

REPORTS FROM THE SEAT OF THE CUBAN WAR

Carefully Prepared so as to Make Them Appear as Spanish Victories.

Correspondents Not Permitted to Telegraph Truthful News.

Remains Sent Out of the Death and Place of Burial of General Gomez, When in Reality He Was Marching With and at the Head of a Column of Four Thousand Troops—General Garcia Writes a Letter Stating Why He Left America to Go to Cuban Lands.

HAVANA, April 13.—(From a staff correspondent of the United Press.)—Colonel Tort reports that the column under his command had a series of fights with 2,000 insurgents led by Mas-sao, Castillo and others. The scene of the engagement was south of Guira de Melina, in the southwestern part of the Province of Havana.

The rebels then retreated for a distance and awaited the troops behind the ruins of the buildings on the Luisa estate. The troops used cannon and made several bayonet charges before they succeeded in dislodging the insurgents.

The official report says the rebels retreated in complete disorder, after leaving twenty killed and eighty wounded. The troops lost five wounded.

Colonel Segura reports having had an engagement with insurgents near Piedra, Province of Santa Clara. According to Colonel Segura twenty-four rebels were killed, while the troops had only five of their number wounded.

Maceo is camping in the hills south of Cabanas, in the northeastern part of the Province of Pinar del Rio, and a comparatively short distance west of Havana. Gomez is near Sancti Spiritus. It is now said that the elections yesterday in Sancti Spiritus and Remedios resulted in the return of Gonzalez Fuentes and Marin Barceña in place of Augusto de Figueroa and Martin Zosaya, the candidates of the Union Constitutional party, whose election was announced yesterday.

The election of Senor Barceña, however, is doubtful. All the talk here this week is conjecture as to what Mr. Cleveland will do with the resolution of the two houses of Congress. The brief Cabinet dispatches from the States which the Havana papers publish, after the press censor has allowed them, have been read with interest by all classes of citizens. Little light has been thrown upon the subject so far, although the loyal Spaniards still claim to be confident that the President will not recognize belligerency. The systematic suppression of truthful news of the progress of the revolution has blinded many people here, and has undoubtedly been of great help to Spain abroad. The official report of every engagement is carefully cooked, so as to make it appear that the Spanish have won a victory, and even then, if there is danger of wrong impressions being created abroad, the foreign correspondents are not permitted to telegraph the news.

On the eve of the elections the Madrid authorities, impatient at trivial items, cabled for encouraging news. The emergency was met by sending out the report of Gomez's death and designating the place of his burial in Matanzas, when he was marching with an escort of 4,000 men in another Province.

Spaniards here profess to believe that President Cleveland will not recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, basing their assurance upon Minister De Lome's dispatch, but their confidence in Government messages is weakening.

There is no war talk among Spaniards here. They say that the recognition of belligerency will not help the Cubans materially, and claim that the sending of additional men of war from Spain will offset any advantage gained. All talk of compromise between Spain and the men in arms is idle. Cubans have no faith in promises of autonomy or reforms. The insurgent leaders declare they will never lay down arms until Cuba is free. The decree of General Weyler, the harsh treatment of political suspects and the killing of pacifics, has made compromise out of the question. All intelligent people here recognize that the difficulty between Cubans and Spaniards is to be settled once for all.

Insurgents have burned the Moralitos estate near Jaruco, this province. It is the property of M. A. De Morales, an American citizen, and was spared by the insurgents on that account till two days ago. Recently General Melguizo, who made himself particularly offensive by killing innocent people, encamped on the estate several times, using the sugar hay for his troops. For this reason the rebels burned the buildings. The owner has filed a claim for \$200,000 damages with the American Consul, stating that he repeatedly asked the Government for protection, and did not obtain it.

J. FRANK CLARK, GARCIA HEARD FROM.

NEW YORK, April 13.—T. Estrada Palma, Cuban delegate, has received the following communication from General Garcia:

"To the People of the United States of America: I am fully aware of the obligation which I have contracted to stand trial for my alleged violations of the laws of your country. I have not remained to face the consequences of my acts simply because I feel that I have a higher duty to perform as a soldier and a Cuban. Having fought for the independence of my country for ten years, and having ever since promulgated the idea for which we then fought, I deem it my highest and holiest duty to fight and bleed, and, if necessary, die, to attain the independence of my country. Should I fall my death will expire, I

hope, in your eyes any possible offense for which I might have to stand trial there; should I survive, I give you my word as a man and a soldier to return to your country and cheerfully abide by the consequences which the laws of the country may visit upon me. My conscience tells me that in this proceeding I will satisfy the laws of justice, and I am confident that the citizens of the United States will so judge of my conduct. CALIXTO GARCIA, "Cuba Libre, March, 1896."

