DEATH UNDER FALLING WALLS.

KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Explosion of Gaseline Causes a Frightful Disaster in Cincinnati.

By the explosion of a gasoline engine in the five-story building at 430 and 432 Walnut street, Cincinnati, at 7:45 Monday, the building was utterly wrecked, 30 to 40 persons killed, and possibly more, and many persons were injured. The full extent of the loss of life cannot be ascertained nor will it be known until the debris is entirely removed.

One reason for the uncertainty as to the number killed is that there were two saloons in the buildings, presumably having the usual evening crowds, only these were instantly crushed beneath the masses of brick and mortar. The four upper floors were also occupied as flats, containing many families, the full number of the members not being known at present. But that the loss of life has been great, and that the catastrophe is appalling, are certainly known.

The scene of the explosion is one of the busiest, most thronged portions of the city. It is on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The square was crowded with people at the time. The big Gibson House, the famous costly Mecca saloon by the side of the Gibson; across the street Mercantile library and many other fine buildings in the vicinity all felt the force of the shock. All the adjacent buildings were damaged, not a pane of glass being left whole in the Gibson House or the front of the Johnson building across she street.

Those who were on the street when the explosion occurred saw the five-story brick building occupied by the splendid saloon of Charles Drach disappear in a moment from the human sight, as if instantly by some awful force. The walls of the two big buildings which hugged the building lost to sight were clean. There was not a scar or mark on them to show the awfulness and instantaneous departure of the building.

The shock was heard and felt two miles away. Many trolley lines were burned out and the wires badly crippled.

The work of rescue began as soon as the dense cloud of dust arising from the shattered building cleared away. A number of the victims were found to be still living but many are injured beyond recovery.

TO PREPARE THE ROLL.

Carter Issues a Call for a Meeting of the National Republican Committee.

Senator Carter, chairman of the Republican National committee, gave out the following:

"The members of the Republican National committee are requested to meet at the Southern hotel, in the city of St Louis, Wednesday, the 10th of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of preparing the temporary roll of membership for the convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may require the action of the committee. It appearing probable that an unusual number of contested cases will be presented to the committee for consideration in connection with the preparation of the temporary roll, it is deemed advisable to call special attention to the following clause in he call for the convention:

"All notices of contests must be filed with the secretary of the National committee, in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of the contest, which will be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the committee in accordance with the dates of filing such notices and statements with the secretary.

"All persons desiring to present matters for the consideration of the committee under the foregoing clause are requested to be prepared to present their cases on the assembling of the committee on the date above designated."

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

Youthful Train Wreckers to End End Their Days in State Prison.

J. Watson Hildreth, the boy train wrecker of Rome, N. Y., received a life sentence.

His companions, Plato and Hibbard, plead ed guilty to manslaughter in the first degree and were sentenced to twenty years imprisonment on two indictments or forty years in all.

These boys and another, named Bristol who has since died of consumption, were accused of planning to wreck New York Central express train for the purpose of robbing the passengers. The affair occurred last November, the place selected for the crime being near Rome. Thh engineer of the train was killed and the fireman so badly injured that he he is only now able to leave the hospital. A clerk in the railway mail service was also severely hurt. The clue to the perpetrators was a hat belonging to young Hildreth, which was found near the wreck. None of the lads was more than 18 years and except in the case of one of them their parents were well-to-do.

M'KINLEY IN CONTROL.

California Republicans Declare for Him and Free Silver.

The McKinley enthusiasts completely captured the Republican state convention although the district delegates elected from the Fourth congressional district were unpledged and were avowedly Allison supporters.

After eulogizing the American protective tariff system as advocated by Blaine and William McKinley the platform enthusiastically indorsed McKinley. The money plank was as follows:

"We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the making of silver as well as gold a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private."

The platform demanded that none but nonsectarian free public schools shall receive public aid.

