

## SEVERAL HARD FOUGHT BATTLES

### WON BY THE CUBANS.

Inaugurants Now Seem to Be Fairly Well Supplied With Cannon.

A bloody engagement took place on the 9th inst. on the sugar estate Triunfo, near Songo, belonging to Mr. Whiting, an American citizen, between Colonel Rees, at the head of 600 regulars and two guerrilla companies and 800 rebels under Jose Maceo. The Spaniards were in the house and were unaware of the proximity of the rebels, who were hidden in the machine house and in the bushes nearby.

The insurgents, after the fight, continued on their way, and the defeated Spanish forces, in revenge, seized some peaceful laborers and threw them into the molasses tanks, which were all killed and boiling. The insurgents lost four killed and 16 wounded. The Spaniards had two captains, three lieutenants and 14 soldiers seriously wounded, 67 slightly wounded and one commander and 19 soldiers killed.

The combined Spanish columns of General Sandoval and General Zaldívar, 1,800 men in all, met the insurgents, 1,600 strong, under Bonna and Cazaon, in Hermitage, Lateral, on the 8th inst. The fight lasted seven hours. The rebels had a cannon managed by an American artilleryman named Chapin. The Spanish were defeated, leaving on the field 60 killed and 185 wounded, among the former being Commander Garcia. They lost, besides, 20 mules loaded with provisions, and 29 horses killed. The rebels had 22 killed and 49 wounded.

The garrison of Venta de Casanovas was attacked on the 8th inst. by 1,600 insurgents, under Colonel Daba, with one piece of artillery. The Spanish garrison was composed of a captain and 120 soldiers. They made a good defense, but were obliged to surrender. Afterwards they were disarmed and set at liberty. The captain, who is said to be a Cuban by birth, and the soldiers asked the rebels to allow them to join their band, the captain saying that he would be glad to see the impossibility of Spain quelling the revolution.

In a bull fight at Monterey, Mexico, Joseph Mata, a pleader, was gored to death, and four other performers, including Silvero Chico, the matador, dangerously wounded by a vicious lance. The same bull also dismembered and killed six horses.

### TWO BISHOPS CHOSEN.

McCabe and Cranston Elected by the M. E. Conference.

The M. E. general conference on Tuesday elected G. C. McCabe bishop on the 13th ballot, with a plurality of 8 votes. Earl Cranston was elected on the sixteenth ballot with a plurality of 30.

Charles C. McCabe, D. D., was born in Athens, Ohio, October 11, 1836. He was converted when eight years of age, was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and entered the Ohio conference in 1860. His first appointment was at Putnam. In the fall of 1862 he was called as chaplain in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and on the battlefield of Winchester, Va., was taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison, where he remained four months. When released he rejoined his regiment, but was pressed into service of the Christian commission, in whose interests he made large contributions.

At the close of the war Chaplain McCabe was stationed at Portsmouth, O. In 1868 he was appointed agent of the Church Extension Society, and subsequently assistant corresponding secretary of the Board of Church Extension. He is now secretary of the Missionary Society. He took part in preparing the "Winwood Hymns," a book that has had an immense circulation. He is often referred to as the "singing chaplain," and is the champion pleader for contributions in the M. E. denomination.

Dr. Earl Cranston is a gentle-spirited man, of mild manners and unpretentious bearing, with a good, wholesome face, iron gray hair, clean shaven upper lip, and an amiable and pleasant smile. He is of medium height, with business and oratorical qualities far beyond medium, for the former have made him for twelve years a superb book agent of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and has previously sustained him in a high position as a preacher. At a previous conference he came near being elected bishop, as he received at that time 200 votes.

### BOILING RATE ADVANCED.

The Amalgamated Convention Adopts the Scale.

