

GOMEZ OPPOSES THE AMERICANS.

ALSO FRIENDLY CUBANS.

His Hostile Action the Cuban Leader Has Lest Some of His Best Men—Americans Arranging for Relief.

Capt. Warren, an American, who has been with Gen. Maximo Gomez in Cuba, says the latter will no longer have Americans about him, and is getting rid of them as fast as possible. He takes the same course in the case of Cubans suspected of favoring annexation to the United States. The result is that some of the Americans who were attached to his immediate staff are not now with him.

It will be difficult, Capt. Warren believes, to get the majority of the insurgents to disband. His idea is that when the American authorities get control of the other portions of the islands, they should give out no rations and punish severely all thefts of cattle and produce. He thinks, too, that there may be some trouble with the insurgents because of their insisting on the right to court-martial delinquents among themselves.

There is very little serious sickness among the troops. Everybody is improving with the cooler weather.

It is estimated that no fewer than 18,000 people in this section are learning English, in addition to the school children.

The greater part of Marina street is now macadamized. This improvement is to be extended throughout the entire city, in place of the ancient cobble stones.

In Plymouth church, Brooklyn, a few days ago, a meeting was held to consider the present condition of Cuba. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, William Willard Howard, Rev. Herbert M. Allen and others.

Mr. Board described the condition of Cuba as he had seen it, and pointed out that the only remedy for the existing misery lay in giving employment to the poor. He introduced industrial relief among the Americans in Turkey during his two years' work as a relief commissioner among the Armenians.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing a plan for Cuban industrial relief as a practical and effective means of helping the Cuban poor to help themselves, by providing for them employment instead of indiscriminate gifts and temporary relief.

Continuing the resolutions recommended: "That a national industrial commission be formed to procure funds with which to carry this plan into effect, and we appeal to all lovers of humanity throughout the United States to join with us in giving to this practical charity the financial support, to the end that America's great service to mankind, begun by carrying to a victorious conclusion an unselfish war for humanity, may be finished by a service to the Cuban people which shall be a monument to the manhood and self-respect of its beneficiaries, be no less significant to the cause of civilization than the illustrious achievements of our army and navy."

Exports increasing.

At the same time the United States is decreasing her purchases.

The details of the reduction of \$113,000,000 in our imports and of the increase of \$123,000,000 in our exports in the nine months ending September 23, 1898, are shown by the monthly summary of commerce and finance just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics.

To Europe we increased our sales from \$388,805,542 to \$386,536,773, while our purchases were cut down from \$322,294,948 to \$240,863,714. To North America our sales increased from \$94,842,860 to \$108,931,837, while our purchases fell from \$84,511,465 to \$76,948,519.

To South America our exports increased from \$24,871,545 to \$25,323,942, while our imports from that part of the world fell from \$8,656,612 to \$83,513,873.

To Asia and Oceania our exports increased from \$45,734,324 to \$49,437,337, our imports from \$13,559,077 to \$16,047,867 to \$88,259,950, this being mostly due to an increase in imports of raw silk for use in the factories of the United States.

To Africa our sales increased from \$11,328,000 to \$13,355,077, while our imports decreased from \$2,186,980 to \$6,774,827.

Two years of anguish.

Man Dies Who for a Long Time Had Existed With a Dislocated Neck.

NEWS ITEMS.

Norway has secured a loan of 20,000,000 for military purposes.

The harbor of Halifax, N. S., has been mined and the place is on a war basis.

The present exodus of aliens goes far to offset the influx of immigrant from abroad.

An explosion blew down a building at Hanover, Mass., last week and four men were killed.

A monument was erected at Chicago Sunday in honor of her soldiers who fell at Santiago.

Franklin Tansan has returned to Cleveland with \$18,000 gold after a year in Terra del Fuco.

August Pagan, aged 5, was Wednesday knocked down and beheaded by a Brooklyn trolley car.

Prominent officials say that the senate will not ratify the treaty acquiring all the Philippine islands.

