Graphic Descripton of Garcia's Victory Over Nunez.

A special dispatch from Key West, Fla.,

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 Caba on the Berneuda, and took part in the battle. Emmett once resided here and is well

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

Garcia learned that the Spaniards were advancing carelessly and set a trap for them With 4,000 men Garcia awaited their coming, and Buist and Rodrignes, with 2,000 men, were ordered to strike Nanot's forces in the Mank and rear. The Spaniards came on, not suspecting danger, and when they were with-in 75 yards of us, Garcia ordered us to fire, which was done, with dendiy offset. I was operating the gating gon, and at the first discharge it seemed to me that a hundre Spaniards were cut down. The Spaniards Spaniards were cut down. The Spaniards broke and refrented down the river. Just then the columns of Eabr and Rodrigue, struck them on the flank and rear and they had the Cubans on three sides and the river on the fourth. We soured in several voiley. and the Spanlards soon became paniestricks on. Many of them dushed into the river and were drowned. The Spaniards were had-died on the river bank and returned only a

died on the river lank and returned only a scattering fire to our voileys. It was hardly a battle, being more of a slaughter.

"I actually got sorry for the poor devils, and shut my eyes when I pulled the crank of the gatting gan, to escape seeing the Spaniards tumble, it seemed that every Spaniard would be killed when five gunboats, which Nunoz had ordered to co-operate with his forces have in sight. The gunboats began shelling our position and under cover of the fire, partially reformed his men. Our soldiers were anxious to charge, but Garcia prevented us saying that we could accomplish nothing

"The Spaniards then retreated down the river, covered by the gunbonts, leaving all their dead and many of the wounded. After the Spaniards retreated, we counted more than 500 bodies. We think more than a bundred Spaniards were drowned. There were also 160 Spaniards so badly shot they could not walk. Many others were wound ed, and went away with their retreating of Our loss was only 38 killed and 83 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 of course our loss would have been much greater.

During the battle, which lasted about two ours, three Spanish bullets passed through Garcia's clothes, and one of the shells from the gunboat exploded near him, but the gen-eral showed not a trace of nervousness."

INDIANA REPUBLICANS

Declare For Honest Money and Endorse Mc-Kinley For President.

The Indians 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 mority.

acon party fr the beginning of the amplituation of Abraham Lincoln to the close of that of Benjamin Harrison. the latter he says that the experience of the ast three years bring out in the excellence of his splendid administration under which we attained a measure of preperity unequaled in the history of the government. The platform declares that republicans of Indiana are in favor of tection and domaind a tariff that will not only secure the hoossary amount of revenue but will afford adequate and certain protes tion to the wage earners and produ

On the money question the platform says: We are firm and emphatic in our demand or honest money. We believe that our 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 debuse or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency. We layor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the tree, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ration 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 entail many respon-sibilities if his promise failed; but I think, fortune helping, that the war will end much sooner than in two years. Bendes was talking of two years when he left Madrid. Wey-ier, I think, meant the winter campaigns, of ier, I think, means ending."
which one is new ending."
To supplement this information, Minister
To supplement this upon said: "I cannot

see any reason for optimism on the part 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 con-tinues and it is only when Spain puts down the insurrection in the provinces of Havana. Pinar del Rio and Matanzas thus foreing the insurgents into the eastern department of the island, that the aspect of war will have ma-orially changed."

INSURGENTS REPULSED.

Several Small Engagements Claimed by the Spanish 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. Tort reports that his command has had an engagement with the rebels under Agra-

near San Nicholas, province The rebels lost seven killed. troops lost a surgeon and one private Col. Delgado reports that he has captured

rebei camp near Rodas, in the Cienfuegos strict. Ten rebeis were killed and one cap-The troops lost only one killed. Insurgents have tried to destroy with dyna mite the tracks, bridges and culverts of the

railway between Matanzas and Havana.

After Facts of War. ugh Lee, new consul-general accompanied to his post d. Major Hayes

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 Pittsburg, and believed to be largely owned by the agent of the German steam ship companies of that city. The telegram

You are mistaken in believing that German-Americans favor your bili, Only re-cently, the Turners, of this section number-ing over 5,000, adopted resolutions of grati-tude to Mr. Barthoudt and protested against restrictive measures."