ROENTGEN RAYS May Prevent the Possibility of Epidemics in the Future.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Professors W. P. Pratt and Hugh Wightman, the electro-therapeutic and the bacteriologist of Bennett College of this city, claim to have practically proved within the last week that epidemics will be impossible in the future.

They claim that Asiatic cholera is no more to be feared than other aches, and that diphtheria, glanders and typhoid must all yield to the new remedy, the Roentgen rays.

The various germs were grown in tubes in proper media. Magnetic means of force from the Crookes tubes were passed through them. The application lasted two hours.

Cholera was the easiest and appears to have been wiped out entirely. Diphtheria has been treated very tenderly and favorably, but after eight days has failed to show the slightest signs of life. There has been no activity in the bacteria of the other classes, and with certain modifications the doctors are now ready to announce that the ray, properly applied, will destroy any form of infectious or contagious germ.

This is endorsed by the college faculty, and the entire electrical equipment, the best in the West, will be turned over this week for future proof of the discovery, which is now maintained to be a fact.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE Sent to Theodore Roosevelt Through the General Postoffice.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A package addressed to Theodore Roosevelt, police headquarters, and marked "Medicine," was brought to the General Postoffice to-day by a collector of mail from a down-town box.

A Postoffice employe tore off the wrapper at one end, revealing the heads of several matches and bits of fuse. An examination showed that by a vigorous tearing apart of the wrapping paper the matches would have been ignited and set off the fuse which entered a large cracker filled with powder.

The bomb was genuine, though not so dangerous as to have proved fatal. It was clumsily made.

A Chicago Alderman Arrested.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Magnus C. Knudson, Alderman for the Seventeenth Ward of this city, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant charging him with an assault on a woman giving the name of Mrs. Hanlon. Mrs. Hanlon claims that Knudson assaulted her on the street, but refuses to say anything further until the Alderman is brought into court. Knudson says that he knows no such person as Mrs. Hanlon, and has never assaulted a woman.

PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

HUNDREDS LANDING DAILY AT NEW YORK.

In a Great Many Instances One Dollar Represents Their Financial Possessions.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamship Bolivia of the Anchor Line arrived from Genoa and Naples yesterday. She brought 1,376 Italian immigrants. Six hundred of them were detained at Ellis Island, on the ground that they are likely to become public charges. Of this number none had more than a dollar or so, while many of them were practically penniless. Dr. Senner said that only 10 per cent. of those detained would be allowed to land.

The steamship Alesia of the Fabre Line, also from Naples, reached the bar at 10 o'clock last night, with 1,064 more on board. They were landed at Ellis Island to-day. The immigration authorities are surprised at the great influx of Italian paupers. More than 15,000 have already arrived, and Dr. Senner has received advices that 15,000 more are about to sail from Naples.

Dr. Senner is very alert, and is enforcing the immigration laws to the letter, particularly in the case of Italians, in the hopes of discouraging their fellow-countrymen, but this apparently has no effect on them.

"What they will do in this country I am at a loss to comprehend," said Commissioner Senner. "Already this year we have admitted more than 15,000 Italians. A cable dispatch last Thursday stating that 15,000 more were ready to start from Naples is correct, and they will come along as soon as they secure passage, so you see that before spring melts into summer we shall have an additional 30,000 of Italy's refuse population to compete with American laborers."

"Many of those who arrived yesterday had not sufficient money with which to purchase a pint of bad claret. In a great many instances \$1 represented their financial possessions, and a majority will undoubtedly be sent back."

"Another Anchor Line steamship, the Belgravia, is now on her way to this port from Naples, and will arrive in about three weeks with 1,400 more Italians."

There are several causes to which we must attribute the extraordinary output from Italy. The prime cause, to my mind, however, is the great dissatisfaction with the condition of their native country. It is probably a fact that a large percentage coming here are fleeing to escape being pressed into service as soldiers. Then, again, they may be rushing over to fear the introduction of an educational test to strengthen our immigration laws might keep them out later.