A small schooner with seven people aboard was seen to sink in a storm near Toledo, O., last Saturday.

Canada's new governor general, the Earl of Minto, arrived and was sworn in at Quebec last week.

Iowa's corn yield this year amounts to 268,572,000 bushels. This is the largest state yield in the nation.

The late governor Weston of Massachusetts died last Wednesday. He was well known as a paper manufacturer.

In attempting to jump from a moving elevator, David Holmes of New York was crushed to death a few days ago.

The mining troubles at Virdean and Auburn, Ill., were settled by the miners agreeing to pay the state scale of wages.

Judge Seaman, in the United States district court at Milwaukee, decided yesterday that bicyclists are not a patentable article.

United States senator James McMillan of Michigan is to succeed Secretary of State John Hay as ambassador to Great Britain.

Minnie Seligman, an actress, will in a few days give a kiss to the highest bidder in the sale of the sale will go to St. Louis charity.

Frank Homputah, a soldier was refused a furlough. He then deserted in order to get married. He is now under arrest at Evansville, Ind.

Private Jackson of the Tenth cavalry was killed by a negro at Huntsville, Ala., a few days ago. The shooting occurred in a tough portion of the city.

Gen. Miles was tendered a banquet at New York a few days ago which was far more brilliant than that given to President McKinley in that city last year.

The German cruiser Senior has arrived at Norfolk, Va., from Santiago. She had on board a large number of guns taken from the destroyed Spanish war vessels.

While entering the Grand Central depot at New York last Wednesday, a passenger train rushed into a switch engine. Twelve passengers were hurt, six severely.

W. D. Blythe, a reporter on the "Evening Tribune" of Galveston, Tex., was shot and killed last week by Ed. S. Esley, defeated candidate for county judge.

A son shot and killed his father, George Dieffenbach, for coming home drunk and abusing his sister. The tragedy occurred at Louisville, Ky., a few days ago.

The receivers of the Massachusetts Benefit Life association have asked the Massachusetts supreme court for authority to pay a dividend of 20 per cent on the dollar on \$33 millions.

A Christian Scientist, Thomas Kershaw, who was ill at Tacoma, Wash., attempted to show the power of faith and died of a disease which his friends asserted that a doctor could have saved his life.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa arrived last week at Rio to participate in the anniversary celebration of the creation of the Brazilian Republic.

The South American supply ship Celtic was with the battleships.

Mr. and Mrs. Bahl, an aged couple of Manitowish, Wis., were slain the other day with an ax. Ernest Messing, a carpenter, is charged with the crime. The couple were supposed to have money.

A wealthy bachelor has left \$50,000 for the benefit of Chicago newboys. A Methodist church will take charge of the fund. The bachelor, whose name is not known, was a newsboy in New York City years ago.

TROUBLES AND BULLETS IN THE SOUTH.

NINE NEGROES KILLED.

Whites Remove Colored Alderman at Wilmington, N. C., and Burn a Newspaper Office—Election Day Murders.

There was serious trouble at Wilmington, N. C., last Thursday. It has been brewing for a long time between the whites and blacks. The former detested the latter for the successful part they were taking in the city government.

The trouble in Wilmington commenced at 8:30 Thursday morning, when an armed body of citizens, numbering about 400, and led by ex-Representative William C. Roper, a committee of twenty-five appointed for the purpose, proceeded to the publishing house of a negro newspaper, the Record, to wreck it.

The editor of the paper had published an article containing charges of white women, and a mass-meeting of citizens ordered his expulsion from the city within twenty-four hours and the removal of his press. The editor was informed that negro broke down was returned the press would be demolished.

No answer was received by the chairman and, after waiting an hour, the citizens proceeded in a body and demolished the building, the printing office. The building was also fired and gutted.

The burning of the printing office created a great commotion among the negroes of the town. The rumor spread that the whites were firing guns and murdering in the negro quarters. The negroes were standing on a corner and were ordered to disperse. They declined, and it is claimed, fired into the whites.

