

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

PLANS OF THE GATHERING.

They Include Methods Not Used at Other Places.

It seems to be assumed that the Christian Endeavor convention, which is to be held in Washington city within two months, will be so far as human preparations can make it, the greatest gathering of the kind ever held.

The convention will be notable for the number of new features in the programme, and the number, extent and character of these enlargements are remarkable.

It is proposed also to pay particular attention to evangelistic work during the coming convention. The delegates will go forth as they did at Boston to the missions and other evangelistic outposts and hold services in the remote and dark corners of the city, as well as in public places where men congregate.

An entirely new feature of the programme will be daily bible readings in one of the large churches, conducted by some student of recognized ability. Improvational rallies will be conducted on denominational lines.

The Junior Workers' rally Friday morning of the convention season, coincident with the thirteenth sessions, is one more enlargement. At this time considerable attention will be given also to the subject of intermediate societies.

One unique feature will be an open air demonstration at the foot of the Washington monument. There is room at this place for tens of thousands of people to assemble.

Naturally it is expected that the increased attendance and attractive novel features which have been introduced in the program will have the effect of swelling the size of the convention meetings, yet provision has been made for 40,000 delegates, all of which can be utilized simultaneously.

There will also be a Sabbath observance rally, and the last novelty, as well as one of the greatest, will be the first convention of the World's Christian Endeavor Union.

Naturally it is expected that the increased attendance and attractive novel features which have been introduced in the program will have the effect of swelling the size of the convention meetings, yet provision has been made for 40,000 delegates, all of which can be utilized simultaneously.

There will also be a Sabbath observance rally, and the last novelty, as well as one of the greatest, will be the first convention of the World's Christian Endeavor Union.

Naturally it is expected that the increased attendance and attractive novel features which have been introduced in the program will have the effect of swelling the size of the convention meetings, yet provision has been made for 40,000 delegates, all of which can be utilized simultaneously.

QUAY AT CANTON.

The Senator Spent Two Hours in Conference With McKinley.

The much talked of conference between Senator Quay and Governor McKinley took place on the 23d.

Quay arrived at Canton at 10:25 on the Ft. Wayne road. He was accompanied by J. H. Brown, a prominent attorney of Lancaster.

The visit of Quay was regarded as of much importance, and as soon as he alighted from the train an army of interviewers were after him, trying to have him explain his mission here.

He refused to say what brought him to the hot-bed of McKinleyism, and with a want-to-be-let-alone appearance, smiled and jumbled to their waiting carriages. Hardly had he arrived at the McKinley home, when another attempt was made to have him talk, but the newsgatherers were again blocked by word that Senator Quay was engaged in conversation with McKinley and could not be seen.

The two statesmen were closeted together for several hours, the only interruption being to partake of a luncheon, which had been prepared at the McKinley home.

Senator Quay and Mr. Brown left on the E. T. Fort Wayne train, Senator Quay for his home in Beaver and Mr. Brown for Lancaster. It is understood that the visit of Senator Quay was of the friendliest character.

The visit of Quay to the station would indicate the most cordial and heaviest relations and clearly manifested to the onlookers that the visit had been of the most agreeable and satisfactory nature.

While on the Pennsylvania train the correspondent asked Senator Quay if he had anything to say for publication as to the object of his visit to which Senator Quay quietly observed that the potato crop seemed to be looking very well, as the express sped on its way toward Alliance.

THE SHREWD YANKEES.

Foresew the Bicycle Craze and Put the English in the Lurch.

United States Consul Parker at Birmingham, England, has contributed to the state department a special report on remarkable development of the business of making steel tubing at that place caused by the great influx in the use of the bicycle.

The American manufacturers, foreseeing a great demand for wheels, not only purchased all of the stock of steel tubing on hand in England but gave orders that engaged the output of many of the factories for a long time to come.

And so it happened that when the "craze" took England, the British bicycle makers found that they had been caught napping and were short of material.

There was a rush to start up new steel tube plants and so many have been projected that over production is feared in the end, but meanwhile there is a stringency.

To show the extent of the increased export of this tubing to the United States the consuls say that while the entire export for 1894 was \$85,899, that for the first quarter of this year it amounts already to \$231,299.

Meanwhile there has been a great decrease in the exports of British bicycles to the United States, and their value has fallen from \$478,810 in the first six months of 1893 to \$49,968 for so much of the current year as has expired.

FIREWORKS AND RIGION.

An Ohio Evangelist Con - a Revival

The Rev. Syndicate Wilson, an evangelist who has been conducting religious services at Gallipolis, Ohio, for a week, introduced sensational novelties.

First, a brass band with flowing banners marched through the streets, and then there was the booming of anvils, which brought out throngs of curious people.

SEVERAL HARD FIGHT BATTLES

WON BY THE CUBANS.