"What I might term the semi-official indorsement of several large colonization schemes, which have also been sanctioned by the Italian Ambassador, owing to a report during the afternoon that the Australian had been arrested on a charge of being about to participate in a prize-fight, and that tonight's contest would in consequence be put off. The Australian was arrested, but was released."

The curtain-raiser was a ten-round bout between Fred. Morris, better

STRENGTH OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

How It is Figured Out by Senator Allison of Illinois.

Need Not a Great Many Votes Behind Ex-Governor McKinley.

"Wizard" Shaeffer Wins the First Game of the Billiard Tournament at Boston, Defeating the Belgian Champion, Garnier—McKeever Was Given the Decision in His Fight With Griffo, the Australian's First Defeat in This Country.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Representative Aldrich of Illinois gives out the following statement to-night of Mr. Reed's strength as compared with that of other candidates, and submits the appended table, which he says is made up from reliable information furnished by delegates and in some cases by Chairmen of conventions:

"To be sure," he says, "there are contests in several places where it would be unfair to prejudice the action of the convention. For instance, the entire Mississippi delegation will be contested and we place them in the doubtful list in the doubtful column. News-paper rumors do not figure in it at all."

The following is Mr. Aldrich's estimate:

Table with columns: States, Reed, McKinley. Lists states and their respective votes for Reed and McKinley.

There have been 166 delegates elected," he says, "who will be divided between Morton, Allison, Quay, Cullom and Bradley, and 48 who are properly classed as doubtful. The summary, therefore, is as follows: Reed 111, McKinley 169, the field 166, doubtful 48, total 494."

"We make no note of four delegates recently elected in South Carolina, because the legality of that convention is questioned, and any vote of the convention would belong to the doubtful column."

SCHAEFFER WON.

Opening of the Billiard Tournament at Boston.

BOSTON, April 13.—The billiard tournament which was opened to-night by Schaeffer and Garnier was won by the former. It is the second in the series of international billiards between Garnier, Schaeffer, Ives and Daly, the last-named joining the tournament here. The 300 points constitute an evening's play, and what the men seek is the biggest slice of a purse of \$5,000 and a sweepstakes of \$250 each. The game was cushion carom.

About 400 spectators were present in Bumstead Hall when the game began. Schaeffer won the bank, but failed to score. Garnier tied, but was kissed off. Then Jake clicked off thirty-five. Garnier won applause by a beautiful return bank, and an all-round-the-table shot in the third.

The thirteenth inning was productive of but one for the "Wizard," and was barren for the Belgian. The score was: Schaeffer 80, Garnier 50.

When the sixteenth inning opened the balls were rolling just right for Jake. He nursed them along the left rail for sixteen counts, and then brought down the house by driving the object ball the length of the table and the other across for a gather. He counted fast until thirty-two were called, and slipped up on a masse, a fearfully hard try.

Jake got the spheres up against the rail for a cushion-carom nurse in the twenty-fifth and made thirty-nine.

A kiss-cushion shot was the feature of the thirty-first inning. It was made by Garnier, who rolled up three after Schaeffer had failed to score.

Little was done except in the thirty-fourth inning, when Garnier made twelve, until the thirty-eighth. Schaeffer opened with a run of twenty-three, and Garnier followed with thirty-four, and then stopped by a miscue.

The game from the thirty-eighth inning was slow and uninteresting until the opening of the fifty-sixth. With the score 269 to 222 in favor of Schaeffer, Jake collected the balls at the head of the table and revived interest with a run of thirty-one, which finished the game. Score: Schaeffer 300, Garnier 222.

Winner's highest run 39, loser's highest run 34; winner's average 5 10-56, loser's average 3 54-56. Referee, Fred Eames.

GRIFFO BESTED.

McKeever Rolling the Decision in His Fight With the Australian.

MASPETH ATHLETIC ARENA, MASPETH (L. I.), April 13.—The Griffo and McKeever contest, which was the star attraction at the Empire Athletic Club to-night, drew but a slim crowd, owing to a report during the afternoon that the Australian had been arrested on a charge of being about to participate in a prize-fight, and that tonight's contest would in consequence be put off. The Australian was arrested, but was released.

The curtain-raiser was a ten-round bout between Fred. Morris, better

known as "Muldoo's Cyclone," and Charley Strong of Newark, both colored. Strong got the decision.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the stars appeared. Griffo had trained with more than usual steadiness for this contest, while McKeever was also in great form. The first five rounds were in favor of Griffo, but the rest of the fight was to McKeever's credit. He was the aggressor until the end of the twentieth round, and frequently had Griffo on the ropes. Griffo defended himself superbly, but did not try to score points by leading.