Among the delegates-at-large was John D. Spreckels. John T. Lynch was nominated for lieutenant-governor.

JERSEY PROHIBITIONISTS.

Delegates to the Pittsburg Convention Elected at Trenton.

The New Jersey Prohibitionists held their State convention in Trenton for the election of delegates to the national convention at Pittsburg. About 200 representatives of the party were present. Robert J. T. White, of Montclair, chairman of the State committee, called the convention to order and temporary organization was effected by the election of Rev. Charles H. Mead, of Montclair, as chairman.

The temporary organization was made pesmanent and after recess the convention chose its electoral ticket from the eight districts and two electors-at-large. Fifteen hundred dollars was subscribed for campaign purposes, after which the platform was reported and adopted. It arraigns both the great parties for truckling to the liquor dealers and declares for woman's suffrage. In the evening delegates to the national convention were chosen.

Coming Events.

National Democratic convention at Chicago July 7.

National Populist convention at St. Louis July 22.

Prohibition National convention at Pittsburg May 27.

General assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States at Saratoga, N. Y., May 21.

STONE'S LABOR BILL OPPOSED.

Agents of Steamship Companies Down On His Legislation.

Representative W. A. Stone finds the influence of the steamship companies very strong against his bill for the further restriction of immigration by consular inspection at the port of departure. There is a determined effort to arouse the German-American citizens against the bill, and Mr. Stone received the following from a German paper published in Pittsburg, and believed to be largely owned by the agent of the German steamship companies of that city. The telegram reads:

"You are mistaken in believing that German-Americans favor your bill. Only recently, the Turners, of this section numbering over 5,000, adopted resolutions of gratitude to Mr. Bartholdt and protested against restrictive measures."

Mr. Stone is confident that this newspaper does not represent the honest sentiments of the German-Americans. The Bartholdt mentioned in the telegram is the Chairman of the committee. He, too, is believed to have the interests of the steamship companies more at heart than he has the proper restriction of undesirable immigration. Mr. Stone, in replying to the telegram sent the following:

"I can well understand how one of the proprietors of your paper, as agent for several steamship companies engaged in the business of bringing immigrants to this country, is opposed to restricting immigration, and I can see how, through his columns, and in other papers similarly interested, many honest Germans are led to oppose the restrictions of immigration; but I do not believe that the majority of the intelligent German-Americans of this country desire to see the shipping of such large numbers of undesirable immigrants into this country continue.

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

"I, with many others who have been working to restrict immigration, am of German descent and have a common right to speak for the German-Americans.

"Those engaged in the business of bringing cheap pauper labor into this country shrewdly think that if they array the German-Americans against the movement to restrict immigration, they will so frighten the two great parties in this country that they will not dare to pass a restrictive law. They have so far succeeded that if such legislation fails in this Congress, it will be because the German-Americans are believed to be against it, and to that end some German newspapers have succeeded.

"But I do not believe that the German-Americans are against it, and I hereby invite the German-Americans of my district and of the state to write to me and to other members of Congress, giving their views on this question. I would like to know if they are really opposed to restricting immigration."

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

INDIANA REPUBLICANS

Declare For Honest Money and Endorse McKinley For President.

The Indiana State Republican Convention met at Indianapolis on the 7th.

The delegates-at-large were instructed for McKinley. There was opposition, but the Ohio man had a clear majority.

The committee on resolutions, in its declaration of principles, recites the history of the republican party from the beginning of the administration of Abraham Lincoln to the close of that of Benjamin Harrison. Of the latter he says that the experience of the last three years bring out in a clearer light the excellence of his splendid administration, under which we attained a measure of prosperity unequaled in the history of the government. The platform declares that the republicans of Indiana are in favor of protection and demand a tariff that will not only secure the necessary amount of revenue but will afford adequate and certain protection to the wage earners and producers.

On the money question the platform says: "We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to the scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ration of 16 to 1.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

It Has Been Referred Back to the Annual Conferences.

