

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT SUGAR DATA.

Agricultural Department Issues a Report on the Sugar Beet

There is much information for those identified with sugar interests in a report just issued by the agricultural department on the sugar beet. In reviewing the cost of manufacture, it says that in 113 factories reporting in Germany, the mean net profit for each factory was \$32,210 for the past year.

The Western Beet Sugar Company of Waterville, Cal., states that in the season 1888-89 the cost of manufacturing sugar from the beets amounted to \$8.80 per ton of sugar.

From reliable data it is stated that in Europe the cost of raising a factory with the most modern machinery of a capacity of at least 300 tons of beets per day is about \$200,000. In this country, owing to increased cost of transportation and the higher price of labor, the cost probably would be \$250,000.

WORK ON THE TARIFF.

The Bill Will Be Ready in About Two Weeks.

The Republican sub-committee of the Senate Finance committee expect to have the tariff bill ready to report in about two weeks. Many of the schedules have received final attention, among them being chemicals and cottons.

SIMPSON IS OBSTREPEROUS.

Insists That He Will Block Business Until Road Given

Representative Jerry Simpson declares he will carry into effect his threat to block any business which the House may attempt to do by unanimous consent before the Speaker has appointed committees.

There is no legislation for the House in project until the tariff appropriation bills are returned to it by the Senate, except the small matters of routine business which are likely to arise, and which have been considered recently by unanimous consent.

Seed Distribution.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has initiated a new system of seed distribution in his department. His aim is to diversify, so far as possible, the farm products of the country, and to this end he is making a specialty of selecting new and valuable seeds from all parts of the world and putting them in the hands of farmers likely to use them to advantage.

President Takes a Trip

President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Saxton, the President's secretary, Mr. Porter and Mrs. Porter, with Dr. Bates, the President's physician, and Mrs. Bates, composed a vacation party that started Wednesday afternoon on the United States steamship Esplanade.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

Bozwell, Crider and Gen. Wheaton Pass the Senate

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, to be assistant secretary of the navy; Thomas W. Crider, of West Virginia, to be third assistant secretary of state; Penton H. M. Gregory, of Michigan, to be secretary of the United States Academy, City of Mexico; Capt. A. S. Green, of Ohio, to be chief of the bureau of navigation, department of the navy; John J. Egan, of New York, to be chief of the bureau of navigation, department of the navy; and Francis W. Wood, to be major general, William G. Cassard, Maryland, to be captain in the navy; Rev. J. S. Walker, Ohio, to be post captain; Capt. Robert Craig, signal corps, to be major.

HARRISON'S BIG MAJORITY.

Chicago's New Mayor Had 2,222 More Votes Than All Other Candidates

The majority vote in Chicago complete is as follows: Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, 144,428; J. M. Harlan, Independent, 67,672; S. C. Sears, Republican, 57,565; W. H. Wood, Business Administration candidate, 15,110; John G. Bennett, Socialist-Labor, 1,226; H. L. Parsons, Prohibitionist, 502; J. J. Farrow, Jr., Independent, 696; E. Howard Cooper, Independent, 82; Frank J. Kelly, 20,534; Harrison's plurality, 77,556; Harrison's majority over all, 122,122.

Complete returns from all the wards show the election of 22 Democratic aldermen, 11 Republican and five Independent. As a result the Democrats will have a majority of eight over all in the next council.

Wages Cut.

Notice of a sweeping reduction in wages was made at the Iron Mills of J. A. Wood at Lockport, Pa., the Allegheny company and J. Wood & Sons company at Conshohocken, Pa. Fifty cents a ton is to be taken off, and the price of iron is to be reduced to \$12.50 a ton. A thousand tons are to be shipped. In Pittsburg the large Lehigh Iron Mills suspended operations Thursday evening and the men were sent off.

RELIEVING DISTRESS.

The President Recommends Federal Aid For Sufferers.

The President sent the following message to the Senate and the House of Representatives: To the Congress of the United States:

Information which has recently come to me from the governors of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and from prominent citizens of these States and Tennessee, warrants the conclusion that wide-spread distress, involving the destruction of a large amount of property and loss of human life, has resulted from the floods which have submerged that section of the country.