The referee declared McKeever the winner, a decision that met with almost universal favor. This was the Australian's first actual defeat in this country, where his wonderful skill as a defender of the boxer gained him a great reputation.

VICTIM OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Another Shocking Murder Committed in Pennsylvania.

HAZLETON (Pa.), April 13.—Anredo Munar died at his home near Hazleton yesterday morning, and another shocking murder is added to the many committed in this region. Munar is the victim of highway robbery, and, as in previous cases here, there is no clue to the identity of the assassins. Although the attack upon Munar occurred nearly a week ago, the circumstances were not made public until his death occurred.

Last Monday night Munar was in Freeland and took the trolley as far as Japan station when going home. On the same car were two other men, unknown to the conductor. They also left the car at Japan. Munar was found the next morning at the bottom of a mine hole. He recovered sufficiently to tell what happened to him, but could not identify his assailants.

After leaving the car the two men remained behind him until crossing the flats, when they closed in upon him and demanded his money. Munar was unarmed, but determined to fight. He was felled with a club, however, and kicked into submission. After the brigands had taken his watch and cash they threw him in the hole.

Elections Must be Annulled.

MADRID, April 13.—Ex-Prime Minister Sagasta contends that the elections in Madrid must be nullified. All the papers and all the politicians except the Ministerialists concur in this opinion. The excitement and indignation caused by the action of the Government in virtually stealing the elections continue to increase, and there are grave apprehensions that unless other elections are ordered to be held there will be serious trouble, though every precaution has been taken to guard against an outbreak.

Pacific Railroads' Debts.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day completed the bill looking to the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads, and directed the Chairman Powers to report it to the House with the recommendation that it pass. The measure as agreed to is the same as drawn by the subcommittee already published.

Greater New York Bill.

ALBANY (N. Y.), April 13.—The message of Mayor Strong on the Greater New York bill was read in the Senate to-night, and is a veto.

RACING EVENTS EAST AND WEST.

RAIN CAUSES A SCANT ATTENDANCE AT MEMPHIS.

The Starting Machine Causes Dissatisfaction—Two Jockeys Jerked From Their Mounts.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), April 13.—Today's races were run in the rain over a heavy course and before a scant audience. As on the previous day, the starting machine created strong dissatisfaction. In the fourth race the start was good so far as the bunching of the horses went, but the gate lifted too slowly, catching jockeys Buny and T. Murphy, having the mounts, respectively, on Rey del Mar and Tranby. Rey del Mar made the circuit riderless, while Tranby jumped the fence. Summaries:

Four furlongs, Lexington Pirate won, Storm King second, Truxillo third. Time—1:51 1/2.

Six furlongs, Sauterne won, Petrolene second, Fra Diavolo third. Time—1:59 1/4.

One mile, \$1,000 added, Tennessee Oaks, Lady Inez won, Helen Mar second. Two starters. Time not taken.

One mile, Free Advice won, David second, Little Tom third. Time—1:46.

Half-mile, Suisun won, Moncreith second, Goose Liver third. Time—0:51 1/2.

Six furlongs, Tartarian won, Overella second, Pretender third. Time—1:18 1/2.

AT NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

NEWPORT (Ky.), April 13.—A starting machine was used in the fifth race to-day and was a success. Three favorites, two outsiders and a second choice won. Summaries:

Six and one-half furlongs, Adonis won, Judge Denny second, Glaiola third. Time—1:22 1/4.

Four furlongs, Dubois won, Vanessa second, Cynthia third. Time—0:50 1/4.

Seven furlongs, Eli won, Golden Crown second, Alex Lohd third. Time—1:30 1/4.

Four furlongs, Amiable won, Lady Looman second, Lady Eon third. Time—0:50.

One mile, selling, Derfargilla won, La Fiesta second, Boozie third. Time—1:44 1/4.

Seven furlongs, Almo won, Text second, Hulbert third. Time—1:30.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Raining, but track fair. Seven furlongs, selling, Olive won, Rosebud second, Fortuna third. Time—1:23.

Four furlongs, selling, Roselle won, Modestia second, Viking third. Time—0:50 1/4.

Six furlongs, selling, Ottovanna won, Alvero second, Goodwin third. Time—1:16.

Five and one-half furlongs, selling, Mount McGregor II. won, Mabolaco second, George Miller third. Time—1:08 1/2.