Mr. Stone is confident that this newspaper does not represent the honest sentiments of the German-Americans. The Bartholdt men-tioned 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 re-plying to the telegram sent the following:

'I can well understand how one of the pro prietors of your paper, as agent camship companies engaged in the business 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 ied 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 continue. immigrants into this country continue

The Germans are a frugal, saving, hard-working class and make good American itizens. The immigrant pauper laborer from Southern Europe enters into direct competition with the German laborer, as well as others here, and gitts the labor market. This is what keeps the price of common labor down and puts it at the mercy of cap-

1, with many others who have been working to restrict immigration, am of German descent and have a common right to speak for the German-Americans.
"Those engaged in the business of bring-

ing cheap pauper labor into this country shrewdiy think that if they array the German-Americans against the movement to restrict immigration, they will so frighten the will not dure to pass a restrictive law. They tion fails in this Congress, it will be because the German-Americans are believed to be against it, and to that end some German

newspapers have succeeded.
"But I do not believe that the German-Americans are against it, and I hereby in-vite 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 immigra-

Charles H. Lincoln, Jr., of Pittsburg, attempted to commit sufeide at Brinton by shooting himself. The young man is a cripple and desperately in love with Miss Nannie Boyle. His crippied condition prevented him from securing employment, and the girl's mother forbade her daughter keeping company with him.

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 follow-

The chembers of the Republican National committee are requested so meet at the Southern hotel, in the city of St. I Wednesday, the 10th of June its thee noon, for the

beginning of the conven-tion, and for the transaction of such other business as may require the action of the committee. It appearing probable that an unusual humber 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

call for the convention:
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 b 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 state-

ments 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 asmbling of the committee on the date above

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

It Has Been Referred Back to the Annual Conferences

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 compiete victory. The decision was reached simply as the result of a compromise, and with the understanding that it should not prejudies the claims of women in the future or establish a precedent for future confer-ences to follow. But by the same vote by which the women were given seats, the conference also decided to submit to the annua conferences 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 mbers of the Methodist church for at least live years prior to their election. It also pro vides that no conference shall be debarred from at least one ministerial and one lay

delegate. constitutional amendment is to be submitted to the annual conferences and must receive a three-fourths vote to be adopted. The amendment is construed to mean women as well as men, will be eligible as lay delegates, the word "inyman" not being used. The members of the committee on eligibility who signed the compromise report were evidently of the opinion that the ques-tion could be settled by the General Confer-ence, as it was only one which involved the proper interpretation of the constitution. However, it was deemed better to allow the annual conferences decide the matter, the proposed change in the constitution was submitted.

Burned for Witcheraft.

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

Declared Innocent. The jury in the case of Ohio vs ex-State Senator John L. Geyer, of Paulding, indict-

ed 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.

ThesUnited States gunboat Concord which has been stationed with the Asiatic squadron for the last five years, arrived in San Franfor the last at your cisco Sunday.

Murderer Michael McRea, hanged at Ozark, Ala., Saturday, stated on the scaffold that a man hanged two years for complicity

with him was innocent. Bishop W. Johnson, colored of the Kansas district of the Mount Zion church, was ar-rested at Ft. Scott, charged with making false pension affidavits.

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 Fig., dated May 6th, contains the follow-

"To Colonel Jose Aguirre, Cuban liberating army, zone of Guanabaco:

You will proceed immediately to destro; all towns and villages within your jurisdie tion. Leave nothing undestroyed. Do not fall to commence executing this order in-stantly upon receipt of this authority. GOMEZ."

This order was received at the camp of Los Palo April 20, and Aguirre immediately gave notice to the people of the towns in his jurisdiction that the order would be carried out to the letter.

Guanubuco 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 pro-vince of Havana for his westward march. If there is no town or village to guard there will be no soldiers to oppose his pro-gress. His men will have rest from fighting

and will be reinforced by troops of insur-gents 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 Macco. Others think Macco is drawing the Spanish troop into the trocha in order to give Gomez an opportunity to attack the city of Havana. Nearly every available Spanish column is now at the trochs, and Havana city could most be destroyed by the soldiers.