These are stated, on reliable authority, to be the most destructive floods that have ever devastated the Mississippi valley, the water being much higher than the highest stage it has reached before.

Details of the extent of the ravages of the flood are given and the President says further: Under the circumstances the citizens of these States look for the co-operation and support of the national government in relieving the pressing cases of destitution for food, clothing and shelter, which are beyond the reach of local efforts.

The Citizens' Relief Committee of Memphis, which has taken prompt action, has already cared for from \$50,000 to \$70,000 of the distressed, and they are still arriving in that city in large numbers daily.

SEVENTEEN MISSING.

Only 35 of 52 Persons in the Burned Hotel at Knoxville Accounted For.

The entire block between Union and Reservoir streets, on Giff street, Knoxville, Tenn., with the exception of the McGhee building—the largest and handsomest block in the city—was destroyed by fire at a loss estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

Of the 52 guests who were sleeping in the Hotel Knox when the fire broke out only 35 have been accounted for. The hotel register was destroyed, and it will perhaps never be known how many lives were lost.

Those known to have perished in the flames are A. E. Weeks of Locke, N. Y.; drummer; G. W. Roberts, of Pulaski, Tenn.; lightning rod agent; E. A. Williams, Springfield, Mass., retired merchant.

Telegrams have been pouring in from different cities inquiring about people supposed to have been killed. The work of searching for the remains in the ruins was begun and the developments already indicate that the list of dead will be much larger than it was at first thought.

Charred remains were found in different localities of the ruins. Where one of these bodies is supposed to have been cremated were found a number of jewels, knives, shavers, razors, etc., which, with the belief that Weeks, the cutlery drummer for the Rochester house, had attempted to carry out his sample case.

Of the injured perhaps only one will die—J. C. H. Bogie, of Tennessee, a civil engineer. He sustained fractures.

ALL STICK TOGETHER.

Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists Combine.

The Democrats, silver Republicans and Populists in the senate reached an agreement on a permanent coalition. The deal was completed in a big conference held in Senator Gorman's committee room.

The idea of the combination is to stand together in senate reorganization. It was decided to hold out for the assignment of all places hitherto held by committees by Democrats while the Republicans will be permitted to take the places before held by Republicans.

This scheme, if carried through, would give the combination about 70 vacancies and the Republicans 30. It was decided to make no concessions. All parties connected deny that it is the intention of the new combine to work as a body against the passage of the Dingley bill. The Republican senators laugh at the combine.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS TWO HUNDRED

The Island of Formosa Shaken With Terrible Consequences.

According to mail advices received by the steamer Empress of Japan, a severe earthquake occurred at Oren, Formosa, recently. About 300 houses were toppled over and about 200 persons were killed or badly injured. The mortality from earthquake is said to be increasing alarmingly of late in Formosa. An order will be issued to the effect that only earthquake proof houses may be erected within certain limits.

General Fullerton's Body.

The body of General Joseph B. Fullerton of St. Louis, who was killed in a railroad accident on the Baltimore & Ohio road, near Oakland, Md., was found in the Younghusband river, eight miles below the bridge, where the accident occurred. The body was found by a farmer who was duck hunting. It was sent to Chicago, Ill., by rail. It was embalmed at Oakland. A small army of men have been searching for the body ever since the accident. Fullerton was in the steamer Ukraine which went over the bank into the river.

TERRE TELEGRAMS.

Lady Henry Somerset has ended Mrs. Frances Wilton asking that the W. C. T. U. in the states spend \$1,500 for white ribbon work in Cuba.

THE LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SLAUGHTERING NATIVES.

French Expeditions in Africa Mark Their Paths With Blood and Flames.

The correspondent of the Associated Press writing from Brazzaville, Africa, says that Merchaud's expedition, on its journey up the M'pangale river, toward the equator, burned every village on the Manyanga road, killing a few hundred natives and taking all their live-stock for food. On the pretext of relieving men who had been stopped at the crossing of the Qualla river, war was declared on the natives.

