to 68c, the price rose about 2 cents. Corn is also a shade lower, but without definite reason. Cotton speculation has lifted the spot price to 8.3c, and profits have been realized from the men who sold cotton when it did not own, but it is still a fact that the outlook for next fall's crop is unusually favorable, while stocks here and abroad exceed all possible demands until September 1. Failures for the week have been 238 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 24 last year.

# WOOL MARKET DULL. Quarter Bloods Touch Their Lowest Mark in History.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says of the wool market: The market continues exceedingly dull and listless on the eastern seaboard. The only purchases of note have been by the Pacific Mails. Their buyers, in this market and in Ft. Wayne, Ind., have been taking on large lines of quarter-bloods at 14.60-15c.

The Manchester mills have been looking out for similar wools in Missouri. Quarter bloods have touched the lowest prices known in their history. Ohio XX is 13c higher than last year, and ordinary fine western wools are 10c higher. Last year, however, the immediate future was bright, this year it is depressing. The sales for the week are 1,327,000 pounds domestic and 208,500 pounds foreign, against 1,438,000 pounds domestic and 427,000 pounds foreign last week, and 1,947,400 pounds domestic and 225,000 pounds foreign for same week last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 12,530,173 pounds domestic and 813,000 pounds foreign from the sales to the same date in 1895. The receipts to date show a decrease of 2,308 bales.

# SPANISH WILL INVESTIGATE. The protest of the United States government against the summary execution of citizens of this country, captured on the Comptroller of the Cuban coast, has had instant effect on the Spanish officials.

The Spanish government cables that the proceedings of the court martial that condemned the Competitor's crew to death have been ordered sent to Madrid for examination by higher tribunals. The demand of General Weyler's executioner. The captain-general of Cuba, it is reported in Madrid, together with two other high officials, are determined to resign if the death sentences is interfered with.

# CAPITOL CHAT. No active steps in the bond sale investigation will probably be taken before Congress adjourns.

Comptroller Eckels has called upon the national board for a statement of business up to May 7.

After Facts of War. High Lee, new consul-general to accompany to his post in Cuba, is expected to sail on Saturday. Major Hayes is expected to be promoted to the rank of major-general.

Murderer Michael McKea, hanged at Okech, Fla., Saturday, was a scoundrel who had hanged two years for complicity with him was innocent.

Bishop W. Johnson, colored of the Kansas district of the Mount Zion church, was arrested at Ft. Scott, charged with making false pension affidavits.

Another Bond. Those who have financial events say will be forced to pay in a few months.

Free Silver. The McKinley enthusiasts are disappointed that the Republican state convention in Ohio, although the district delegates of the Fourth congressional district were pledged and were avowedly for the tariff system as advocated by General William McKinley, the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor.

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