

TWENTY-EIGHT SAENGERFEST.

A RECORD BREAKER.

The Saengerfest a Remarkable Financial and Artistic Success.

Seven thousand people witnessed the opening of the twenty-eighth Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund at the exposition building, Pittsburgh, Monday evening. As a musical event it eclipsed all previous fests, and as a social success it has had no equal.

President Cleveland formally opened the Saengerfest at 8 o'clock by pressing an electric button in the executive mansion. This closed an electric circuit, the immediate effect of which was to illuminate in the music hall an immense American flag formed by hundreds of brilliantly colored incandescent lights. Before touching the button, Mr. Cleveland sent a telegram to the chairman of the committee of arrangements of the Saengerfest.

"I send hearty congratulations to the National Saengerfest and perform my part in its inauguration with a sincere wish for the complete success of this festival of song. The musical and social success of the festival is a credit to the executive committee, and to the operator at the other end made the signal 'O. K.' the president touched the button. Promptly after the following telegram addressed to the president was dispatched:

"Pittsburgh, Pa., June 8. 'Permit me, in the name and by the authority of the executive committee of the twenty-eighth national Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, to thank you most heartily for your generous words and kindly wishes in opening our grand festival. Yours respectfully, 'JOHN DIMLING, 'President Fest Committee.'"

The program of the opening concert was a unique combination of popular and classic music. Numbers from the great works of Wagner and Verdi-Strauss were interspersed with 'Swanee River' and the 'Star Spangled Banner.' From a financial standpoint the twenty-eighth Saengerfest was the greatest success of any fest ever held in this country. This was admitted to be true by men who have attended every fest held during this generation. Strange to say it was principally the attendance of the English-speaking people and their appreciation which made it so. At the concert, leaving out the Germans, who had it in charge, a small percentage of the people who patronized them were Germans.

The last concert was given on Wednesday night with round after round of enthusiastic applause, singers, musicians and audience joining in the heartiest of expressions of delight with each other's part in the great success of the musical festival.

The hall was packed to its utmost capacity and many were turned away for want of even standing room. From the opening number of the evening's program, the Interlude, 'Midnight Serenade,' by Heinrich Zöllner, and rendered by the festival orchestra, to the closing number, 'Old Dutch Songs,' with solos, chorus and orchestra, it was a jubilee for singers and audience, the one giving and the other receiving some of the German composers of the world's best music.

The male choruses were present in their great strength the last night on the stage, and the splendid work of Tuesday evening, when the 'Pilgrims' Chorus' received the chief place of honor on the program, was repeated. The first chorus number was 'The Source of Song,' by G. Bismarck, with solo and orchestra; Carl Nasser being the soloist, Carl Ahl directing. Frau Katarine Lohse-Klafsky was the prima donna of the night. Her first song was taken from 'Tannhauser,' 'Honored Hall.' Her great success in this song but provided the supreme effect of the singer in her second number from 'Die Götterdämmerung.' It was 'Brünnchen,' the first walk-out of the night.

The aria from 'Wilhelm Tell' was sung by A. L. Guille. He was applauded for the well-known duet from 'Die Meistersinger,' but his piano was most noticeably heard at the last moment by Pittsburgh's popular tenor, Mr. Harry B. Brockert. The other singers of the quintet were Miss Lillian Blauvelt, Miss Gertrude May Stein, Carl Nasser and Emil Fischer. This number also included Hans Sachs, sung by Emil Fischer, the only Hans Sachs. The beautiful duet from act 2 of Lohengrin was finely rendered by Miss Blauvelt and Miss Stein.

The last two seats sold in the gallery early in the day, and they were far back, sold for \$5 each, and the last seats in the ground floor sold for \$8 each. The price of the choice seats were at a premium and were valued at \$10 each. Financially the fest was a record breaker. A grand parade on Thursday and a picnic at Allegheny Park closed the festivities.

EXPLOSIONS AT HAVANA.
An Attack on the Water Supply Made By Insurgent Sympathizers.