Insurgents Now Seen to Be Fairly Well Supplied With Cannon.

A bloody engagement took place on the 9th inst. on the sugar estate Triunfo, near Sonora, belonging to Mr. Whiting, an American citizen.

The insurgents, after the fight, continued on their way, and the defeated Spanish forces, in revenge, seized some peaceful laborers and threw them into the molasses tanks, which were all filled and boiling.

The insurgents had four killed and 16 wounded. The Spaniards had two captains, three lieutenants and 14 soldiers seriously wounded, 67 slightly wounded and one commander and 19 soldiers killed.

The combined Spanish columns of General Sandoval and Colonel Zaldívar, 1,800 men in all, met the insurgents, 1,000 strong, under Bonn and Cazan, in Hermitage, later on the 8th inst.

The fight lasted seven hours. The rebels had a cannon, managed by an American artilleryman named Chapien. The Spanish were defeated, leaving on the field 60 killed and 185 wounded, among the former being Commander Garcia.

They lost, besides, 30 mules loaded with provisions, and 28 horses killed. The rebels had 22 killed and 49 wounded.

The garrison of Venta de Casanova was attacked on the 5th inst. by 1,000 insurgents, under Colonel Pabon, with one piece of artillery. The garrison was composed of a captain and 120 soldiers.

The rebels had a cannon, managed by an American artilleryman named Chapien. The Spanish were defeated, leaving on the field 60 killed and 185 wounded, among the former being Commander Garcia.

VICTORIA'S GIFT.

The Czar Gives an Audience to the Americans.

The duke of Connaught, representing Queen Victoria at the coronation festivities, has presented to the czar the grand cross of the Victorian order, which has been newly founded by Queen Victoria and also an ornamental vase of the Armada pattern.

The czar on Friday received in private audience the United States Minister, Mr. Breckinridge, and then received the special envoys of the United States sent to represent the government at the coronation.

These included Gen. A. B. Meade and his brother, Aid-de-Camp Gen. A. B. Meade, and the special envoys of the United States sent to represent the government at the coronation.

The czar on Friday received in private audience the United States Minister, Mr. Breckinridge, and then received the special envoys of the United States sent to represent the government at the coronation.

These included Gen. A. B. Meade and his brother, Aid-de-Camp Gen. A. B. Meade, and the special envoys of the United States sent to represent the government at the coronation.

ATTACKED BY A MOB.

Two English Missionaries Stoned While in a Boat.

The steamer Altmore, arriving from the Orient at Victoria, B. C., brought advice of an anti-missionary outrage at Tai Chau, China. Two English missionaries named Ferguson and Walker, were the victims.

Proceeding by boat from Shanghai on April 13, Kiang, they were attacked by a mob, which was waiting for their return on a messenger, when they had sent with their cards and passports to the residence of the chief's local official.

The boat became again the target for a cloud of missiles as it passed a narrow part of the channel, but no serious injury was inflicted. An officer and ten soldiers arrived on the scene while the outrage was going on, but their presence had little if any effect in quieting the rioters.

CZAR NICHOLAS CROWNED.

The Most Gorgeous Display the Ancient Capital Ever Witnessed.

The formal ceremony of the coronation of Czar Nicholas II. and the Czarina occurred at Moscow, May 21, amid all the wealth and splendor that civilized and semi-barbaric nations could bring together.

The display furnished by the inhabitants of the minor kingdom, under the czar's rule, was a novel and picturesque feature at the great military and civic parade that preceded the religious exercises of the coronation.

Moscow was a mass of life, movement and color and at night a sea of light in a tempest of music and revelry.

The route of march, which was guarded by close lines of soldiers, was unimpeded by the vast masses of people from all parts of the Russian empire and her dependencies.

The utmost liberty, consistent with the proper discipline and order, was allowed, and the faithful Muscovites and Russians had the fullest privilege of witnessing the official entry of their czar into his ancient capital.

The extent of decorations of flags, banners, venetian masts and bunting in the national colors was only limited by the space available for it.

The Emperor, who looked very well, on Saturday bowed his substantial to the cheering multitude. The czar rode in a pure, white horse, and was immediately followed by various male members of the Russian imperial family, foreign sovereigns or their representatives, generals and officers of the suite.

Preceded by a regiment of grenadiers came the Empress in a magnificent gilded state carriage, drawn by four pairs of cream-colored horses. Princesses and ladies of the court, in their diamond and jewel trappings, waiting followed.

The Emperor, who looked very well, on Saturday bowed his substantial to the cheering multitude. The czar rode in a pure, white horse, and was immediately followed by various male members of the Russian imperial family, foreign sovereigns or their representatives, generals and officers of the suite.

TRADE HOLDS ITS OWN.

While There Are No Gains, Neither Are There Losses.