A fusillade was immediately opened upon them by the whites and three negroes were killed. Two whites were wounded slightly. One negro ran down the street, and passing a resisting fire, he was killed by a Maxim white, standing on the veranda, shooting him through the left lung. The negro was recognized, pursued and captured while hiding under a bed. He was taken to a place of confinement and killed. The whites rushed to the scene from every direction, the local military company was ordered out and a battalion of United States naval reserves proceeded to the vicinity of the trouble and fired upon the negroes.

About 1 o'clock negroes in a house fired upon a passing party of white men. The house was surrounded and four negroes captured and taken to the municipal government and hung, but was shot down and killed before he had proceeded half a block.

During the afternoon there were other affairs of this kind and eight negroes were killed during various times in the district section and lawless.

A crowd was formed Thursday night to take from the jail and lynch two negroes, Thomas Miller and Ira Bryant, who were arrested charged with the murder of a white man. The crowd was dispersed by the police. The mayor, Col. Waddell, promptly prohibited the assembling of the crowd at the jail, and he himself headed a guard of 25 men with Winchester to guard the prisoners.

Another negro was hailed by a guard, but refused to halt and continuing to advance was shot and killed. The city is now in the hands of a new municipal government and law and order is being established. The board of colored aldermen resigned one by one. As each alderman vacated the remainder elected a successor, until the board was completely reorganized. The new board is composed of conservative Democratic citizens.

Later it was learned that the editor had agreed to remove his paper and his answer to the committee was entrusted to the mails. The letter was delivered after the office had been destroyed.

Monday has been no further clash between the races. The new city government is exerting every effort to reassure the negroes so that they will resume their labors at the cotton compresses and shippings companies.

The citizens' committee have left the city with perfect safety. Monday as they are hiding to return to the city and assure them that they can come back to the city with perfect safety. Monday as them, men, women and children, are reported in a starving condition.

The coroner's jury held an inquest over one of the negroes killed in the riot. The verdict was that the negro came to his death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury. This verdict will apply to all those killed.

Five negroes lay dead at Rehoboth, Del., and a white man who was the possessor of another was killed Thursday, and likely four others are dead and lost in the woods. One white man was buried, three others lie at the point of death, and more have been wounded. Four heads of cattle were reported as having been killed by the countrymen, and armed troops of countrymen are scouring the country hunting other victims. All of this is the outcome of an election row.

The trouble was precipitated on election day, when 200 or 300 negroes at the polls opened a fusillade against the store in which the voting was going on. In this fight one white man was killed and another wounded.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

There are 1,168 sick soldiers at Santiago. Already 20,000 Spaniards have left Cuba for Spain.

A chamber of commerce has been organized in Havana.

Havana's street railway system has been acquired by an English syndicate for \$1,500,000.

The police of Havana were disbanded after they had threatened uprisings because their day was in arrears.

It is said \$20,000,000 await a permanent stable government for investment at Santiago. There is a great lack of reliable labor.

A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Senate requiring sleeping car companies operating in this state to provide separate sleeping cars for whites and blacks, and making it a punitive offense for either of the races to travel in a car set aside for the other. The bill has been favorable reported by a senate committee and bids fair to become a law.

Little Ones Burned to Death.

Three children were burned to death in a tenement house fire Wednesday in Brooklyn. The dead are Annie Galligan, 6 years of age; Florence Galligan, 4 years of age; Lillian Galligan, 3 years of age.

Three women, Mrs. Michael Galligan, mother of the dead children; Mrs. Cecilia Cosgrove and her daughter, Florence, were badly burned before they could escape. The flames spread so rapidly that the sleeping occupants of the house were trapped. The fire rescued many lives. The Galligan children were also taken from the burning building by the firemen.

GEN. MILES' REPORT.

It Contains No Unjust Criticism of the War Department.