Never was there a better opportunity for

the insur, ents to strike at the capital of Cuba. If Gomez should appear in the out skirts of Havana to-night the city would be an easy prey. If his object is to attack Ha-vana, that will be the masterstroke of the war, and if the city fell into his hands it would probably sound the death knell of Spanish rule in this Island. Two-thirds of the population of Havana

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

advance guard, under Soafan Oanchez, war at Hana Bana, on the border of Matanzas and Santa Ciara provinces. The main army is in the neighborhead of Jubacao, in the Monteto mountains. If they continue westward as rapidly as they have been coming they should be in the middle of Havana province in 10 days' time.

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

Colonel Acosta, the leader of the rebel forces, divided his men into two groups. One division took care of the horses outside of the city, while the other gave battle to the sol-diers. Two forts of the town were taken with case, and 60 Spanish soldiers were com-pelled to surrender. While the light lasted a pelled to surrender. While the fight lasted a child ran across the line of fire and was kill-ed. After silencing the forts the insurgents took possession of the equipment of the sol-

The Cubans found the merchants had closed their stores, and that the terrorstrick-en inhabitants were hiding in all sorts of places. The rebels correlled the tores to n. an confiscat:

the residences and saturated every house in town, after which the torch was applied. The blaze was plainly seen from the roots of Havana houses,

General Weyler hurried a large force of men to Punta Brava, but when they arrived the town was in ruins and the insurents far away. Spanish prisoners captured in the forts had been set at liberty. The people of Punta Brava are new domiciled in Hayana, adding to the already congested population of refugees and mendbants.

FIRM IN FINANCE.

No Flurry.

That exports of \$5,850,000 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 re-duced 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 con-sumption, but consumption exceeds new buying. The general irregularity of prices and suckness of demand for finished prod-ucts do not prevent the marking up of prices by combinations but are largely due to doubt whether such prices as 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 30c below foreign.

Traders in wheat have lifted prices a little and yet nobody questions the correctness of western reports indicating more than or-dinary yield of winter wheat, and unusual progress in planting of spring waest. The narrow stock, usual at this season, a speculation for advance always has many tunities, but western receipts are still 40 per cent, larger than last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, are for this week 943,-667 bushels, against 1,615,051 bushels a year ago. After a fall to 6814e, the price rose about 2 cents. Corn is also a shade lower, but without definite reason. Cotton speculation has lifted the spot price to 8.31c, and profits have been realized from the men who have sold cotton they did not own, but it is still a fact that the outlook for next fall's erop is unusually favorable, while stocks here d all possible demands until and abroad excee September 1. Failures for the week have been 238 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 24 last

WOOL MARKET DULL.

Quarter Bloods Touch Their Lowest Mark

in History. The Boston Commercial Builetin says of the wool market: The market continues ex ceedingly dull and listless on the eastern sea board. 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 145-2@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 134c higher than last year, and ordinary fine western wools are from 5ge to 1c higher. Last year, how-ever, the immediate future was bright, this year it is depressing.

The sales for the week are 1,327,000 pounds omestic and 208,500 pounds foreign, against 1,138,000 pounds domestic and 427,000 pound foreign last week, and 1,947,400 pounds do-mestic and 928,000 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.

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, disposes of the fears expressed some time ago that her mission would fail, on account of the opposition of Turkish authorities, and shows that she has no idea of abandoning the work, now so successfully inaugurated. Friends misled by reports of the difficulties she was encountering, had urged her to re-

"I have a body of relief on these fields, hundreds of miles away in the mountains, a thousand miles away from me, that I could not draw off in six weeks. The next we could do would be to attended 10,000 poor, sick, suffering wretches to a fate that ought to shock the entire world; dying, sick, foodless, naked and not one doctor among them whole cities scourged and left to their fate, without a hand raised 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 there; no one to arrange to get them there; to pay expenses; take especial charge and thus make it possible for them to