R. G. Dun & Co. say: Failures for the week have been 27 in the United States against 207 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 23 last year.

There is nothing like reaction in business, though the volume is small. Manufacturers are not gaining on the whole but very few are losing.

Railroad stocks average a shade higher than a week ago, and there is abundant evidence that men of money are watching for the right moment to buy at the bottom.

Certain that good crops and definite political prospects will bring improvement in the fall. The business world looks hopefully toward the definite improvement as soon as political uncertainties are out of the way.

The waiting condition which seems to come to some people nothing better than stagnation still continues. But there is a difference. Thousands of orders and contracts are merely deferred because they can be more safely given a little later.

The European and American mill supplies, with commercial stocks, still exceed maximum consumption for the crop year, and the price for the coming crop is decidedly good.

If the output of pig iron was always a reliable barometer of business conditions, as some suppose, the returns of furnaces in May 1, according to the "Iron Age" 188,312 tons against 187,431 April 1 would be something to brag about.

The increase of stocks inside since January 1 has been 243,915 tons, which, if the Russian foreign trade is taken into consideration, is a very large amount.

THE TOBACCO EMBARGO.

It is Purely a Measure to Protect Cigar-makers in Havana.

Senator Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, declares that the order by Gen. Weyler prohibiting the export of tobacco from Cuba is interpreted as a measure of retaliation against the embargo on cigars.

ATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR GOLD IN RUSSIA.

More Than \$30,000,000 of It in St. Petersburg at One Time.

The State Department has received a report from United States Consul General Karel, at St. Petersburg, in relation to the amount of American gold held by the Russian Government.

The Consul General says that he has seen no less than \$30,765,115 in good United States gold coin in the coffers of the Russian Government. That was on the first day of last January.

The Consul General was invited with the consuls of other countries at St. Petersburg to witness the transfer of a sum of 50,000,000 rubles in gold from the Russian treasury to the exchange fund of the Government bank.

While the exchange of all the nations of the world was represented in this particular pile of gold, no other nation save Russia itself came anywhere near the store contributed by the United States to the Russian coffers.

Japan came next, with only \$1,877,519 rubles worth of gold, while the British gold in this pile of Russian money, there were pounds sterling to the small amount of less than 1,000,000 rubles.

Afterwards, to make the impression strong on our Consul General, was taken into the bank's vaults, and permitted to look upon the balance of the bank's funds held on that particular day, and he saw some more United States gold half eagles, amounting in value to 25,462,923 rubles, so that the Russian bank had in its possession of our gold coin \$30,765,115.

Then he asked how that amount of United States gold came into the possession of the Russian bank, and the Governor in Chief, Mr. Karel, said that the Russian Minister of Finance had purchased it at different times in Berlin, Paris and London.

BC ING RATE ADVANCED.

The A rgumented Convention Adopts the Scale.

The organized iron and steel workers of the country have decided to make an aggressive move. Next Tuesday or Wednesday their representatives will meet with the managers of the Mahoning valley and demand that the base of the boiler's scale be changed from \$4 a ton \$4.50 on a 1-1/2 cent rate.

The conference will meet with the managers of the Mahoning valley and demand that the base of the boiler's scale be changed from \$4 a ton \$4.50 on a 1-1/2 cent rate. It is expected that the conference will result in a scale of \$4.50 a ton.

The conference will meet with the managers of the Mahoning valley and demand that the base of the boiler's scale be changed from \$4 a ton \$4.50 on a 1-1/2 cent rate. It is expected that the conference will result in a scale of \$4.50 a ton.

The conference will meet with the managers of the Mahoning valley and demand that the base of the boiler's scale be changed from \$4 a ton \$4.50 on a 1-1/2 cent rate. It is expected that the conference will result in a scale of \$4.50 a ton.

The conference will meet with the managers of the Mahoning valley and demand that the base of the boiler's scale be changed from \$4 a ton \$4.50 on a 1-1/2 cent rate. It is expected that the conference will result in a scale of \$4.50 a ton.

The conference will meet with the managers of the Mahoning valley and demand that the base of the boiler's scale be changed from \$4 a ton \$4.50 on a 1-1/2 cent rate. It is expected that the conference will result in a scale of \$4.50 a ton.

The conference will meet with the managers of the Mahoning valley and demand that the base of the boiler's scale be changed from \$4 a ton \$4.50 on a 1-1/2 cent rate. It is expected that the conference will result in a scale of \$4.50 a ton.

The conference will meet with the managers of the Mahoning valley and demand that the base of the boiler's scale be changed from \$4 a ton \$4.50 on a 1-1/2 cent rate. It is expected that the conference will result in a scale of \$4.50 a ton.