By a vote of 425 to 98 the Methodist General conference decided that the four women delegates may retain their seats. This does not mean that the women have won a complete victory. The decision was reached simply as the result of a compromise, and with the understanding that it should not prejudice the claims of women in the future or establish a precedent for future conferences to follow. But by the same vote by which the women were given seats, the conference also decided to submit to the annual conferences a proposed amendment to the constitution providing that hereafter all general conference delegates shall be over 25 years of age, and that they shall have been members of the Methodist church for at least five years prior to their election. It also provides that no conference shall be debarred from at least one ministerial and one lay delegate.

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

Will Leave Catholicism.

Father A. F. Kolaszewski and the 3,000 parishioners of the Polish Roman Catholic church at Cleveland are negotiating to go into the Methodist church in a body. They are said to disavow the infallibility of the Pope and the doctrine of transubstantation. The report is confirmed by Chaplain C. C. McCabe, of the Methodist general conference.

BRIEF MENTION.

A number of business blocks were destroyed by fire in Drummondtown, Va., Monday night.

Russia has offered Korea a big cash loan in return for permission to pacify the kingdom by force of arms.

The Columbus, O., packing company, a dressed meat concern, has failed. Liabilities, $100,000; assets about the same.

Andrew Wyley died suddenly at Savannah Ga., at the conclusion of a friendly boxing match. The coroner will investigate.

Daniel Roes was fatally injured by the collapse of a house he was repairing at Chicago. Three occupants escaped unhurt.

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN WAR.

ORDERED TO DESTROY ALL.

Gomez's Instructions Are Carried out Almost Under Weyler's Nose.

A message from Havana via Key West, Fla., dated May 6th, contains the following:

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

You will proceed immediately to destroy all towns and villages within your jurisdiction. Leave nothing undestroyed. Do not fail to commence executing this order instantly upon receipt of this authority.

GOMEZ."

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

Guanabaco is not yet destroyed, Aguirre being too busy in other directions, but its turn is expected any day. It means that Gomez wants a clear path across the province of Havana for his westward march.

If there is no town or village to guard there will be no soldiers to oppose his progress. His men will have rest from fighting and will be reinforced by troops of insurgents who are now roaming aimlessly over the province.

Gomez wants a large force under his active command. He now has in the neighborhood of 25,000 men, and will pick up fully 15,000 more before he reaches his objective point. What Gomez proposes to do daily becomes a greater mystery. Some think he is going to the relief of Maceo. Others think Maceo is drawing the Spanish troops into the trocha in order to give Gomez an opportunity to attack the city of Havana.

Nearly every available Spanish column is now at the trocha, and Havana city could almost be destroyed by the soldiers.

Never was there a better opportunity for the insurgents to strike at the capital of Cuba. If Gomez should appear in the outskirts of Havana to-night the city would be an easy prey. If his object is to attack Havana, that will be the masterstroke of the war, and if the city fell into his hands it would probably sound the death knell of Spanish rule in this island.

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

Whatever his object may be, he is making rapid time from the east. Last night his advance guard, under Soafan Oanchez, was at Hana Bana, on the border of Matanzas and Santa Cara provinces. The main army is in the neighborhood of Jubacao, in the Montero mountains. If they continue westward as rapidly as they have been coming they should be in the middle of Havana province in 10 days' time.

At present Gomez's troops are engaged in destroying railroads, telegraph lines and property in this district. Last Sunday night 1,000 insurgents advanced as close to Havana city as Punta Brava, a town of 300 houses and 1,200 situated three miles west of this city.

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

The Cubans found the merchants had closed their stores, and that the terrorstricken inhabitants were hiding in all sorts of places. The rebels compelled the stores to open, and confiscated everything that caught their fancy. Then they took kerosene from the residences and saturated every house in town, after which the torch was applied. The blaze was plainly seen from the roots of Havana houses.