The first trial of a M'pangale man killed a French soldier about a year ago. Molyalla showed resistance, but his flint locks were not equal to the modern rifles. Molyalla was wounded, and his head was cut off and brought to Brazzaville. The natives say over 100 men were killed in the village, but Merchaud's soldiers assert that the number was not more than 25 or 30. After the battle the village was burned.

Continuing their march, the villages along the Manyanga road were surrounded at night, and, as daylight approached, the natives were awakened by the blast of a trumpet, and, as they came out of their huts were shot down on all sides. Village after village was destroyed in this manner, and after their resources have been exhausted, men aggregating at least 150,000, and possibly 200,000 will be required for immediate use.

PUSHING THE WAR.

Greek Insurgents Have Captured the Town of Krania.

The Turkish garrison of Kastino, numbering about 800 men, which was besieged by the Greek insurgents, has cut its way through the Greeks, with a loss of 30 men killed. The fighting was stubborn. It was only at the fourth attempt that the Turks were able to issue from their barracks.

MASSACRE OF PRISONERS.

The American whaling bars, Charles W. Morgan, brings a story from Kokohama of a massacre at the southern island of Guam. A Spanish vessel brought from the Philippines to that point 400 prisoners. Food was scarce and the guard small, and the insurgent prisoners tried to escape.

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BRINGING TURKEY TO BOOK.

The President Will Send Ex-Secretary Foster to Settle American Claims.

The adoption of a vigorous policy to settle the claims from the Turkish government as to the American missionaries during the uprising against the Armenians in the fall of 1895, is being considered by the new administration and probably will be put into operation soon. President McKinley's program contemplates the sending to Constantinople of John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, as a special envoy, with the rank of ambassador, to secure from the sultan the payment of the claims and a speedy trial of those American citizens against whom charges have been made by Turkish officials.

AN ALABAMA CYCLONE.

Farmers Suffer Heavily From Wind and Rain.

A cyclone passed over a portion of Dale county, Ala., leaving wreck and disaster in its path. Many houses were demolished. A Mrs. Powers was caught by the falling timbers of her home and died before she could be rescued. This is the only fatality reported. For many miles the farmers are suffering everything they had was swept away by the wind or ruined by the torrents of rain. The citizens of Ozark have sent several wagon loads of supplies to those in need.

BROKE BRYAN'S PLATFORM.

W. J. Bryan was injured at St. Augustine, Fla., by the caving-in of the piazza from which he was speaking. Nearly 400 men and women were present, nearly 30 feet to the ground and many of them injured, but none fatally. Mr. Bryan was picked up unconscious and removed to a physician's office, where an examination revealed that he had not received any injuries of a serious character. He had just finished a speech from the piazza of a hotel when the crowd flocked around him and so great was the strain that one section of the piazza, 40 feet square, fell through.

RELIEF FOR INDIA.

In execution of the act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of India, Secretary Long has taken steps immediately to dispatch a mail steamer from the merchant marine. No naval vessel is available for this purpose, so the choice will be made from American merchant ships, a number of which have been offered.

CRIMES OF TOLL GATE RAIDERS.

In Meyers county, at Cornsfield, Ky., gatekeeper Atkins was wounded mortally while defending his property, and his family were warned that they would be killed if any more tolls were collected. Last Thursday in this county the last of 33 gate, five in number, were torn down. One gatekeeper was hanged until almost dead and his home burned.

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DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

A Cheerful View of the Situation—There Will Be No Scarcity of Wheat.

Out of 4,036 failures with liabilities of \$60,752,561 in the first quarter, 74 banking failures covered more than a fifth of the amount, \$12,744,659, and 3,345 failures with liabilities of \$46,947,892, or nearly three-fifths, are classified this week according to branches of business, leaving only 587 failures and less than a fifth of the liabilities, \$12,000,019, in branches of manufacture or trade not specified. Only two of the thirteen trading classes show liabilities for the quarter larger than last year, and only five manufacturing and three trading show larger average liabilities. For the month of March only three manufacturing and four trading classes show larger amounts than last year, and only two manufacturing and five trading show a larger average of liabilities. In almost every case, also, it is shown that the increase is due to one or two exceptionally large failures in that class. The returns compared with those of three previous years disclose much improvement already, and a bright prospect for months hereafter.