The report of Maj.-Gen. Miles, commanding the United States army, was made public last week by direction of Secretary Alger. The keynote of the report is found in one of the opening sentences, where it is said:

"The military operations during the year have been extraordinary in character and extensive," a statement which is fully borne out by the long recital of important events which Gen. Miles shows have made the military history of the year 1898 the most remarkable since the end of the civil war.

In point of interest the document divides naturally into four chapters, for, while brief allusion is made to such matters as the military expeditions to Alaska, the operations of the army in that portion which treats of the war with Spain.

Under this general head the report deals with plans of campaign and war preparations, the Santiago campaign with Gen. Miles' opinion on Porto Rico, and lastly with the important changes in existing organization which are, in Gen. Miles' opinion, necessary to make the army an effective weapon for the defense of the country.

There is an entire absence of any evidence of direct criticism, though certain sentences in the report are to be read with an apparent desire to justify previously expressed criticisms of details of the campaigns, and where it deals with events, the document is largely made up of a quotation of official dispatches.

PATIENT WAS IN DANGER.

Physicians Cut Around His Heart But Performed a Successful Operation.

A most unusual surgical operation, known as arterio-venous aneurism of the third portion of the sub-clavian artery was performed a few days ago at the Great Northern hospital, New York. There are only three other instances known where such an operation has been performed. Pierre Fortuna, an acrobat, 20 years old, the subject, was suffering from a shot wound just above the heart, caused by a communique existing between an artery and a vein.

A horse shoe incision was made first from one end of the collarbone nearly to the other end, then the muscles were cut through. It was extremely difficult to separate the arteries without cutting them, as a slip of the knife would have meant instant death. The communication between the artery and vein was cut and the blood was allowed to flow. The operation is a success.

A FLYING TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

Peculiar Machine Hopes to Earn the Government's Promised Reward.

Two adventurers of originality and daring will launch themselves from the blind baggage car, Cooper Co.'s building in New York in a few days with no expectation of setting foot on earth till they alight alongside the Washington monument, Washington. And their Lieutenant C. S. Niedlinger is confident that he will have earned the distinguished consideration of the Army Board, which is to spend \$25,000 in trying to find out whether battleships and cruisers could swim aloft.

Those who are in the vicinity when Lieutenant Niedlinger and his man Friday start for the capital by the air line will see mounted into the air a thing like a large boiler—one of the long cylindrical kind—with a cedar skiff dangling beneath. There will be two odd-looking protuberances at either side of the boiler, but details of that sort probably be lost sight of in a general effect of a boiler and a boat, with two men in the boat, sweeping skyward and taking a southerly course.

Protection Against the Philippines.

Henry T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Producers' association, says the beet sugar and tobacco producers of the United States will ask President McKinley and Congress to establish protective rates against the importation of goods from the Philippines and elsewhere, so that home producers will at least have the advantage of being on a par with the cheap labor and climatic conditions of the newly-acquired territory.

Klondike Fortune Lost.

The steamer Wolcott, from Copper River, Alaska, being coasted by the United States cutter Albatross, and a young woman named Cross and a man named Tankerson in Controller bay, October 5. They were rowing from the mouth of the Chilkat river to Ketchikan island and the boat capsized. The body of the woman was recovered. On it was found \$14,000. She formerly lived in Indianapolis. With her sister she ran a dance hall in Controller Bay.

SPAIN HEARS AN ADVERSE REPORT.

AMERICA'S POSITION.

The United States Will Not Allow Her to Collect the Customs Money, at Manila—Military Occupation.

The Americans last Wednesday presented the answer of the United States to the claims submitted on Friday last in behalf of Spain. It was a refutation of the Spanish allegation that because the words "possession," "ownership" or "cession" do not occur in the protocol clause touching upon the Philippine islands, the peace commissions have no right to discuss them here, and that even if they did so, it must be in the light of the alleged fact of an exterior agreement that Spain's sovereignty should not be impaired. It also advised that under Spanish law the return to her of public treasury and customs collections taken by United States officials since the capitulation of Manila, and made reply to Spain's claim for an indemnity on account of the alleged imprisonment of Spanish troops of Manila and for their subsequent restraint from being of service to Spain in the suppression of the insurrection and the preservation of property.