The organized iron and steel workers of the country have decided to make an aggressive move. Next Tuesday or Wednesday their representatives will meet with the manufacturers of the Mahoning valley and demand that the base of the boiler's scale be changed from 84 on a 100 to 75. The convention is expected to adopt the scale that will be demanded in conference reads as follows, based on actual sales of bar iron as per conference agreement:

- For boiling, per ton of 2,240 pounds, 1-3-16 bar iron, \$5; 1-4-16 bar iron, \$5.75; 1-5-16 bar iron, \$6; 1-6-16 bar iron, \$6.25; 1-7-16 bar iron, \$6.50.
- The charge for boiling furnaces shall be as follows: Single furnaces, not more than five hundred and fifty (550) pounds per heat; double furnaces, not more than eleven hundred (1100) pounds per heat; Siemens furnaces, not more than fifteen hundred and fifty (1,550) pounds per heat; double furnaces, not more than two thousand and two hundred (2,200) pounds per heat.
- In order to insure uniformity of iron in boiling furnaces and avoid the increasing cost of running in strong for common iron, thus increasing the hours and work of the boiler, the limit of time for each heat shall be as follows:

- For a single furnace one hour and forty minutes; for a double furnace one hour and fifty minutes; for Siemens furnace, one hour and fifty-five minutes, and for a double furnace, two hours. The time shall be reckoned from the time the door is dropped after charging until the heat is ready to draw, and accidents and unavoidable detentions are not to be reckoned in. When a majority of the furnaces in any mill require more than the time specified to make their heats due notice shall be given to the boss in accordance with article 10 of the constitution. By the word majority is meant a majority of the furnaces working hard iron. Inferior coal, which increases the working time beyond that specified above shall be considered a grievance.
- A one dollar (\$1.00) per ton extra for de-phosphorized iron.
- When Bessemer pig iron is worked alone, one dollar (\$1.00) per ton extra shall be paid.
- One dollar per ton extra for all castings and runners over seventy-five pounds in one piece, and for all scrap pig metal, twenty-five pounds and under, when worked alone.
- One dollar per ton extra for hot iron.
- For cast iron swarth worked on cinder bottom, the price, per ton, shall be the same as boiling.
- For half wrought iron turnings, and half cast iron swarth, worked on cinder bottom, the price to be seven-eighths of the price of boiling.

Other foot notes remain unchanged.

Bank Robbers Confess.

The men who robbed the State Bank of Buffalo, Ill., have been captured and have made a full confession.

## QUAY AT CANTON.

The Senator Spent Two Hours in Conference With McKinley.

The much talked of conference between Senator Quay and Governor McKinley took place on the 22d.

Quay arrived at Canton at 10:26 on the Ft. Wayne road. He was accompanied by J. H. Brown, a prominent attorney of Lancaster. By a previous arrangement, the Governor's carriage awaited him at the station, and the Ohio aspirant for the Presidency was there in person to meet him. Their greetings were very cordial, and, after the visiting statesman was comfortably seated in the conveyance, the party was driven rapidly to the McKinley residence, North Market street.

The visit of Quay was regarded as of much importance, and as soon as he alighted from the train an army of interviewers were after him, trying to have him explain his mission here. He refused to say what brought him to the hot-bed of McKinleyism, and, with a want-to-be-let-alone appearance, smiled and jumped into the waiting carriage. Hardly had he arrived at the McKinley home when the interviewers were again blocked by word that Senator Quay was engaged in conversation with McKinley and could not be seen. McKinley also refused to say a word.

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

Senator Quay and Mr. Brown left on the 12:11 Ft. Wayne train, Senator Quay for his home in Beaver and Mr. Brown for Lancaster. It is understood that the visit of Senator Quay was of the friendliest character. Their separation at the station would indicate the most cordial and hearty relations, and clearly manifested to the onlookers that the visit had been of the most agreeable and satisfactory nature. While on the Pennsylvania train the correspondent asked Senator Quay if he had anything to say for publication as to the object of his visit, to which the senator quietly observed that the entire crop seemed to be looking very well, as the express sped on its way toward Alliance.

### VICTORIA'S GIFT.

The Czar Gives an Audience to the Americans.