The conference will meet with the managers of the Mahoning valley and demand that the base of the boiler's scale be changed from \$4 a ton \$4.50 on a 1-1/2 cent rate. It is expected that the conference will result in a scale of \$4.50 a ton.

The conference will meet with the managers of the Mahoning valley and demand that the base of the boiler's scale be changed from \$4 a ton \$4.50 on a 1-1/2 cent rate. It is expected that the conference will result in a scale of \$4.50 a ton.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

131st day. The senate to-day by vote of 6 yeas and 17 nays, defeated a motion by Mr. Allen (Neb.) to proceed with the consideration of the resolution to investigate alleged irregularities in Alabama, occurring during the administration of Governor McTear, by the committee on the Judiciary.

132d day. The Senate passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying off \$7,360,000. Debate on the question of appropriations for sectarian purposes was cut out of the paragraph making appropriations for the district. On a motion by Senator Stanford the committee in 17 specific appropriations for the most charitable institutions, some of them of a sectarian character. A further provision was adopted for an investigation into the management of the district with a view to ascertaining what, if any part of the appropriations are used for church purposes.

The House to-day entered upon the debate of the immigration bill reported from the immigration committee of the House. The bill provides for the admission of immigrants from all countries, except those of the United States, and for the exclusion of those who are afflicted with any contagious disease, or who are unable to read and write the English language.

The Corliss amendment, aimed at the exclusion of aliens who come across the water for the purpose of securing employment in the United States, was passed by a vote of 199 yeas and 131 nays. It declares all labor contracts void, and makes parties thereto who violate the United States law by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for a term of one year.

133d day. Senator Quay called up in the Senate and passed the bill authorizing the bridge that the Butler and Pittsburgh Company desires to construct across the Allegheny river at some point in the county, northwest of the eastern terminus of the Pennsylvania line of Pittsburgh.

By a vote of 190 yeas and 47 nays, the President's veto of the bill providing for a \$50 a month to the Hoover, late of the Twenty-third Congress, was sustained.

The Phillips labor commission bill was to have come to a vote in the Senate yesterday but the bill was not reported from the committee on the Judiciary. The bill would give the commission the power to issue subpoenas and to examine witnesses.

The time of the bill to remain wholly to the consideration of the committee on the Judiciary. The final report of the committee on the bill was not reported.

The bill prohibiting the issue of bearing bonds against another individual in the Senate to-day. Hill introduced a speech against it.

134th day. The Senate to-day by vote of 6 yeas and 17 nays, defeated a motion by Mr. Allen (Neb.) to proceed with the consideration of the resolution to investigate alleged irregularities in Alabama, occurring during the administration of Governor McTear, by the committee on the Judiciary.

135th day. The Senate to-day by vote of 6 yeas and 17 nays, defeated a motion by Mr. Allen (Neb.) to proceed with the consideration of the resolution to investigate alleged irregularities in Alabama, occurring during the administration of Governor McTear, by the committee on the Judiciary.

136th day. The Senate to-day by vote of 6 yeas and 17 nays, defeated a motion by Mr. Allen (Neb.) to proceed with the consideration of the resolution to investigate alleged irregularities in Alabama, occurring during the administration of Governor McTear, by the committee on the Judiciary.

137th day. The Senate to-day by vote of 6 yeas and 17 nays, defeated a motion by Mr. Allen (Neb.) to proceed with the consideration of the resolution to investigate alleged irregularities in Alabama, occurring during the administration of Governor McTear, by the committee on the Judiciary.

138th day. The Senate to-day by vote of 6 yeas and 17 nays, defeated a motion by Mr. Allen (Neb.) to proceed with the consideration of the resolution to investigate alleged irregularities in Alabama, occurring during the administration of Governor McTear, by the committee on the Judiciary.

139th day. The Senate to-day by vote of 6 yeas and 17 nays, defeated a motion by Mr. Allen (Neb.) to proceed with the consideration of the resolution to investigate alleged irregularities in Alabama, occurring during the administration of Governor McTear, by the committee on the Judiciary.

140th day. The Senate to-day by vote of 6 yeas and 17 nays, defeated a motion by Mr. Allen (Neb.) to proceed with the consideration of the resolution to investigate alleged irregularities in Alabama, occurring during the administration of Governor McTear, by the committee on the Judiciary.

141st day. The Senate to-day by vote of 6 yeas and 17 nays, defeated a motion by Mr. Allen (Neb.) to proceed with the consideration of the resolution to investigate alleged irregularities in Alabama, occurring during the administration of Governor McTear, by the committee on the Judiciary.

142nd day. The Senate to-day by vote of 6 yeas and 17 nays, defeated a motion by Mr. Allen (Neb.) to proceed with the consideration of the resolution to investigate alleged irregularities in Alabama, occurring during the administration of Governor McTear, by the committee on the Judiciary.