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

FIRM IN FINANCE.

The Exportation of Much Gold Has Caused No Flurry.

That exports of $5,850,000 gold last week has caused no monetary disturbance is at once proof of the soundness of financial conditions and of the prevailing confidence in better things to come. Much of the hesitation at present is due to temporarily reduced demand in some industries, and in iron and steel the power of the new combinations is being generally tested by refusal of orders, so that production exceeds consumption, but consumption exceeds new buying. The general irregularity of prices and slackness of demand for finished products do not prevent the marking up of prices by combinations, but are largely due to doubt whether such prices as are fixed can be maintained. Pig iron is weaker at the East and also at Pittsburg, and most finished products are weak, with remarkably narrow demand. Minor metals are inactive, with copper weak; tin steady and slightly lower, and American tin plates 30c below foreign.

Traders in wheat have lifted prices a little and yet nobody questions the correctness of western reports indicating more than ordinary yield of winter wheat, and unusual progress in planting of spring wheat. The narrow stock, usual at this season, a speculation for advance always has many opportunities, but western receipts are still 40 per cent. larger than last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, are for this week 943,667 bushels, against 1,615,051 bushels a year ago. After a fall to 68⅛c, the price rose about 2 cents. Corn is also a shade lower, but without definite reason. Cotton speculation has lifted the spot price to 8.31c, and profits have been realized from the men who have sold cotton they did not own, but it is still a fact that the outlook for next fall's crop is unusually favorable, while stocks here and abroad exceed all possible demands until September 1. Failures for the week have been 238 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 24 last year.

WOOL MARKET DULL.

Quarter Bloods Touch Their Lowest Mark in History.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says of the wool market: The market continues exceedingly dull and listless on the eastern seaboard. The only purchases of note have been by the Pacific Mails. Their buyers in this market and in Ft. Wayne, Ind., have been taking on large lines of quarter-bloods at 14½@15c.

The Manchester mills have been looking out for similar wools in Missouri. Quarter bloods have touched the lowest prices known in their history. Ohio XX is 1½c higher than last year, and ordinary fine western wools are from ½c to 1c higher. Last year, however, the immediate future was bright, this year it is depressing.

The sales for the week are 1,327,000 pounds domestic and 208,500 pounds foreign, against 1,138,000 pounds domestic and 427,000 pound foreign last week, and 1,947,400 pounds domestic and 928,000 pounds foreign for same week last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 12,530,173 pounds domestic and 813,000 pounds foreign from the sales to the same date in 1895. The receipts to date show a decrease of 2,308 bales domestic and an increase of 18,962 bales foreign.

MISS BARTON FULL OF HOPE.

No Turning Back From Her Great Relief Work Yet.

Miss Clara Barton, in a letter from Constantinople, dated April 18, to Red Cross officials, received in Washington, May 6, disposes of the fears expressed some time ago that her mission would fail, on account of the opposition of Turkish authorities, and shows that she has no idea of abandoning the work, now so successfully inaugurated. Friends misled by reports of the difficulties she was encountering, had urged her to return, and in reply she writes:

"I have a body of relief on these fields, hundreds of miles away in the mountains, a thousand miles away from me, that I could not draw off in six weeks. The best we could do would be to abandon 10,000 poor, sick, suffering wretches to a fate that ought to shock the entire world; dying, sick, foodless, naked and not one doctor among them; whole cities scourged and left to their fate, without a hand raised save the three or four resolute missionaries, tired, worn, God-serving at their posts until they drop. The civilized world is running over with skilled physicians and not one there; no one to arrange to get them there; to pay expenses; take especial charge and thus make it possible for them to go."