Havana was startled and alarmed Saturday night at nine o'clock by the noise of two successive explosions, which shook the ground for a long distance and was heard for several miles. Considerable damage was done, and it was feared that this was a prelude to an attack or to a series of similar explosions. Excited throngs rushed to the streets, while an armed party proceeded in the direction from which the detonations had been heard. It was soon found that that stone bridges at Cristina and 'Coto' were damaged, and that Fernando Septimo were the points that had suffered from the dynamite. The bridges were partially destroyed, and the pipes on the aqueduct, upon which the city is dependent for its water supply, were much damaged.

THEIR NERVE FAILED.
Bandits Hold Up a Train, But Get Eri- ghtened and Run.

Forty miles east of Charleston at Cotton Hill, on the Chesapeake & Ohio road, masked men attempted to hold up the Washington and Cincinnati express train. They boarded the train at Thurmond and crawled over the tender of the engine into the cab with revolvers drawn. The engineer stopped the train and he was commanded to stop loose the express car. This was done, but by this time all the passengers were awakened and the lights were extinguished. After ten minutes' work the bandits became frightened and escaped to the mountains.

DERVISHES ROUTED AND KILLED.
Major Burn Murdoch's cavalry occupied Suarda on Monday morning. Dervishes, a unit of 400 men and a great quantity of supplies. Many of the enemy were killed, and 40 Dervishes were made prisoners. Sir Herbert Kitchener has sent a detachment of infantry to hold Suarda, as it is a very valuable position. The pursuit of the Dervishes has been stopped, as the entire force north of Suarda, with the exception of about 200 fugitives, has been killed or captured. The whole of the Nile north of Suarda is now in the hands of the Egyptians.

SUFFRAGISTS ON HAND.
Mrs. Whitney, Chairman of the Equal Suffrage Club, of St. Louis, Mrs. Clara C. Folz, and a delegation of women suffragists called on T. E. Byrne, Sergeant-at-Arms of the St. Louis convention, and requested an hour in the convention to make an argument in behalf of a woman's suffrage plank in the platform. They also asked for fifty seats in the convention, and the women suffragists called on T. E. Byrne, Sergeant-at-Arms of the St. Louis convention, and requested an hour in the convention to make an argument in behalf of a woman's suffrage plank in the platform. They also asked for fifty seats in the convention, and the women suffragists called on T. E. Byrne, Sergeant-at-Arms of the St. Louis convention, and requested an hour in the convention to make an argument in behalf of a woman's suffrage plank in the platform.

THE BERMUDA SAILS A

A Party of Cubans From

Embark on the Vessel

The steamship Bermuda left Philadelphia Friday night with another cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents. The presence in New York during the last fortnight of Col. Francisco Lopez Vidal has been the subject of considerable comment among the Cubans. Vidal was in command of last part of filibusters that the Bermuda carried to Cuba. He and J. M. Sander, a Cuban, and a French physician named Thiner, have been in New York for several days.

Vidal received a secret order from the Junta, and he and his companions left the house at once. Each man carried a machete in a canvas sheath. They went to Jersey City, where they were joined by a dozen more Cubans. The little band left Philadelphia, where the Bermuda has been lying ever since her return from Cuba. They went on board and the steamer quickly dropped down the Delaware before midnight. Friday.

The expedition consists of 50 men, among whom are several physicians, who carry with them a full supply of medicines and surgical instruments. Stowed away in the hold of the Bermuda are 1,000 Mataré rifles, four Hotchkiss guns and a large number of machetes.

FINED AND LET GO.
Four Pretoria Leaders Assessed \$125,000 Each by the Pretoria Council.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

The reform leaders were released on the 11th. At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar, and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of £25,000 (\$125,000) each or in default 15 years' banishment.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS

OUTLOOK UNCHANGED.

Fictitious Prices and Artificial Attacks Scared None.