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

The czar on Friday received in private audience the United States Minister, Mr. Breckinridge, and then received the special envoys of the United States at the coronation, together. These included Gen. Miles, Major and his brother, a vice admiral, Commander Bronson, and Maj. J. W. Patzki of the special embassy and Rear Admiral Selfridge, in command of the Mediterranean squadron, who brought his flagship, the Minneapolis, to Cronstadt to attend the coronation as the naval representative of the United States. Mr. Breckinridge, the United States Minister; Mr. H. H. Peirce, secretary of the United States legation, and the other civil representatives were for the first time in the Russian court, the full civil dress prescribed for those who are not allowed to wear the official uniform. The dress consisted of an evening coat with plain metal buttons, a white vest, knee breeches and black silk stockings and no ornaments.

The United States minister and the special envoys and their staff attended a reception given by the Russian foreign minister, Prince Lobanoff-Rostovitz.

Mr. Breckinridge will give a dinner to distinguished American visitors to the coronation. The czar on Friday received in private audience the United States Minister, Mr. Breckinridge, and then received the special envoys of the United States at the coronation, together. These included Gen. Miles, Major and his brother, a vice admiral, Commander Bronson, and Maj. J. W. Patzki of the special embassy and Rear Admiral Selfridge, in command of the Mediterranean squadron, who brought his flagship, the Minneapolis, to Cronstadt to attend the coronation as the naval representative of the United States. Mr. Breckinridge, the United States Minister; Mr. H. H. Peirce, secretary of the United States legation, and the other civil representatives were for the first time in the Russian court, the full civil dress prescribed for those who are not allowed to wear the official uniform. The dress consisted of an evening coat with plain metal buttons, a white vest, knee breeches and black silk stockings and no ornaments.

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## AMNESTY FOR THE OPPRESSED.

### PARDON FOR MANY.

The Czar's Manifesto to Release Siberian Prisoners.

The Berlin Telegram claims that the czar's manifesto will give amnesty, partial or complete, to Russian prisoners in Siberia. Those sentenced to a life's penal servitude will receive mitigation of the sentence, and offenders domiciled in Siberia will be permitted to return to any part of European Russia except St. Petersburg and Moscow. The sentences of those in jail in European Russia for serious offenses will be reduced one year. A number of minor offenders will be pardoned. Numbers of those who left the country for political reasons will be pardoned on condition of their taking the oath of allegiance. The peasantry in certain poor districts will be excused from arrears of district dues.

Even the Jews will not be forgotten and the Russian Hebraists will also be excused from arrears.

The Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle hears that the vatican has received information that the czar will pardon all Catholic priests who have been imprisoned or sent to Siberia for breach of the public worship laws and that he also promises to grant gradually a large measure of religious liberty to all his subjects, including the Catholics. Caxling, Agland, the vatican's representative at the coronation at Moscow, will hand to the czar an autograph letter from the Pope urging an extension of religious liberty.

### ATTACKED BY A MOB.

Two English Missionaries Stoned While in a Boat.

The steamer Altmore, arriving from the Orient at Victoria, B. C., brought advice of an anti-missionary outrage at Tai Chau, China. Two English missionaries named Ferguson and Walker, were the victims. Proceeding by boat from Shanghai to Chen Kiang, they arrived at Tai Chau on April 13. While awaiting the return of a messenger whom they had sent with their cards and passports to the residence of the chief local official, they were attacked by a mob, which bombarded them vigorously with stones.

The two missionaries, finding the situation intolerable, left the shelter of a cabin and attempted to pull their anchor and shove their boat in the stream, the crew having fled beyond the range of the missiles. During the operation the stone throwing became more vigorous than ever, and a shot was fired, the bullet passing through Mr. Ferguson's left hand. At last the boat was got off, and, being rejoined by the crew dropped down the stream. The boat became again the target for the methods of throwing high explosive part of the cannon, but no serious injury was inflicted. An officer and ten soldiers arrived on the scene while the outrage was going on, but their presence had little if any effect in quieting the rioters.

### BIG APPROPRIATIONS.

Report on the Naval Appropriation Bill Shows Surprises.

The conference report on the naval appropriation bill presented Tuesday shows that the senate receded from its amendment authorizing the secretary of the treasury to detail revenue cutters to protect passengers on excursion steamers attending regattas. The House conferees accepted the following amendments: Appropriating \$50,000 for testing methods of firing high explosive from guns on board ships; increasing from \$250,000 to \$400,000 the appropriation for reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers, and authorizing the secretary of the navy to contract for the building of two sub-marine torpedo boats of the Holland type.