The American commissioners held that there was justification, under the terms of the protocol for the discussion of the future of the Philippine islands, and they also claimed that the occupation of Manila is a military one which justifies the United States in collecting revenues, administering the government and exercising all the functions of possession.

President McKinley instructed the American representatives at Paris to admit of no further discussion as to the right to consider the disposition of the Philippine islands, and state that on that point the instructions already sent must stand, the only matter for discussion from the American view being the manner of giving over the islands.

MAY SAVE THE TERESA.

Lieut. Hobson Gone in Quest of the Stranded Cruiser.

Last Wednesday a steamer was sighted on a reef some distance from Cat Island. She resembled somewhat what the Spanish warship Teresa, which was abandoned during a gale last week.

Naval constructor Hobson arrived at Portsmouth a few days ago with orders to join the United States steamship Vulcan, which sailed later to the rescue of the Spanish ship Maria Teresa, supposed to be ashore at Cat Island. A volunteer crew of picked men was taken from the United States receiving ship Franklin to be put aboard the Teresa, if she is found.

The commander of the wrecking tug Potomac was ordered to take possession of the stranded cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa at Cat Island. She has been thoroughly looted by natives.

ROBBERS WERE IN NO HURRY.

Hold a Train for Two Hours but Fail to Enter a Safe.

The Great Northern through train which passes through Perugia Falls, Minn., was held up and robbed five miles west of that place Thursday night by eight well-armed robbers.

The train was scarcely out of town when two men climbed over the tender and, taking the lead baggage car, Engineer Bruce and his fireman to stop at a lonely spot near the Pelican river bridge, where the other members of the gang rushed from the woods and landed the express car. At once the handkerchiefs over their faces. The gang was regularly organized and went by numbers.

When the train stopped the conductor and brakeman started forward to find out where the trouble was, but the bandits fired a number of shots and warned them to keep back. They then compelled the express messenger to leave the car. The local safe was blown open and considerably money secured. The through safe was drilled and dynamited, the jacket being blown off, but it was found impossible to reach the inner part.

They worked over the train for that length of time, but gave up finally, and joining their companions on the outside, started south. The two men who stood guard over the engineer, compelled him to give up \$20 which he had on his person.

Crippled by Des. Gen.

Notwithstanding the unusual secrecy sought to be maintained by the Court of Inquiry now on board the cruiser Buffalo investigating the recent disabling of the warship, enough has leaked out to warrant the belief that her condition was not due to accident but to design. It is said that the work of the Court of Inquiry has been transformed from the original purpose of investigating the responsibility for a mishap to that of locating the culpability for a proposed crippling of the vessel which all but sent her to the bottom.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH. Grain, Flour and Feed.

		63@	40
WHEAT—No. 1 red.	39	40	41
Do. No. 2.	38	39	40
CORN—No. 2 yellow.	39	40	41
Do. No. 3.	38	39	40
RYE—No. 1 white.	39	40	41
Do. No. 2.	38	39	40
BARLEY—No. 1.	39	40	41
Do. No. 2.	38	39	40
BUCKWHEAT—No. 1.	39	40	41
Do. No. 2.	38	39	40

		24@	25
BUTTER—Ohio creamery.	17	18	19
Do. Country roll.	17	18	19
CHEESE—Ohio, new.	9	10	11
New York, new.	9	10	11
Fruits and Vegetables.			
BEANS— Lima 1/2 pt.	18	19	20
POTATOES— Fancy White, 7 bu.	55	56	57
CABBAGE—Per lb.	75	76	77
ONIONS—Choice yellow, 7 bu.	34	35	36
Poultry, Etc.			
CHICKENS—Per pair, small.	45	46	47
TURKEYS—Per B.	15	16	17
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.	18	19	20

CINCINNATI.