"And we, seeing that state of things, holdand we, seeing that state of things, noti-ing in our grasp the relief we had been weeks preparing and organizing in antici-pation of this, to turn back, draw off our helpers, send 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 an occupation rather new to them, and the people had taken alarm and failed to dain 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, medicines and food for the sick must reach And it is a gind sight to my soul to them. And it is a good signification, so think of Turkish troops taking these bands of doctors on to Macasch. They have done it, and are at this very hour marching on with them to their field of labor. What does one care for criticism, disapproval or applied to the care for criticism. royal under circumstances like these on't be troubled. We can carry it. V re fair fluanciars, not dismayed and God a ciping, can save our hospitals."

h Miss Barton reports Dr. Hubbell's party at Marasch and Mr. Wistars at Orfa. She says it is impossible to describe the joy of the desolate people in welcoming the relief

A BIG FEDERATION.

The Six National Orders of Railway Men to Be United.

One of the most important meetings of railway employes ever held to place at the For headquarters of the order of Railway Conductors, on Market street, near Seventeenthst., St. Louis. It represented officially six national orders and brotherhoods. In fact, they may be called international, as the membership of of each includes men employ-ed on lines of Canada and Mexico. F. P. Sargens, grand-master of the Brotherhood of comotive Firemen, accompanied by Frank W. Arnold, grand secretary and treasurer of the order, came from Peoria, Ill., to attend the meeting. Patrick H. Morrissey,of Gales-burg, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, was there, as was also E. E. Clark, grand chief conductor of the order of Railway Conductors. Grand Master Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Grand Master Engineers, was unable to come, but was represented officially, as were the chief officers of the Switchmen's Union of North America and the order of Ratirond Telegraphers, and members of the grand lodge of each of the six orders attended the convention. There

were some 600 present.

The chief result of the convention was the ad option of a resolution to form a federation of the six orders named. The move ent caught had no opposition, ever-

tederation and every man present to for it. The only difference of opinion was on the question of admitting the American Railway Union. As first submitted the proposition included Eugen e V. Debbs' orbut an amendment to strike it out was carried with only two or three dissenting The officers of the grand lodges of the six orders represented at the meeting were authorized and instructed to formulate a plan for uniting the six under a general a pan for unting the six under a general council, similar to the governing body of the Federation of Labor. The convention adopted resolutions favoring arbitration and appeals from the decisions of the federal urt, after which the convention adjourned sine die,

CANNIBALISM.

Missionaries and Traders Butchered By

Malayta Savages. The steamer Monawi, arrived at San Francisco, brings news of the wholesale massacre of traders and missionaries by natives of the islands of Manning Straits and the Solomons Mainyta savages butchered a whole boat's crew of men from the brig Rio Loge at Rubima, two French and one American trader being slaughtered.

The mission of the island has been attacked The mission of the island has been attacked and the missionaries escaped with difficulty, going back to Sidney by the first ship. The murders on the islands of Manning Straits were followed by acts of cannibalism. A small trading schooner, owned by a French trader, was attacked, and the owner and his American assistant and eight peaceful pa-American assistant and eight peaceful na-tives were lured ashore and beaten to death, and the trading station was sacked. Two British missionaries are missing and it is supposed they were also murdered. The mission of Tounan Island has been abandoned as the result of atrocities of the natives.

DISEASE RAVAGES IN CUBA.

At This Healthy Season They Are Very Great.

The United States Marine hospital inspec tor 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 eparate barracks, where the sick from the

fever are now confined."
United States Consul Hyatt, at the same port, reports to the state department "Smailpox is epidemie in many parts of eastern Cuba, and between the lack of sanitary discipline and moving troops bids fair to continue until, between the disease and vaccination, the field is exhausted."

The significance of these reports at a time when Cuba is healthier than at any othe portion of the year indiates what is to be ex at any other pected when the hot season advances and the full effects of the neglect incidental to the revolution commence to operate.

Spain Will Investigate.

The protest of the United States govern ment against the summary execution of citizens of this country, captured on the Competitor off 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 petitor's crew to death have been ordered sent to Madrid for examination by a higher tribunal, thus staying the hand of General Weyler's executioner. The captain-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 sentence is interfered with.

CAPITOL CHAT.