"And we, seeing that state of things, holding in our grasp the relief we had been weeks preparing and organizing in anticipation of this, to turn back, draw off our helpers, send back the doctors already started, give up all, because somebody had said so, the press had circulated it, the world had believed it, our disappointed committees had lost heart and grown sore struggling with an occupation rather new to them, and the people had taken alarm and failed to sustain them, was this all there was of us? No purpose of our own? In the name of God and humanity this field must be carried, these people must be rescued, skill, care, medicines and food for the sick must reach them. And it is a glad sight to my soul to think of Turkish troops taking these bands of doctors on to Macasch. They have done it, and are at this very hour marching on with them to their field of labor. What does one care for criticism, disapproval or approval under circumstances like these? Don't be troubled. We can carry it. We are fair financiers, not dismayed and God eiping, can save our hospitals."

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

CAUSED A SENSATION.

Cabman Trusty Stirs Up Some Interest in the Jackson Trial.

A surprise sprung in the Scott Jackson trial Monday was that of William R. Trusty, who testified that on January 31, he drove an old man, whom he supposed was a doctor, out to the Fort Thomas region, where the beheaded girl was found. The witness only knew one person in this connection and that was a woman with whom he was acquainted six years, whose name was Georgie Baker alias Emma Evans. He knew nothing of the old "doctor" or the young cab driver; he did not even know the number of the house from which he the corpse was taken, he only knew the house was on the south side of George street, near Elm street. All other testimony was insignificant compared with this.

Witness Trusty was kept on the stand much of the afternoon under a furious cross-examination. He said his father was a third cousin to John Seward or Svard, as he is sometimes spells in name. He identified a photograph of John Seward, as the same person as an engraving on the outside of a pamphlet in the hands of the prosecution, which pamphlet was entitled "The confession of John Svard of his complicity in a murder in Casey county, Ky." It also developed in the testimony of this witness that John Seward served one term in the Kentucky penitentiary. Furthermore, it transpired that John Seward had visited Urbana, Ill., in February and had talked with witness, William R. Trusty, and his father, William Trusty about this murder.

Furthermore, letters were shown from William Trusty, Sr., to Mr. A. S. Bryan and to Bryan's attorney, Mr. Hays, in February, offering for a sure consideration to thwart the defense in its purpose to procure evidence to prove Pearl Bryan died in Cincinnati and taken to Kentucky and beheaded. It was also shown that John Seward had coached the witness, George Dayton, who made a complete flunk on the stand. They produced written directions prepared by Seward and given to Dayton to testify to. He failed to deliver the goods when the time came. The prosecution anticipated this testimony of witnesses produced by Seward and have counteracting witnesses.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Minister Sagasta is Inclined to Side With General Weyler.

Commenting on the declarations of General Weyler respecting the duration of the Cuban war, Premier Canovas says: "It is natural that the commander-in-chief of an army in a campaign should abstain from optimism, which might entail many responsibilities if his promise failed; but I think, fortune helping, that the war will end much sooner than in two years. Bendes was talking of two years when he left Madrid. Weyler, I think, meant the winter campaigns, of which one is now ending."

To supplement this information, Minister Sagasta was visited, who said: "I cannot see any reason for optimism on the part of the government. Weyler assures me it needs two years at least to end the war. No insurgent band has as yet abandoned the field, and although Maceo is shut up in Pinar del Rio, we don't know that he wishes to leave that province. The burning of property still continues and it is only when Spain puts down the insurrection in the provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio and Matanzas thus forcing the insurgents into the eastern department of the island, that the aspect of war will have materially changed."

FOUR LIVES LOST.

Brooklyn Mothers and Children Burned to Death.

Four persons lost their lives Monday morning in a small fire in the apartments of Mrs. Cohen, on the third and fourth story of a brick building at 234 Johnson avenue Brooklyn. The dead are:

Mrs. Cohen.

Mrs. Postrnek.

Mrs. Cohen's two children, Kark 2 years, and Soloman, 3 years old.