One and one-sixteenth miles, selling, Camella won, Dunraven second, Pollock third. Time—1:51.

One mile, selling, Kowalsky won, Joe Terry second, Unity third. Time—1:44 1/4.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS DEVOID OF INTEREST.

The Maybrick Joint Resolution Reported Adversely to the Senate,

On the Ground That That Body Has No Jurisdiction.

The United States Supreme Court Makes an Important Ruling in a Mississippi Case Relating to the Money in Which Certain Levee Bonds Shall be Redeemed.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The investigation of Patent Office matters by the Senate Committee on Printing two years ago in connection with Josiah Quincy, Assistant Secretary of State, who objected to the severe criticism, was recalled by an incident in the Senate proceedings to-day. Mr. Quincy had been interested while in office in procuring a business friend a contract for printing the Patent Office "Gazette" at rates very much less than those at which the work had been done for many years by an electrolyte and printing firm in Washington.

When the legislative appropriation bill was before the Senate some weeks ago an amendment was offered and agreed to asking the extension of that contract for another year. The conference report on that bill which was made to-day left that amendment as one of those on which the conferees had not agreed.

Thereupon Gorman (Dem.) of Maryland, who was Chairman of the Committee on Printing when that investigation was made, moved that the Senate recede from the amendment, and his motion was agreed to—28 to 25—although it was opposed by the Chairman of the Committee on Patents, Platt (Rep.) of Connecticut, and was voted against by nearly all the Republican Senators.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate spent some time in disposing of the joint resolution referred to it last Thursday proposing a remonstrance with the British Government in the matter of the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick. The joint resolution was reported back to-day adversely, on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction over the subject. The report was placed on the calendar, and will probably be no more heard of.

The main part of the day's session was occupied with speeches on the Dupont election case, Senators Burrows of Michigan and Brown of Utah arguing in favor of Dupont's right to the seat. The Senate, at 5:10, adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—To-day's session of the House, under the rules, was devoted to consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia and various matters of local interest were disposed of.

A bill to regulate marriages in the District provoked a long discussion. Owing to the absence of a quorum on the vote ordering the previous question on its passage, the House, at 4:30, without disposing of the bill, adjourned until to-morrow.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

An Important Decision Relating to the Redemption of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Supreme Court of the United States convened after a ten days' recess, and handed down opinions in a score and a half of cases.

Mississippi litigation was the occasion of the most important, if not the most interesting, decisions. Amos Woodruff, trustee, and the German Bank of Memphis, holders of certain bonds issued by the Mississippi Levee Board, No. 1, brought suit in the court of Hinds County, that State, to enforce a lien and trust upon certain lands in that county created in their favor as holders of such bonds. These bonds were issued in 1871, and were made payable in "gold coin," although the interest coupons were payable in "lawful money." The case went against the plaintiffs, and the Supreme Court of the State affirmed the judgment of the trial court.

In its decision the Supreme Court said: "When the bonds were issued 'gold coin' was not the basis of the business of the country. It was money, but of much greater value than the circulating medium consisting of United States Treasury notes and of national bank notes, of which we take judicial notice. All debts payable in 'dollars' generally were, as now, solvable in legal tenders, but an obligation payable in gold coin can be discharged only according to its terms."

"In authorizing the issuance of bonds of \$1,000,000 and in the use of the term 'money,' the Legislature must be supposed to have meant in the Act cited that money which constituted the basis of the general business of the country and was a legal tender for the payment of debts. Therefore there was no authority in the Act for the issuance of bonds payable in gold coin, and they were void for want of authority for their issuance."

From this decision the bond-owners appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinion of the court was announced by Justice Fuller. It discussed at great length the question whether or not "gold coin" was "money," and reached the conclusion that it was, and, therefore, that the use of that term in a bond issued under authority to borrow money was not invalid. The judgment of the Supreme Court of the State was reversed, and the case remanded with instructions to proceed not inconsistent with the plaintiff.

Unusual features were shown in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. George S. Lewis et al., appealed from the Circuit Court for Montana. Lewis et al. sued the railroad company for the value of 10,000 cords of wood destroyed by fire caused by a spark from one of the company's engines. The railroad company set up that Lewis et al. were not the rightful owners of the wood, it having been cut by them without authority upon Government land. The Montana court held that their title was good against the

railroad company, and gave judgment in their favor. The Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion read by Justice Peckham, reversed the judgment and remanded the case, holding that the title of Lewis et al. was not sufficient to entitle them to recover.