No active steps in the bond sale investiga-tion will probably be taken before Congress

adjourns.
Comptroller Eckels has called upon the na-tional banks for a statement of business up

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

INTENDED TO SEIZE KRUGER.

London Truth's Latest Information Re-

garding 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 Jonannesburg with the prisoner. Truth further says it is ear that the raid was planned by Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Belt and the secretray of the

the chartered South Africa company. The article then proceeds to compare Cecil Rhodes to Jabez Balfour and concludes: "Had Cecil Rhodes remained premier of Cape Colony. I am convinced that as soon as if suited his purposes he would have turned on us (the British government) and sought to cut the chain which binds us to South

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 Cap-Town bore the stamp 'On the company service.' From copies of the letters which the Transynal obtained from Dr. Jameson (upon his capture) it seems that orders had been given to prepare everything in Matabeleland for an invasion of the Transvani."

A dispatch from Petoria, also to the Daily felegaph, says: "President Kruger keenly Telegaiph, says: "President Kruger keen! sympo nizes with Colonial Secretary Cham berial a dilemma and is convinced that he was quite unaware of the intrigues going on. The eccentive council's decision in regard to the scateness of the reformers is delayed by the tubborn objections of Gen. Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces and member of the executive council, that there hould be a unanimous opinion on the ques

PERSIANS GRATEFUL

sages of Sympathy Received from this Country.

T ersian Prime Minister desires to conhe Government and people of Amervey deep sense of gratitude for their messages of sympathy, prompted by ler of the Shah, and to assure them ile now almost heart-broken at the e new regime and to pursue the aths of peace and prosperity. He under nfort in the sympathetic expressions e great republic which will renew ingthen the existing bonds of amity and d will between the two nations,

VOICE OF THE FARMERS.

t of Depression and Want Home Products Protected.

atrons of Husbandry of Central ania, through a newly established ake this appeal:

awnued depression among the agris of the country is growing in in-

tensity. The farmer is contronted with the cost of for his products which are below the cost of production. The receipts from his farm have been reduced, in many instances one half, whilst his necessary expenditures have been increased. The result is loss instead of profit, increased. The result is loss instead of profit, and the result is loss instead of profit. and great depriciation in the value of land.

We disclaim, for the farmer, responsibilty for existing conditions. Se far as legislation is concerned the farmer is not responsible except for his neglect in securing a larger and fairer representation of agriculture from among those who are directly associated with this all important industry of our country. If prosperity comes again to this country, it must commence at the fountain, which

is agriculture. We long to see the time when every manufacturing center shall be a hive of industry, giving employment, at good wages, to all who desire to work—these workers to be fed and clothed by the honest, unadulterated products of American farms, and the surplus of farm and factory to be carried abroad in ships, manned by American seamen and floating under the stars and stripes, there to be exchanged for such articles as are not produced in our own country, under such treaty regulations as will not operate to the disadvantage of the American producers.

WORKING THE RAILROAD

Commercial Travelers' Scheme for Baggage Transportation.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has drawn a 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 spatting for some time.

The practice of the commercial men, in going over their routes, was to have their baggage checked of the Pennsylvania railroad station for Jeannette, and then at their leisure the traveling men would board a street car and go to that town, saving there by the difference in fare, yet the Pennsylva-nia company would deliver their sample trunks. The porters of the hotels usually trunks. 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

The Pennsylvania company watched the proceedings for a time, and then its foot was with a good deal of force placed upon the elever trick. Orders were promptly issued to the effect that sample trunks of commercial travelers and others be not checked unless the agent had ample evidence that the owner thereof intended to go to Jeannette

over its line. A Death List of Eleven.

The workmen have now so far removed he wreckage from the buildings destroyed the wreckage from the buildings destroyed by explosion on Monday night on Wainut street, Cincinnati, that it is apparent that no more 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 atili be hidden. The death list, therefore, will probably remain at 11.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The United States government presented a reclamation to Spain protesting against the court martial of the Competitor filibusters,

who were sentenced to death. General Mariot, a Cuban insurgent leader, has notified all sugar planters who grind cane that they will be hanged without trial. This was to offset the orders of Weyler to resume grinding.