"Speculative reaction has not in the least changed the business outlook. The fictitious prices made for wheat and cotton meant no good except for individuals, and the change of prices more nearly in accord with actual relations of demand and supply, only confirms to conditions which have been well known for months. The attack on stocks on Wednesday was so plainly artificial that its influence passed with the day and neither foreign relations nor in domestic business was there anything to justify alarm. The government report as to wheat indicated a much smaller yield than anybody really expects, but that became so much the rule that the report had no real influence, and the real principal effect was the serious depression caused by large sales and anticipations of the report, which seemed to be thoroughly known in advance to some speculators. While Atlantic exports for the week were 1,588,155 bushels, flour included, against only 809,539 last year, the comparison is obviously exceptional and significant, while the weekly wheat output of 2,427,445 bushels against 1,862,230 last year, show persistency of conditions which have governed the movement during the whole year. The government estimate as to cotton was unexpectedly favorable, and has caused a decline of more than half a cent in a single week. It is only just to say that some reaction from artificial prices would have come earlier if information more reliable than that of the government had not been persistently disseminated.

It is not the time to look for marked improvement in industries, and the best thing that can be said of them is that none have as yet been seriously disturbed by threatened labor difficulties. It seems not improbable that all such difficulties may be averted, except perhaps the controversy about wages of iron puddlers and tin plate workers. While consumption is fair, it is much below the actual output of pig iron, and the markets are extremely dull because a great many orders for finished products are being kept back by uncertainty regarding the maintenance of prices by the iron pools and combinations. The billet pool has been able to make its first large sale, but with the guarantee of the price for months to come, while the middlemen are still selling billets at Pittsburgh 5 cents to 10 per cent lower than the pool's price, the market is extremely weak. In finished products there is a clear, steady, although the rail associations, by taking in the Pittsburgh Wire Company and Backs & Co., of Pittsburgh, have been able to hold prices for a time. But steel bars have been sold at 12 cents against 12 cents asked in the same market for iron bars. Other changes in quotations are not material but in all the markets the tendency is toward lower prices.

The textile manufacturers are making no improvement. The accumulation of stock continues. Print cloth has declined to the lowest point ever reached, and a general stoppage to relieve the market is expected. Sales of wool in two weeks of June have been only 5,283,500 pounds, against 12,561,250 last year, and no gain is expected in the market for some time to come. Failures for the week have been 246 in the United States against 241 last year, and 27 in Canada against 24 last year.

GOVERNMENT CANNOT RECOVER.
Bellaire Bank Wins a Suit for Pension Money Wrongly Paid.

The suit of the United States against the First National bank, of Bellaire, O., to recover the amount of the pension fraudulently drawn from the treasury of Bellaire, some \$22,000, was decided in favor of the bank at Columbus, O., and decided in favor of the bank. The pension amounted to over \$22,000, and was payable to a certain pensioner, the mother of the woman who drew it. The mother had died before the treasury warrant came, and as the daughter's name was Caroline Switzer she was properly identified at the bank and the money paid to her. The heirs of the dead woman, a quarrel, and exposed the trick, resulting in the arrest of the woman who drew the pension, and Capt. W. H. Little, of Bellaire. They were convicted in the courts of fraud and were sent to the penitentiary. Capt. Little became involved by assisting in securing the pension. The case has been in the courts for eight years.

A TORNADO IN ALABAMA.
It Struck a Town Killing Two Persons and Injuring Many.

Tuesday a tornado of unusual severity struck the town of Wyeth City, about 90 miles from Gadsden, in Northern Alabama. The tornado made its appearance in the usual funnel-shaped cloud in the southeast and carried all before it.

Thirteen houses have been literally blown from the face of the earth, but only two deaths, Ed Long and negro woman, have been reported. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The basket factory, where the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town worked, was destroyed. A hundred or more persons were injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Guntersville, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

SILVER MEN DIVIDED.

Populists Talking of Putting Up a Separate Ticket.

The rapidly revolving political situation is said by silver leaders not to have such a healthy look for the white metal. A month ago the impression was that all the silver men would come together in support of the nominee of the Chicago convention.

The recent case in the Populist vote in Oregon, which almost resulted in the election of two Populist congressmen, has given the Populists great hopes, and they no longer talk of following the Democrats, and intimate that they will nominate a ticket of their own when they meet at St. Louis in July. Since the boom for Teller's nomination has apparently failed in Democratic ranks, the Populists have taken it up. In the last few days they have canvassed over the matter and decided to conjoin with the name of Teller for all it is worth.