The fire started shortly after 9 o'clock, Tuesday, with the explosion of a small oil stove. Mrs. Cohen was standing near it and the burning oil ignited her clothing. Alarmed and frightened she ran into the rooms occupied by Mrs. Posternek. The latter made an effort to save Mrs. Cohen, but while doing so her own clothes caught fire. Both women were found in the hallway by the firemen and were carried to the street where they expired.

When the firemen entered the Cohen rooms they found the two boys lying on the floor with their clothes a mass of flames. The youngsters were taken to St. Catharine's hospital, where they died.

AFTER DUTCH RECORDS.

Prof. Burr Going to Holland for the Venezuelan Commission.

Prof. George L. Burr, holding the chair in history at Cornell University, who has been working in Washington under the direction of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission for the past two months as special historical expert, sailed Saturday from New York to Holland to make an examination of the Dutch records bearing upon the boundary controversy.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

INTENDED TO SEIZE KRUGER.

London Truth's Latest Information Regarding Jameson's Raid.

London Truth claims it is credibly informed that President Kruger possesses evidence that the intention of Dr. Jameson was to march upon Pretoria first, to seize President Kruger and then to proceed to Jonannesburg with the prisoner. Truth further says it is clear that the raid was planned by Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Belt and the secretray of the the chartered South Africa company. The article then proceeds to compare Cecil Rhodes to Jabez Balfour and concludes:

"Had Cecil Rhodes remained premier of Cape Colony, I am convinced that as soon as it suited his purposes he would have turned on us (the British government) and sought to cut the chain which binds us to South Africa.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader in the house of commons, speaking at the banquet of the National Liberal club said he would support the government in probing the discreditable business of the Jameson raid.

DEEPER INTO IT.

A Blacker Case Against the South Africa Company.

The Daily London Telegraph has a dispatch from Cape Town which indicates that the conspiracy to over the Transvaal had a still wider ramification. This dispatch says:

"It is stated that all of the telegrams from the Chartered South Africa Company in Cape Town bore the stamp 'On the company service.' From copies of the letters which the Transvaal obtained from Dr. Jameson (upon his capture) it seems that orders had been given to prepare everything in Matabeleland for an invasion of the Transvaal."

A dispatch from Petoria, also to the Daily Telegraph, says: "President Kruger keenly sympathizes with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's dilemma and is convinced that he was quite unaware of the intrigues going on. The executive council's decision in regard to the sentences of the reformers is delayed by the stubborn objections of Gen. Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces and a member of the executive council, that there should be a unanimous opinion on the question."

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Provisions of the Measure as Adopted in the House of Representatives.

The bankruptcy bill which has been passed by the house at Washington and which will presently come up for consideration in the Senate, originated in the house judiciary committee, and was reported by Mr. Henderson, whose name has been given to it. It is, however, practically identical with the Torrey bill, which was so earnestly debated last winter, and which, after eliciting favorable memorials from hundreds of business bodies was defeated by the opposition of the western members.

The bill provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. There are eight acts, any one of which will be sufficient to justify a creditor in forcing a debtor into voluntary bankruptcy, but as a safe-guard against its abuse it is properly provined that petitioners in an involuntary proceeding shal file a bond sufficient to cover damages and costs in case the petition is dismissed. The eight acts of involuntary bankruptcy specified are as follows:

First—If a person has concealed himself with intent to defraud his creditors for 48 hours.

Second—Failed for 30 days, while insolvent, to secure the release of any property levied upon for $500 or over.

Third—Made a transfer of any of his property with intent to defraud his creditors.

Fourth—Made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Fifth—Made, while insolvent, a transfer of any of his property for the purpose of giving a preference.

Sixth—Procured or suffered a judgment to be entered against himself with intent to defeat his creditors, and suffered same to remain unpaid 10 days.

Seventh—Secreted any of his property to avoid its being levied upon under legal proceedings against himself.

Eighth—Suffered, while insolvent, an execution for $500 or over to be returned "No property found."