A sudden collapse in the wheat market, exceeding 3 cents in a day, appears to have no other cause than a belated perception that past acceptance estimates of yield and consumption, official and other, have been misleading. Floods and other unfavorable weather for seeding have no weight. Expectation of great scarcity and high prices burst like a bubble, and for a time the only support was the taking of profits by speculators for a fall. Receipts have not warranted hopes of a great advantage, and they were again a matter of decline. Western receipts are smaller than last year, and Atlantic exports not large, though over 60 per cent larger than a year ago. Corn receipts continue heavy and exports for the week were 3,323,397 bushels against 1,142,719 bushels last year.

The demand for cotton goods does not increase, although sales of fair magnitude continue, but prices are dull. Speculation in wool has been checked by the possibility that duties may take effect April 1, and some large shipments from abroad have been countermanded, while traders here are less disposed to sell. But trading between dealers makes up more than half the sales of 12,750,000 pounds for the week, and since sales in six weeks at three markets have been 76,464,000 pounds it is not improbable that many mills have, as is claimed, a full year's supply. The demand for men's goods has diminished, the first round of purchases having been completed by many buyers with results fairly encouraging, and the demand for dress goods, especially of the lower grades, has caused an advance of 3 per cent in some lines.

The iron industry is hampered by the contest between Mesaba ore interests, which prevent as yet any settlement of ore prices and leads many to expect further decline in finished products. The Illinois steel works, the Lake Erie works at Cleveland and the works of Oliver & Co. and Byers & Co. at Pittsburg are stopped by labor difficulties, and some furnaces have stopped because the production of pig had outrun the demand for finished products, and heavy stocks remained unused.

QUEEN OF THE NAVY.

Made Over 17 Knots an Hour, and Earned \$200,000 Premiums.

The battleship Iowa, the last of the premium-built battleships of the navy, earned for her builders, William Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, \$200,000 by making an average of 17 knots an hour over the regular government course off the Massachusetts coast, in the four hours' speed trial required by the government under the contract. The Iowa herself is superior to either the Massachusetts or the Indiana. The Iowa is 124 feet long, 35 feet 6 inches beam, 10 feet 6 inches draft, 11,300 tons; and a full coal capacity of 12,500 tons.

Throughout the trial the boat behaved admirably. The heavy turret, placed well above the water line, gave her a much greater roll than the Indiana or Massachusetts, but except for this she was much steadier than the other battleships.

The Iowa is officially known as "sea-going battleship No. 1." The contract for her construction was awarded February 11, 1893. The Iowa is larger than the Indiana in length, beam and deck measurements, but the disposition of the battery is the same except that she carries four 13-inch guns and six 12-inch guns, and her secondary battery is 12 rapid fire and machine guns. The dimensions are: Length on the loadwater line, 500 feet; extra breadth, 74 feet 2 1/2 inches; molded depth, 39 feet 4 inches; mean draught, 24 feet; displacement on normal draught, 11,300 tons; and a full coal capacity of 12,500 tons.

FIVE DROWNED AT SEA.

Barkentine Sunk off Savannah by a New York Steamship.

The Plant steamship La Grande Duchesse, which arrived at Savannah, Ga., Sunday from New York, collided Friday with the American barkentine Nellie Smith, bound from Cuba to New York, cutting the barkentine in two. The barkentine sank in five minutes. Five went down with the wreck as follows: Captain Dodge, of Peabody, Mass.; First Mate Asson, of Boston; Second Mate Nelson, of Brooklyn; Martin Simons; Hans, a seaman; Winfield S. Boddidge, steward; Frank Conway, helmsman; and Lars Harvason, cook, were saved and were taken to New York.

THE TAIL SCYMOOR OF THE WABASH DIES FROM AN AFFECTION OF THE HEART.