Senator Stewart, Senator Butler, of North Carolina, and various Populist leaders have decided on this course. It really begins to look as if the silver men will divide. It is said that the only Democrat whose name is now mentioned who would receive favorable Populist consideration is Blaine. He has been so long a fighter in the cause of silver that they could not well afford to oppose him.

FOR SOUND MONEY.
Democrats of Connecticut Adopted a Strong Platform.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention at Chicago and Presidential electors met in Hartford, June 10.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted, on the subject of the currency platform, says: "As a necessary consequence, the honest payment of public debts and the preservation of the public faith and credit require that the gold standard of money shall be maintained. While we favor the most liberal use of silver consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver, deeming it a device for the debasement of our currency, and to the compulsory purchase of silver by the government. Under existing circumstances, to pay public debts in silver coin is repugnant; to pay private debts in coin is to rob the wage earner, and to provide for the free coinage of silver means the destruction of legitimate business and great suffering among the laboring classes."

We believe the safety of our national finance requires a system of sound banking, by which a bank note currency ample to supply the needs of the whole country shall be created, safety secured, and always convertible into gold.

The platform also indorses the administration of President Cleveland, and especially approves "his firm support of the public credit, and his exemplification of the Monroe doctrine."

In deference to the wishes of Hon. W. E. Russell, of Massachusetts, expressed in a letter to Lynde Harrison, the delegates were not instructed on the subject of Presidential candidates.

Hamilton county, Ohio, elected six-six silver and two gold delegates to the Democratic state convention.

PARDONED BY CLEVELAND.
Sentences of Western United States Offenders Commuted.

The President has granted a pardon to David C. Burke, convicted in California, of impeding gold coins of the United States and conspiring to commit an offense against the United States, sentenced in June, 1895, to 18 months in jail.

For the purpose of restoring citizenship, a pardon has been granted Thomas Karler, convicted in Illinois, of making counterfeit coin and who has served two years in prison.

The sentence of 10 years in the Utah penitentiary imposed on Oscar F. Hall, of Utah, convicted of making false entries in the books of the national bank of which he was cashier, has been commuted to five years imprisonment from November, 1895, with allowance for good behavior. The sentence of 10 years in the Kansas penitentiary, imposed on John Grindstone, convicted in Kansas, of manslaughter and sentenced in September, 1893, has been commuted to seven years' actual imprisonment.

EYES ON CONSUL LEE.
Spaniards Watching All of His Movements in Havana Very Closely.

The greatest concern and curiosity is shown in Spain, especially in political and military circles in Madrid, for intelligence of the movements of Consul General Lee in Havana.

All the papers comment on his cordial relations with General Weyler, his visit to the Cuban and American prisoners at the capital and his political activities in Havana. The press is full of reports of his friendly treatment for them, his activity in collecting information on state affairs in Cuba, his wary and cautious replies to Spanish reporters, and his prudent remarks on the relations between Spain and the United States.

The impression is gaining ground in official and political circles that Consul General Lee and Minister Taylor will probably very soon be instructed by the United States Government with a view to paving the way for some honorable pacification of Cuba through American mediation.

MURDER AT PARKERSBURG.
Albert Dawson Stabbed While trying to Stop a Quarrel.

Albert Dawson, a citizen of the South side, Parkersburg, was murdered. Henry Hill, who is well known in police circles, was arrested, and search is being made for an accomplice named Davis, of Marietta, O. There was a crowd of men in the works at the time, and a quarrel ensued, in which Davis and Hill were prominent. Dawson falling to quiet the men, tried to put Davis and Hill out, when one drew a knife and cut Dawson about the stomach, disemboweling him. Davis and Hill then fled, but the latter was arrested by Capt. Mohan, who lodged him in jail. Davis is being pursued. Lieut. Gale put his bloodhounds on his track, and it is believed he will be caught. Dawson is reported dead.

Capital Chat.
E. W. Cutlip has been appointed postmaster at Cutlip, Va.

The rank of Dr. Hengelmueller de Hengelwar, the Austrian representative, has been advanced from minister to ambassador.

Alfred C. Finch, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a fourth assistant examiner in the patent office, for a probationary period of six months.