The conferees report a disagreement on all the amendments concerning battleships and torpedo boats, except the sub-marine torpedo boats.

### AS TO SENTENCES.

Some Prerogative Prisoners Will Be Released at Once.

A dispatch has been received from Gov. Sir Hercules Robinson relative to the sentences imposed upon the informers at Pretoria, which says that one portion of the prisoners will be released at once and another portion in three months. A third portion of the prisoners will have their cases carried to the High Court in three months, and a fourth portion after one year.

Gov. Robinson says that the death sentence imposed upon the four leaders, Rhodes, Hammond, Phillips and Farrar, has been commuted to fifteen years imprisonment, adding, however, that the latter is only a matter of form, and that the sentence is not likely to be carried out. The further commutation of the leaders' sentence will be discussed next week. Gov. Robinson adds that the names of the other prisoners will be suspended if the prisoners give their word of honor not to interfere in future in the politics of the Transvaal. An official dispatch received from Pretoria gives the names of the reform prisoners who have been liberated as follows: Messrs. Moseenthal, Roger, Dubois, King, Butters, Brodie, Joel, Davis and Mien.

Those to be liberated in three months are: Davies, Hanson, Heller, Mullins, Bell, Gardner, Lingham, Gilliland, Brown, Spencer, Williams, Anderson, Head, Buckland, Goldring, Hutchinson, Rogers, Beethoven, Lacey and van Huismeeyer.

Those who will have their cases considered first are Messrs. Carr, Niven, Gifford, Clement, Fricker, Strange, Goddard, Bailey, Aurt, Dundar, Bettington, Hoskin, Hangman, Richards, Leonard, Tremor, Donaldson and Marshall. Those whose cases are not to be considered for a year are: Fitzpatrick, Sandilands, Jameson and Hammett. The following did not sign the petition to have their sentences of imprisonment commuted to fines and their penalties are therefore not modified: Hall, Sower, Samson and Naves.

### A FAIR BRIBER CAUGHT.

Mrs. Brede of Newport Gets into the Jackson Case Deep.

Mrs. Otto Brede, of Newport, who has been quite attentive to Jackson and Waring by sending them delicacies, was overheard by officers who were hidden in Wallingford's saloon to offer Wallingford \$50 if he would change his testimony in the Walling case so as to make it appear that it was some other man Friday night when Pearl Bryan was at his saloon with Walling and Jackson.

Sheriff Plummer recognized the woman and took her to Newport. She had previously gone to Allen Jackson and made him a similar offer, and he had arranged to meet her at Wallingford's and then notified the police.

A pension among medical men. A pension among medical men of Germany and France through the fatal effects attending the administration of the famous anti-diphtheria serum in the case of a child of an eminent Berlin physician. A servant in the physician's household showed signs of diphtheria, the doctor, to prevent his child from contracting the disease, administered an injection of the serum and the child died in a few minutes.

## CZAR NICHOLAS CROWNED.

The Most Gorgeous Display the Ancient Capital Ever Witnessed.

The formal ceremony of the coronation of Czar Nicholas II, and the Czarina occurred at Moscow, May 21, amid all the wealth and splendor that civilized and semi-barbaric nations could bring together. The display of the latter, furnished by the inhabitants of the minor kingdoms under the czar's rule, was a novel and picturesque feature at the great military and civic parade that preceded the religious exercises of the coronation.

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

The route of march, which was guarded by close lines of soldiers, was encompassed by dense masses of people from all parts of the Russian empire and her dependencies. The utmost liberty, consistent with the proper discipline and order, was allowed, and the faithful Muscovites and Russians had the fullest privilege of witnessing the official entry of their czar into his ancient capital. The extent of decorations with flags, banners, venetian masts and bunting in the national colors was only limited by the space available for it.