Daniel Woolsey Voorhees, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, died in his room in Washington, Saturday morning from rheumatism of the heart. He had been ill ever since last summer and consequently took no part in the last Presidential campaign. He was born in Liberty, township, Butler county, Ohio, September 26, 1827, but his parents removed when he was a child to the Wabash valley of Indiana. He was graduated from Indiana Asbury (now DePue) university in 1849, and two years later began the practice of law. From 1858, when he was appointed United States district attorney for Indiana, he had almost continuously held office. He served in the House of Representatives from 1861 until 1872, when he was defeated for reelection, and in 1877 was appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton. He was appointed to the Finance committee, and in almost his first speech in the Senate favored the free coinage of silver and the preservation of the greenback currency. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1879 and 1885, and retired March 4, 1897, when he was succeeded by Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican. Mr. Voorhees was always a strenuous Democrat and early in his political career gained the name of "The Tail Sycamore of the Wabash." He was an eloquent and effective orator, both on the political hustings and before a jury.

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DELUGE IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

MANY MILLIONS IMPERILED.

Something of the Value of Land Flooded by the Mississippi.

A statement relative to the agricultural interests of the submerged districts of the Mississippi valley south of Cairo, Ill., has been issued by the department of agriculture. The total area under water April 6, was 15,800 square miles, of which 7,900 square miles was in Mississippi, 4,500 in Arkansas, 1,750 in Missouri, 1,200 in Tennessee and 350 in Louisiana. This region contained in 1890, as can be determined in view of the indefinite boundary lines of the flood, a population of 379,685, of which 186,489, or about one-half, was in Mississippi, 100,225 in Arkansas, and the remainder about equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. Taking the entire region, the colored population outnumbered the whites in the proportion of 12 to 7.

The flooded districts contained, it is estimated, about 33,500 farms, of which about 18,500 are in Mississippi, nearly 10,000 in Arkansas, and a like number about equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. These farms contain a total area of about 3,500,000 acres, or about 1/3 of the area in Mississippi and rather over one-fourth in Arkansas, the proportions in Missouri and Tennessee being about the same, as in the case of the number of farms. The total value of these farms, with their improvement, farm implements, etc., is close upon \$68,000,000, and here also the proportion in the different states is about the same as above noted.

The live stock on hand January 1 of the present year was valued at over \$7,500,000, divided in very much the same proportions as other farm property. It is estimated that of the crops of last year over \$3,750,000 worth remained on hand in the submerged region of the last of the month, cotton representing about two-thirds of this amount and corn practically all the remainder. The largest interests at stake so far are those of the state of Mississippi, whose flooded districts represent an invested capital in agriculture alone close upon \$4,000,000. Over 18,000 farms containing 2,000,000 acres of land at an average value of about \$18 an acre are under water in the country lying between the Mississippi and the Yazoo rivers, including some of the most productive lands of the state. The live stock even at the present low prices is worth nearly \$3,500,000, and the farmers and planters are estimated to have about \$2,000,000 worth of crops of last year still on hand.

Arkansas stands next in the extent of its imperiled interests, nearly 10,000 farms containing 1,000,000 acres of land worth \$14,000,000 being submerged. These farms contain live stock to the value of over \$1,500,000, and crops unsold and unconsumed to the value of over \$100,000, the entire agricultural interests of the lands representing a value not far short of \$17,000,000.

The agricultural interests affected in Missouri represent a total of rather over \$9,000,000, the 3,500 submerged farms containing an area of about 470,000 acres, worth about \$7,250,000, the live stock representing nearly \$1,000,000 more, and the crops on hand another \$500,000. Tennessee is not far behind Missouri in the extent of its imperiled interests, the number and acreage of the submerged farms being nearly the same, and the entire value, including \$1,250,000 for live stock and \$400,000 for the crops on hand, being over \$8,500,000.

What effect the flood will have upon the crops of the present season depends upon the length of its continuance and the practicability of wheat planting after the subsidence of the flood.

The counties wholly or partially submerged are among the largest cotton producing counties in the United States. Yazoo country, which alone has produced over 50,000 bales in a season, is one-half under water, while Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Washington, (with a productive capacity of 100,000 bales), and other famous counties are partially submerged.