Postmaster General Wilson has denied the privileges of the mails to R. A. Slack & Co., of Kansas City and Chicago. The firm sold devices for card playing.

President Cleveland has signed the bill authorizing the Pittsburg and Butler Railroad company to construct a bridge over the Allegheny river, in Allegheny county.

Bomb Thrower an Anarchist.
The police have ascertained that the name of the man who threw the bomb into the procession on Sunday last at Barcelona, causing the death of about a dozen people, is Chang-er. He is an agent for an anarchist club. A number of similar bombs have been discovered in the outskirts of this city and it is believed that some of the persons arrested on the charge of complicity in the outrages are connected with the Cuban filibusters.

REPORTS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

MARKET FOR U. S. WHEAT.

Consul Shows How the Spanish Trade Could be Increased.

Andrew F. Fay, U. S. Consul at Denia, Spain, reports to the state department at Washington, that the outlook for the Spanish wheat crop is excellent, but large importations will be necessary. "In looking over the maps," he says, "I fall to see where any agricultural country that has grain to export could have the advantage over the United States in the matter of distance and shipping facilities. It seems fair to presume that with a direct line of vessels, wheat and flour could be transported from our eastern ports to the Mediterranean more cheaply than from either Russia or India."

"Would it not be of advantage to establish a line of vessels to the Mediterranean and would not such a line open a profitable market for a part of our immense surplus of wheat and other products that might be advantageously marketed in this country?"

Brigands Capturing Women.
Two ladies, one of them French have been captured by brigands near Plova on Ismid gulf in Asia Minor. The gendarmes who were escorting them were killed. Other gendarmes have gone in pursuit of the brigands.

A brigand outrage has occurred near Yalova, eight miles from Seraglio Point. The wife of a Frenchman named Branzon, the losses of the mineral baths there and an Armenian lady were captured by brigands, who demanded 25,000 pounds ransom.

SEAL INVESTIGATION.
The President Appoints a Scientific Commission to Go North.

The President has appointed David Starr Jordan, President of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California; Lieutenant Commander Jefferson F. Moser, commanding the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross; Dr. Leonard Stejneger, Curator of Reptiles in the United States National Museum; Frederick A. Lucas, Curator of Comparative Anatomy in the United States National Museum; and C. H. Townsend, of the United States Fish Commission, as a commission under the joint resolution of Congress, approved June 8, 1896, to conduct a scientific investigation of the present condition of the fur seal herds on the islands of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering sea.

All of these gentlemen are said to be men of the highest attainments in their respective lines of scientific research, and in every way are eminently fitted to conduct the investigation.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.
Eminent Instructors Will Assist at Conneaut Lake.

The Summer School of Pedagogy, at Conneaut Lake, Pa., which achieved a marked success in its first season, a year ago, this summer opens July 13 and closes August 1. Dr. Z. K. Snyder, president of the Colorado State normal school at Greeley, Col., has charge of the department of psychology and pedagogy. Dr. Louis Binns, of St. Paul, Minn., will have charge of natural study and physiology. Primary methods will be taught by Miss Elizabeth Funderberg, of Pittsburg, Prof. R. D. Crawford, city superintendent of Titusville, Pa., schools, will conduct the department of school management. The department of music is under the direction of Miss Mary B. Caldwell, supervisor of music in the schools of Duluth, Minn. Prof. H. V. Hotchkiss, superintendent of Meadville schools, will give instructions in methods of teaching.

Prof. Byron W. King, of Pittsburg, will conduct his well-known summer school of oratory at Conneaut Lake in connection with the school of pedagogy.

One Killed and Six Injured.
One hundred and eighty cans of dynamite exploded about a mile below Lilly, Pa., killing Mike Scawnoski and fatally injuring Antonio Stank, Gregorovics Seisnie, Gabriel Anzick, Frank Smith, colored; Peter Jackson, colored; Samuel Walters. The men were at work for Contractor McManus, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and were getting ready to make a blast when a premature explosion followed, blowing up 180 cans of dynamite and burying the seven men under a mass of sand and rock.

Bond Inquiry Begun.
The special Senate committee, of which Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, is chairman, appointed to investigate the recent sales of government bonds began its inquiry on the 12th. The session was devoted to