		3	10@	3	8
FLOUR—No. 2 red.	68	69	70	71	72
Do. No. 3.	67	68	69	70	71
CORN—Mixed.	35	36	37	38	39
OATS.	27	28	29	30	31
EGGS.	17	18	19	20	21
BUTTER—Ohio creamery.	17	18	19	20	21

PHILADELPHIA.

		3	10@	3	8
FLOUR—No. 2 red.	68	69	70	71	72
Do. No. 3.	67	68	69	70	71
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	35	36	37	38	39
OATS—No. 2 white.	27	28	29	30	31
BUTTER—Creamery.	17	18	19	20	21
EGGS—Pennsylvania firsts.	21	22	23	24	25

NEW YORK.

		3	10@	3	8
FLOUR—Patent.	95	96	97	98	99
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	42	43	44	45	46
CORN—No. 2.	39	40	41	42	43
OATS—White Western.	29	30	31	32	33
BUTTER—Creamery.	15	16	17	18	19
EGGS—State of Penn.	23	24	25	26	27

LIVE STOCK.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.

		4	10@	4	6
Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs.	5	6	7	8	9
Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs.	4	5	6	7	8
Tidy, 1000 to 1150 lbs.	4	5	6	7	8
Fair light steers, 800 to 1000 lbs.	3	4	5	6	7
Common, 700 to 800 lbs.	3	4	5	6	7
HOGS.					
Medium, 150 to 165 lbs.	3	4	5	6	7
Heavy, 170 to 200 lbs.	3	4	5	6	7
Roughs and stags.	3	4	5	6	7

TRADE REVIEW.

Volume of Trade Greater Than in Preceding Years—Export of Iron.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade receipts as follows for last week: The country has safely passed the trial of "off year" elections, and foreign bankers' opinion everything except political uncertainties favored business enlargement. The volume of trade has been the greatest ever known in any month except December 1892. The record on November of this far shows a gain of 10.4 per cent. larger than last year and 9.3 per cent. larger than in 1892. The railroad earnings in October have been 3.2 per cent. larger than last year and 8 per cent. larger than in 1892. Foreign trade shows an increase of 20 per cent. in October in exports, with 38 per cent. in exports from New York last week, while imports showed a gain of only 2 per cent. in October, and credits against foreign banks were piling up at an inconvenient rate. There is absolutely no anxiety about the currency, and the treasury is only too strong. When enormous exports of this far show a gain of 2.474,641 last year, and an increase of more than a half in western receipts. Cotton remains at the lowest prices on record, with heavy receipts and without large milling demands. Iron production in November 1898 was 228,635 tons weekly, against 215,635 October 1, and a decrease is seen of 35,241 tons in stocks unsold outside the holdings of the great steel companies, indicating an actual consumption of 1,019,646 tons in October, about 23 tons daily greater than the largest ever shown in any previous month on record. The export demand is beyond all dreams. The demand for iron from northern Europe and 100,000 tons plates, besides 4,500 tons billets from Pittsburgh alone, with great quantities of bars, rods, wire and other finished product. The works are generally filled with orders, including many from ocean and lake shipyards, and many for cars, with reasonable demand for other products.

The minor metals still advance, largely with the London demand, tin to 18.30 cents and copper to 12.62 cents bid for lake, with lead steady at 3.72 cents in spite of heavy Mexican arrivals.

Wool sales for the past week were only 4,735,000 pounds at the three chief eastern markets, and were secured by concessions at all markets, as last week, making 18,234,000 pounds, against 16,652,900 for the same two weeks last year and 12,259,600 pounds for the same weeks in 1892. Many holders are refusing to abate their prices, though large manufacturers bid below current market prices, because of their uncertainty in regard to the demand for woolen goods, which has somewhat improved, and yet not greatly.

It is growing in the minds of holders of wool at the East that the supply of foreign and domestic wool on hand is much greater than has heretofore been supposed. Cotton goods are, on the whole, better demanded, although slightly lower, and little can be said of encouraging character as to the demand for staple goods of domestic use.