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

Preceded by a regiment of grenadiers came the Empress in a magnificent gilded state carriage, drawn by four pairs of cream-colored horses. Princesses and ladies of the court, the court chamberlains and gentlemen in white and gold uniforms, and gentlemen in military, and finally many mounted masters of ceremonies.

After being received by the Governor General of Moscow and various civic delegations the Emperor and Empress worshipped successively in the cathedrals of the Assumption the Archangel Michael and the Annunciation, where deacons were sung, while a salvo of 71 great guns was fired outside.

The royal couple were given the benediction of the right most of the cathedral and then retired to the hall of St. Catherine, where none but those intimately connected with the imperial household were permitted to enter, and the ceremony was ended.

### TRADE HOLDS ITS OWN.

While There Are No Gains, Neither Are There Losses.

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

There is nothing like reaction in business, though the volume is small. Manufacturers are not gaining on the whole but very few are losing. Railroad stocks average a shade higher than a week ago, and there is abundant evidence that men of money are watching the right moment to buy the bottom.

The waiting condition which seems to come to some people nothing better than stagnation still continues. But there is a difference. Thousands of orders and contracts are merely deferred because they can not be filled at the moment.

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

If the output of pig iron were always a reliable barometer of business, French exports, as some suppose, the returns of furnaces in blast May 1, according to the "Iron Age" 188,319 tons against 187,451 April 1, would be convincing. But the increase of stocks since January 1 has been 243,915 tons and the quantity from the output of furnaces leaves 2,576,248 tons for four months, which is certainly in excess of the actual consumption, because the stocks of the great steel companies are not included in the statement.

### WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE.

This Question Answered By Several Foreign Countries.

The foreign statistics gathered by the agricultural department at Washington show the crop conditions throughout the year. The summary follows:

Great Britain—The crop outlook everywhere is good and promises a harvest about two weeks earlier than usual. This would be a notable improvement if the weather of the current cereal year by about 5,000,000 bushels.

France—With normal weather until harvest the wheat crop will more than suffice for home requirements. A surplus for export is anticipated. The weather has been favorable and the crop promise well.

Roumania—Cold weather in April retarded the crops, but the outlook is generally promising.

Excellent prospects of a crop above the average in quantity and quality are generally reported. The unfavorable March weather in the South is found to have done no serious damage. Spring sowings have been completed under good conditions.

### DR. WITHEROW, MODERATOR.

The Presbyterian General Assembly Down to Business.

The one hundred and eighth general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America opened its sessions in the First Presbyterian church, at Saratoga, N. Y., with the usual sermon from the retiring moderator, Dr. Robert B. Booth, of New York. Nearly 700 commissioners, half ministers and half laymen, congregated at the first important business transacted was the election of a moderator, Dr. Francis Montfort, of Cincinnati; Dr. David B. Breed, of Pittsburg, and Dr. John L. Witherow, the liberal leader of Chicago, were nominated. The result of the ballot was Witherow, 315, Breed 163 and Montfort 84. The election was then made unanimous. The newly-elected moderator was then conducted to the platform and inducted into office by the retiring moderator, Dr. Booth.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR RUSSELL.

Gold Standard Declared for and the Administration Indorsed.

The State Democratic convention met at Concord and elected the following delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention: Frank Jones, Alvah W. Sulloway, Irving A. Drew, Charles A. Sinclair. The delegates are for William E. Russell, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts for President.

The platform declares for the gold standard, indorses President Cleveland's administration, favors "incidental protection" and condemns the A. P. A.

Harry Bingham, of Littleton, was chairman of the convention.

At the Second Congressional district Democratic convention held after the adjournment of the State convention delegates to the National convention in favor of Russell for president were chosen.

Jackson Park Again.

The wreckers who have for nearly three years been removing the remains of the great World's fair, have turned the grounds over to the Jackson park commissioners.

## LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### OUR GOLD IN RUSSIA.

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

The State Department has received a report from United States Consul General Karel, at St. Petersburg, in relation to the amount of American gold held by the Russian Government. The Consul General says that he has seen no less than \$30,769,115 in good United States gold coin in the coffers of the Russian government. That was on the first day of last January.