It is pointed out in favor of the requirement of an indemnity bond on the part of the plaintiff petitioner, that without this provision, in case the petition was denied, the first, third, sixth and seventh clauses would be specially open to abuse, but with that safeguard petitioners would be careful what they did, and not rush with their charge of intent to defraud creditors without having what they believed to be good reason.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

State Department Has Some Very Decided Views on the Matter.

The state department has again taken an advanced position relative to the limitation of the right of asylum as is exhibited in the correspondence between the department and United States Minister Tillman respecting the sheltering by the latter of an officer of the overthrown government Ecuador last September. While approving the course of the minister, Secretary Olney took the ground that although asylum might be afforded in the case of an overturned titular government while chaos reigns and until the empire of the law is restored, when the authority of the state is re-established upon an orderly footing no disparagement of its powers under the mistaken fiction of extra territoriality can be countenanced on the part of the representatives of this government. In this the members of such government are therefore placed upon an equality with unsuccessful revolutionists who cannot find in United States legations asylum against the operation of the local law.

Holmes Hanged.

H. H. Holmes was hanged in Moyamensing prison Thursday morning. The drop fell at 10:12½ o'clock. It was not until a half hour later that he was pronounced dead His neck was broken by fall. The marvelous nerve of the man did not desert him at the end, for on the scaffold he was probably the coolest man in the solemn assemblage. In a few well chosen words he proclaimed his innocence of any murder, including that for which he was convicted and hanged. He declared that the only wrong-doing in the taking of human life for which he could be held responsible consisted in the death of two women who died as the result of criminal operation at his hands. He did not name these victims.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

"Willie" Wilde, brother of Oscar, was fined five shillings for being drunk and disorderly in London.

Four hundred union plumbers at Kansas City went on a strike for eight hours at nine hours pay.

The steam chest of the vessel Argonaut exploded while near Sheboygan. The vessel was disabled, but nobody hurt.

The grand jury has found indictments against James B. Duke and nine directors of the American Tobacco Company charging them with "conducting a monpoly in the paper cigarette trade."

CONGRESSIONAL

Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

117TH DAY.

The House passed the Henderson bill, based on the Torrey bill, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy by a vote of 157 to 81. An amendment was agreed to making the non-payment of a note for 30 days an act of bankruptcy.

118TH DAY.

The Senate gave evidence to-day of an approaching adjournment of Congress. An agreement was reached by which a vote upon Colonel Dupont's claim to a seat in the Senate from Delaware will be had immediately after the passage of the river and harbor bill. Such an agreement on an important political question shows that the Senators are anxious and willing to get away.

At 2 o'clock the unfinished business came up in the form of the bond investigation resolution. Mr. Peffer refused to further delay the matter, and his motion to proceed with the resolution was upheld 39 to 28, thus displacing the river and harbor bill. Mr. Hill thereupon took the floor and spoke until adjournment. He will proceed tomorrow.

To-day was "pension day" in the House under the rules, and numerous private pension bills were passed. The contested election case of J. C. Kirby vs. Jo. Abbott, from the Sixth district of Texas, was reported from Elections committee No. 3, declaring Abbott, Democrat, the sitting member, entitled to the seat, and it was agreed to.

120TH DAY.

The time prior to 2 o'clock, when the bond resolution came up as unfinished business, was occupied in the consideration of the river and harbor bill, in which considerable progress was made.

The opponents of four battleships sustained an overwhelming defeat—61 to 141—in the House to-day on the proposition to accept the Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill reducing the number to two.

122D DAY.

By the decisive vote of 51 to 6 the senate inaugurated an investigation to be conducted by the senate committee on finance into the facts and circumstance connected with the sale of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury during the last three years.

Congressman McCall, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution in the house asking the committee on rules to bring in a special order setting apart next Saturday and until 3 o'clock Monday afternoon for the consideration of bills from the committee on immigration and naturalization.

121ST DAY.