Ex-Congressman McAleer may be the Democratic nominee for the oid Third dis-trict of Philadelphia, which he once repre-sented as the successor of the late Congress-

CONGRESSIONAL

Summary of the Most Important M. Presented in Both Houses 120TH DAY.

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

The opponents of four battleships a community defeat—61 to ed an overwhelming defeat—61 to the House to-day on the proposition cept the Senate amendment to the a propriation bill reducing the number

121TH DAY. The House today passed a joint re-fixing May 18 as the date for linal a ment. May 20 was the date original the Ways and Means committee as ported the resolution, but it was chathe former date at Speaker Reed Mr. Reed is very anxious for ad and says there is no earthly reason gress should not close on May 15. During the long debate in the

day, on the bond resolution, Se was a most conspicuous person, dulged in a hot attack on Senator whom he belabored with shafts and sareasm.

Senator Wolcott finally came to the rescue, only to feel the sting of York Senator's running comme

disposing of these gentlemen, set took up the defense of the Hebrew 1220 DAY. By the decisive vote of 51 to 6 : inaugurated an investigation to b ed by the senate committee on I the facts and circumstance cont the sale of United States bonds by tary of the treasury during the

Congressman McCall, of Man introduced a resolution in the b order setting apart next Saturday 3 o'clock Monday afternoon for a stion of bills from the committee gration and naturalization.

Among the dozen or more bill-passed by the Senate to-day i werd unobjected to, was one per erection in Washington of a m honor of Samuel Hahnemann, th the medical school of homeogat printing \$4,000 to defray the foundation. The only restriction the bill is that the monument placed in the capitol grounds ration of the river and harbor cluded with the exception of on-involving the bitterly contested the location of a deep water har ern California. Senator White, addressed the senate in opposi-committee amendment changing from San Pedro to Santa Mon ot finished his argument when at 5:15 p. m. adjourned until to Representative W. E. Barr-sachusetts, introduced in the H resolution proposing an amend Constitution of the United Stat that "Congress shall have powpriate legislation to limit which persons may be daily manufactories of textile fratric-industries. Bills were passed the construction of life saving

to deport about 500 Canadian in Montana to the border and to the Canadian authorities, and pension tills.

appropriating \$5,000 to enable

125TH DAY. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) crea flurry on the bond question s-day by asking immediate joint resolution providing t ads shall be issued by any resident has communicated ecessity for the bonds, the the the sue, and until Congress sha the ayment of the bond: issued

then resumed. 126TH DAY. The Senate had another cop-San Pedro and Santa Monlea t of the members of the Commit merce opposed the amendmen Santa Monica as the place for harbor in California. Senator and Caffery skoke against the

Mr. Vest argued against making ation for a breakwater either at the other. The chairman of the committee of Maine, commenced the tass all the objections to the comm ment, but had not finished w hald aside till to-morrow, but Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, gav amendment limiting the annua

under the pending and former a bor bills to \$10,000,000. At 5:35 the senate adjourned Miscellaneous business was the House today. Bill were ; right of way over public land and Wyoming, except Yellowst oil pipe lines and authorizing of the Treasury to issue and c

JERSEY PROHIBITION

Delegates to the Pittsburg

at any regatta or yacht race

Elected at Trenton The New Jersey Prohibitions State convention in Trenton for of delegates to the national Pittsburg. About 200 represe party were present. Robert J. Montelair, chairman of the St. called the convention to order ary organization was effected of Rev. Charles H. Mead, of

chairman. The temporary organization manent and after recess the its electoral ticket from the and two electors-at-large, dollars was subscribed f poses, after which the platfor and adopted. It arraigns parties for truckling to th and declares for woman's evening delegates to the nat were chosen.

M'KINLEY IN CONT

California Republicana Declar Free Silver The McKinley enthusiasts tured the Republican state though the district delegates Fourth congressional pledged and were avowedly

After eulogizing the Amtariff system as advocated William McKinley the platte cally indorsed McKinle was as follows:

of silver at the ratio of ing of silver as well as payment of all debts, The platform demar sectarian free public

"We favor the free a

public aid. Among the delegat Spreckels. John T. for lieutenant-govern

Another Bond Those who have financial events say will be forced to and few months.