The Consul General was invited with the consuls of other countries at St. Petersburg to witness the transfer of a sum of 50,000,000 rubles in gold from the Russian treasury to the exchange fund of the Government bank, where it was needed for the redemption of paper rubles. Included in this store of gold he saw 14,771,756 rubles in value of United States gold coins.

While the consuls of all the nations of the world was represented in this particular pile of gold, no other nation save Russia itself came anywhere near the store contributed by the United States to the Russian coffers. Japan came next, with only \$1,617,519 rubles worth of yen, while of British gold in this pile of Russian money, there were pounds sterling to the small amount of less than 1,000,000 rubles.

Afterwards, to make the impression stronger, our Consul General was taken into the bank's vaults, and permitted to look upon the balance of the bank's funds held on that particular day, and he saw some more United States gold half eagles, amounting in value to \$2,462,823 rubles, so that the Russian bank in its possession of our gold coin \$30,781,115. Then he asked how that amount of United States gold came into the possession of the Russian bank, and the Governor informed Mr. Karel, that the Russian Minister of Finance had purchased it at different times in Berlin, Paris and London.

### MOUNTAINS BURNED BARE.

Pennsylvania Forests Cleared for Miles by Furious Fires.

Never in the history of Central Pennsylvania has this section of country experienced such a disastrous forest fire as that which raged in Center and adjoining counties for three or four days. Thousands of acres of timber have been burned.

The seven mountains to the south of Bellefonte have been burned for a distance of fully 25 miles, at one time the entire mountain being a sheet of flame for fully 10 miles; the Nittany mountain, a range of only about 15 miles has been devastated. Fully 2,000 men have worked since Saturday night to put out the fire, but could only keep it confined to the mountain sides.

In the Beech Creek region fire has completely swept the entire district. In Clearfield county, closely adjoining Center, the fire has done equal damage, burning a number of logging camps and saw mills with thousands of feet of sawed lumber. The camps in and around the Bear Meadows have suffered a like fate.

The Markham House at Atlanta, Ga., was entirely destroyed by fire Sunday night, causing a loss of \$300,000. The fire started in a restaurant on Decatur street and quickly spread to Patterson's livery stable, where a negro was burned to death.

### THE TOBACCO EMBARGO.

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

Senator Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, declares that the order by Gen. Weyler prohibiting the export of tobacco from Cuba is misrepresented in being characterized as a retaliatory measure against insurgent sympathizers in this country. He says the Spanish government is driven to the step, by fact that without it over 15,000 cigar makers in Havana would soon be thrown out of work for lack of raw material and 50,000 to 60,000 women and children dependent on them would be in danger of starvation.

The minister says the tobacco crop has been destroyed by Maceo's forces; that the royal troops have injured no property and that the indiscriminate destruction of the crop is to be laid wholly at the doors of the insurgents. Spain, he says, has been frequently importuned for the past year to stop the tobacco export, which gave employment to the chief contributors in this country to the insurgents but the petitions were steadfastly refused. The prohibition he contends is exactly of the same nature as if the United States were compelled to stop the export of cereals from this country in time of famine or great industrial depression.

### WINTER WHEAT PROSPECTS.

The Hessian Fly Has Played Havoc in Some States.

The grain firm of C. A. King & Co., of Toledo, O., during the past four days have received 4,368 crop reports. Prospects for winter wheat is very favorable in Kansas and most of Michigan, Missouri and Illinois fair. Indiana becoming worse and promises less than three-quarters of the average crop owing mostly to Hessian flies. Ohio will yield a trifle over half a crop. Prospects in six states average a trifle worse than two weeks ago. Recent rains have been beneficial. Kansas and Missouri show slight improvement. In Illinois and Ohio there is no change. Indiana suffered materially from Hessian flies and drought. Michigan had excellent prospects, but some sections are said to have been badly damaged by Hessian flies. The harvest will average ten days earlier than last year.

### MORE DEADLY TORNADOES.

Oklahoma Again Devastated by High Winds.

A message from Guthrie, Okla., says a disastrous tornado and waterspout passed over Thursday night, causing great damage. At Edmond, 20 houses were demolished and two persons, Harvey Rich and his daughter, were killed.