The weather bureau predicts a further extension of the flooded area, but to a limited degree, has been made to estimate the serious possibilities of such extension. The weather bureau published a map of the flooded country on April 10, and says: "The flood water now in western Mississippi is just beginning to return to the Mississippi river through the Yazoo at a point just north of Vicksburg. It is expected that this flood will pass into the Mississippi between the mouth of the Yazoo and the mouth of the Mississippi, and the gradual increasing strain expected during the next few days on the Louisiana side, opposite the place where the Yazoo floods returned to the Mississippi, renders it possible that the levees may break and the flood pour through into northeastern Louisiana, in which case it is possible that much, if not all, of the area in Louisiana formerly covered by floods, will be flooded again this year. Heroic work is now being done on the levees of northern Louisiana, and it is hoped they will be held intact."

DANIEL W. VOORHEES DEAD.

The Tail Sycamore of the Wabash Dies From an Affection of the Heart.

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MORE TROUBLE FOR SPAIN.

There is an Uprising Now on the Island of Porto Rico.

A dispatch from Havana says: "There has been received here that an uprising of the Spanish government has occurred on the island of Porto Rico. It is said that revolutionists number 500 well-armed men, and that they are divided into two bands, operating near Yaguey and the other near Adjuntas, the principal towns of the tobacco districts in the south of the island. The land near Adjuntas is said to be fortified in the mountains near the coast. The revolutionists demand the independence of Porto Rico from Spain, according to the program of the Cuban revolution, which in each of the provinces advocates the freedom of Spain's island Porto Rico.

The Spanish authorities deny that they have heard anything about the uprising, though it is said that a dispatch has been received from Gen. Martin himself, the general of Porto Rico, telling of the uprising. What is positively known is that the active party in Porto Rico has been active for the past four months and that people of Yaguey and Adjuntas, the two now announced as being in revolt, are enthusiastic supporters of revolution. It is said that the acceptance of the party of the scheme of reforms lately proposed to the island by the government of Canovas.

WILL NOT BE SEED.

Spanish Minister Talks of What Comes of Rivers.

Advices received by the Spanish minister at Washington state that General Rivera, who is lying wounded near Havana, is not in a serious condition, and his wounds are not likely to prove fatal. The minister says that at no time will the government nor General Rivera be obliged to shoot Rivera. The minister says that the man who shot Rivera is not in a serious condition, and his wounds are not likely to prove fatal. The minister says that at no time will the government nor General Rivera be obliged to shoot Rivera. The minister says that the man who shot Rivera is not in a serious condition, and his wounds are not likely to prove fatal.

ANNA DICKINSON SAYS.

Verdict in Her Favor in the Famous Suit.

Anna Dickinson has triumphed over her enemies and is cleared of the insanity by a verdict in her favor by the jury. She sued George H. Dr. John S. Hileman, Dr. George Wood, John Courtwright, Allen George Henry Bryden for \$100,000 damages alleged assault and battery and imprisonment, which resulted in her death in a lunatic asylum in February. The case has been on trial in the State court at Saratoga, Pa., since Judge Acheson since March 23, and to the jury Friday afternoon, a verdict in the plaintiff being returned.

Insured For a Million.

Mrs. Leland Stanford signed the policy which her life is insured for \$1,000,000. The policy, which is said to be the largest ever issued, was written by a Vermont man. By the terms of the policy Stanford is to pay an annual premium of \$10,000, and upon her death shall be paid by the company to the Leland Stanford Jr. university. Should she die before she is 70 years of age, the annual premium shall be returned to her estate. The policy is said to be the largest ever issued, and it is said that the insurance company is a Vermont man.

Cuban Prisoners Freed.

Jose Gonzalez Curjel, an American, who has been imprisoned in Cuba, has been granted an unconditional release and will be turned over to the United States authorities. The case has been on trial in the State court at Saratoga, Pa., since Judge Acheson since March 23, and to the jury Friday afternoon, a verdict in the plaintiff being returned.

Three People Killed.

Northbound special on the Santa Fe, No. 36, and local southbound train No. 11 collided at Harrison, N. M., about thirteen miles north of N. C., killing three persons and wounding six. The killed are: E. R. Wagner, of Charlotte, aged 35; postal clerk Tit