Justice Harlan announced the decision of the court upon the validity of an Act passed by the Legislature of Arizona in which the limits within which the courts may act in determining the action of the Legislature were defined. The case was that of W. A. Harwood against A. Wentworth, a contest for possession of the office of Recorder of Conchise County, in that Territory. The question involved was whether or not the Act of January 1, 1880, or at the time of passage, the official document, did not contain that stipulation, and it was sought to show by parole evidence that the original bill was so amended. Justice Harlan stated that in line with the views expressed in Field vs. Clark, presenting the same question relating to an Act of Congress, lower courts were not justified in going behind the record as shown by the enrolled Act as deposited with the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor and Speaker of the House and President of the Senate. The judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory was affirmed.

BASEBALL VETERANS.

Rain Stops the Most Unique Game in the History of the Sport.

ROCKFORD (Ill.), April 13.—Rain stopped the most unique game in the history of baseball to-day. Veterans of the sixties, whose names were once household words, met in a contest according to the old rules, that gave the batter nine balls, made a foul on a bound out and caused a runner to be called out if he overran first base.

The umpire of the game was H. H. Waldo, 76 years of age, known as the "Father of the Forest City," which team was organized here in 1865 and played until 1875, being one of the most famous clubs in the country. The game to-day was in honor of Harry Wright, the proceeds going to the erection of a monument to him in Philadelphia. It was made a reunion of the players of the old Forest City team, and a number of old players who had been prominent on other teams volunteered their services.

One team was made up of A. G. Spalding, G. E. King, Frank Trumbull, A. L. Barker, M. L. Wheeler, R. C. Buckman, W. L. Lighthart, B. Osborne and Fred. Cone. The other club consisted of "Cherokee" Fisher, M. Larue, Harry Starr, W. S. Stearis, Dan O'Leary, E. C. Dunn, George Wright, C. T. Page and M. H. Golden.

Spalding and King and Fisher and Larue formed the batteries. George Wright, a brother of Harry Wright, played short stop for his team. The Forest City blanketed their opponents, and in their half batted out four runs, when a heavy rainstorm stopped the game. The attendance was 2,500, the threatening weather keeping thousands away.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—A game of ball of unusual interest was played here this afternoon between the old Cincinnati team of 1882, which won the American Association pennant of that year, and this year's Cincinnati National League Club. The game was for the benefit of the Harry Wright monument fund, and over 3,000 people were in attendance. The leaguers won by a score of 7 to 3.

PEORIA (Ill.), April 13.—The Harry Wright day ball game between the Cleveland and Peoria clubs was prevented by rain, the game called off. There was a large attendance.

FITZHUGH LEE.

Named as Successor to Consul-General Williams at Havana.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia to be Consul-General of the United States at Havana, Cuba, vice Ramon O. Williams, resigned.

Williams had been in the Consular service for twenty-two years, and had the reputation of being a model Consular officer. He had been desirous of leaving the service for some time.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The appointment of a successor to Consul-General Williams caused no surprise in official circles, as it has long been known that Mr. Williams was anxious to retire from his position. When Mr. Williams visited the United States last year he tendered his resignation, but was persuaded to remain in office on account of the then threatened seriousness of affairs.

Mr. Williams had become obnoxious to the Spanish authorities in Havana on account of his vigorous manner of carrying for the interests of this Government, and it was reported that he and Captain-General Campro had a personal quarrel, in which strong words were used.

In March last Mr. Williams renewed the expression of his desire to relinquish the post, and it is said that he finally agreed to remain until a successor was appointed, or until the end of the open season, that is, until the present time.

It has been claimed that one of the causes why Mr. Williams did not have the good will of the Spaniards was that his brother-in-law managed from the United States a West India Express Company suspected of carrying on an underground trade with the insurgents.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Fatal Railway Accident in the State of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), April 13.—A special to the "Times" from Mitchell says: Five men were instantly killed and two others so badly injured that they will die before night in a bridge accident a half-mile from Bedford Junction on the Belt Railroad, on which the stone from the Bedford Junction quarry is transferred from one road to another, at 9 o'clock this morning.

The train broke through the trestle. The killed are Charles Ogden, conductor; Sherman Carpenter, fireman; Warren Leonard, Masteron and Bevins. The injured are Charles Davis and Engineer Menzer.