The House today passed a joint resolution fixing May 18 as the date for final adjournment. May 20 was the date originally set by the Ways and Means committee, which reported the resolution, but it was changed to the former date at Speaker Reed's request. Mr. Reed is very anxious for adjournment and says there is no earthly reason why Congress should not close on May 15.

During the long debate in the Senate today, on the bond resolution, Senator Hill was a most conspicuous person. He first indulged in a hot attack on Senator Pettigrew whom he belabored with shafts of ridicule and sarcasm.

Senator Wolcott finally came to the latter's rescue, only to feel the sting of the New York Senator's running comment. After disposing of these gentlemen, Senator Hill took up the defense of the Hebrews.

124TH DAY.

Among the dozen or more bills which were passed by the Senate to-day because they werd unobjected to, was one permitting the erection in Washington of a monument in honor of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of the medical school of homeopathy and appropriating $4,000 to defray the cost of the foundation. The only restriction imposed in the bill is that the monument is not to be placed in the capitol grounds. The consideration of the river and harbor bill was concluded with the exception of one amendment involving the bitterly contested question of the location of a deep water harbor in Southern California. Senator White, of California addressed the senate in opposition to the committee amendment changing the location from San Pedro to Santa Monica, and had not finished his argument when the Senate at 5:15 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

Representative W. E. Barrett, of Massachusetts, introduced in the House a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that "Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to limit the time during which persons may be daily employed in manufactories of textile frabrics and in other industries. Bills were passed authorizing the construction of life saving stations at Point Bonito, Cal., and Port Huron, Mich.; appropriating $5,000 to enable the President to deport about 500 Canadian Cree Indians in Montana to the border and deliver them to the Canadian authorities, and 24 private pension bills.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Romulus Cotell, Murderer of the Stone Family, Arraigned.

When Romulus Cotell was arraigned in Common Pleas court and pleaded to the indictments against him, charging him with the murder of Alvin and Serena Stone and Ira Stillson, his voice trembled as he said: "I'll waive the reading of the indictment," and pleaded not guilty. From all appearances he was perfectly cool, although he has grown pale and thin since his arrest.

He was remanded to the custody of Sheriff Griffin without bail Judge Kohler appointed Harvey Musser and E. F. Voris to defend the prisoner. These are the same attorneys appointed by Judge A. C. Davis, who retired from the bench May 5. They requested that they be given ample time to prepare their case and secure testimony, and Cotell's trial will be the last one in this term of court, so will come on late in June. Attorney Voris will go to Turin and Crawfordsville, N. Y., Cotell's old home, to take depositions regarding his character from people there who knew the boy.

Nothing more has been heard of A. J. Cotell, the prisoner's father, and it is believed he will not attend the trial. The search for the underwear and watch taken from the Stone home the night of the murder have been fuitless. These articles are very much desired by the State as possibly strong evidence.

INSURGENTS REPULSED.

Several Small Engagements Claimed by the Spanish as Victories.

Two rebel bands attacked the town of Guanajay, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Heavy firing has been heard near Cabanas, but no details of any fighting at that place have been received.

Col. Tort reports that his command has had an engagement with the rebels under Agramonte, near San Nicholas, province of Havana. The rebels lost seven killed. The troops lost a surgeon and one private wounded.

Col. Delgado reports that he has captured a rebel camp near Rodas, in the Cienfuegos district. Ten rebels were killed and one captured. The troops lost only one killed.

Insurgents have tried to destroy with dynamite the tracks, bridges and culverts of the railway between Matanzas and Havana.

After Facts of War.

General Fitzhugh Lee, new consul-general to Havana, will be accompanied to his post by an officer of the regular army, Major Hayes, an old personal friend. Major Hayes will go with General Lee in an unofficial capacity, but that his duties will be to gather information as to the status of affairs in Cuba from a military standpoint cannot be doubted. The assignment of Major Hayes proves that General Lee goes more as a commissioner of the president than a consul.