At White Eagle, 30 miles north, three tornadoes formed within an hour and swept toward the Osage country. Twelve houses were demolished and 40 or 50 head of stock were killed in the vicinity of White Eagle.

At Black Bear John Rodgers and wife were killed by falling timbers, while a farmer named White was killed and all the members of his family injured by their house being blown down on them.

At Cushing, five persons were killed. They are: Harris McIntyre and daughter, Julia, Jennie Wilmer, Peter Davis and son, Frank Davis.

Eight tornadoes have occurred within a radius of 60 miles of this section within five days.

### TEACHEROUS WEYLER.

He is Said to Be Executing Rebels Who Take the Oath.

The New York Herald's Havana correspondent says that according to private Madrid advices received by a well-known Havana banker, the bulk of the Cuban debt held by Spain banking institutions and persons of wealth has been unloaded in Paris during the last six or eight weeks, bought up by French capitalists. Upward of \$2,000,000 in Cuban bonds have thus changed hands. The French propose to have representatives in Spanish towns to prevent fraud.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Most Important Legislation Presented in Both Houses.

1907th DAY.

The house to-day occupied itself in passing 100 of the private pension bills which have been favorably acted upon. Congressman Heiner introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 for a monument to General Grant, to be erected in this city. The bill provides for a commission of five persons, two each to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and the president pro tempore of the senate, and one by the secretary of war, to superintend the construction of the monument.

In deciding this afternoon not to send Mr. Dupont, of Delaware, the senate was actuated solely by a question of politics. The Republicans voted solidly in favor of Mr. Dupont. They believed that State Senator Watson, of Delaware, lost his vote in the State Senate when he carried Pennsylvania and that therefore Mr. Dupont received a majority of the vote east and was duly elected a United States senator. But the Republicans lack one vote of a majority in the United States Senate, and this preventing a tie among Mr. Dupont. The Democrats and their Republican allies voted solidly against sending Mr. Dupont.

131st DAY.

The senate to-day by a vote of 6 yeas to 41 nays, defeated a motion by Mr. Allen (Pop.) to proceed with the consideration of the resolution to investigate alleged election irregularities in Alabama, occurring at the time Governor Oates was elected over B. F. Kelly. Populists in Alabama, and correspondents Chandler, Frye, Gallinger, and Morrill, and two populists—Allen and Peffer—made up the affirmative vote.

132d DAY.

The senate passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$7,800,000. Debate on the question of appropriations for sectarian purposes cropped out on the paragraph making appropriations for charities in the district. On a vote the senate sustained the Republican amendment providing specific appropriations for the numerous charitable institutions, some of them of a sectarian character. A further provision was adopted for an investigation into the charity system of the district with a view to ascertaining what, if any part of the public appropriations are used for church purposes.

The House to-day entered upon a two days' debate of the immigration bills reported from the immigration committee. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Tracewell, of Indiana, introduced a restrictive measure; Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, for his bill designed to put an end to Canadian competition with American labor, and Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Bartholdt, Missouri, for the educational test bill.

### 133d DAY.

On the motion to substitute Congress man W. A. Stone's consular inspection bill for the McCall bill, only 75 members voted in the affirmative, and 181 against. All Pennsylvania members except General Dingham stood by the stone bill.

The Bartholdt-McCall bill as passed adds to the classes of aliens excluded from admission to the United States all male persons between the ages of 16 and 60 years of age (except parents of persons living in this country) who cannot both read and write English or some other language.

The Corliss amendment, aimed at Canada, excludes aliens who come across the border year after year for the purpose of the United States with no intention of settling therein. It declares all labor contracts with aliens void, and makes parties thereto within the jurisdiction of the United States punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

### 134th DAY.

Senator Quay called up in the Senate to-day and passed the bill authorizing the bridge that the Butler and Pittsburg Railroad Company desires to construct over the Allegheny river at some point in Allegheny county, northward of the eastern boundary line of Pittsburg.

By a vote of 196 to 47 the house passed over the President's veto the bill granting a pension of \$