

CONSUL-GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE'S MISSION.

Thought to be Also a Special Commissioner.

The Queen of Spain's Speech to the Cortes Next Monday.

It is Expected to Outline Definitely the Government's Cuban Policy—Statutory Concessions of Spain to Cuba Since the Ten-Year's War—A Western Syndicate Bids for \$2,000,000 of Cuban Revolutionary Bonds.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Since the passage by both houses of Congress on April 6th last of the Senate concurrent resolutions declaring that a state of war existed in Cuba and that in the opinion of Congress the President should recognize the belligerency of the Cubans and tender his good offices to Spain to bring about a recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic, no overt action has been taken by the United States so far as is known, unless the appointment of so prominent a personage as ex-Governor Fitzhugh Lee as Consul-General to Havana can be so regarded.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Cuba is the Junia headquarters in New street are pleased at information that has leaked out that all the Cuban bonds lately put on the market by the revolutionary party have been asked for by one bidder, who offers 60 per cent. in cash. A confirmation of the news came from Benjamin J. Guerra, the Treasurer of the Cuban delegation, and also Treasurer of the bond committee. Mr. Guerra yesterday said: "We have an offer from a single bidder for all the bonds that we have now on the market, and his offer is under consideration. We printed bonds worth \$10,000,000, but decided to offer only \$2,000,000. For the bonds now on the market we have already one bid for the full amount. This bid came from a Western man who represents a syndicate of capitalists. He wants all of the \$2,000,000, and will pay 60 per cent. for them. He is now on his way to New York to perfect the transaction."

Supplementary to these elections, liberal legislation by the new Cortes is also anticipated by those well informed as to the Spanish programme. In this connection the statutory progress of Cuba towards liberal Government since the close of the royal decree of 1870 is shown by an official compilation of the colonial laws, which is now in course of publication. This compilation discloses the fact that in the treaty of El Zanjón, which terminated that war in 1878, the insurgents stipulated only for the freedom of those slaves who had served in their ranks. The law of February 13, 1880, put an end to slavery in the island, declaring all without distinction to be free, minors, however, to remain under "patronage" until 1888, when even that feature was to be abolished. Two years before that time expired the negroes were set at liberty by the decree of October 7, 1886, and the last vestige of slavery was obliterated.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The locals made it three straight in a one-sided game to-day. The crowd was so large that play was almost impossible at times. The turnstile count was 17,323, but at least 3,000 more were present, as the crowd broke down the gate to the fifty cent seats after it had been closed, and a great number rushed through before the police came to the rescue. Hart was hammered all over the field at times when hits meant runs. Briggs did the pitching for the home team, and while hit hard, was accorded championship support. Score: Chicago 16, St. Louis 7. Batteries, Briggs and Donohue; Hart and Douglas. Umpire, Weidman.

ST. PAUL, May 3.—All batting records for the season were broken by the St. Paul's Western League team this afternoon. Thirty-seven hits were made already by "Silver" Baker for a total of sixty bases. Earned runs came in so fast that Milwaukee practically gave up the game after the fifth inning. The attendance was 6,590. Score: St. Paul 28, Milwaukee 3. Batteries: Mullane, Phyle and Spies; Baker and Speer. Umpire, McDermott.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—Louisville out-batted Cincinnati, but lost the game by loose fielding and poor base-running. Attendance, 6,000. Score: Louisville 3, Cincinnati 5. Batteries: Fraser and Warner; Dwyer and Vaughn. Umpire, Emslie.

DES MOINES, May 3.—Des Moines won to-day's game from Peoria in one of the most interesting games ever played on the home grounds. Peoria put up an errorless game, and in the sixth inning the score stood 5 to 1 in their favor. Dugdale was put out of the game for objecting to Haskell's decisions. Zeigler going behind the bat and Sanders to fight field. Score: Des Moines 8, Peoria 6. Batteries: Burrell, Andrews and Lohman; Thomas, Dugdale and Zeigler. Umpire, Haskell.

MURDER THROUGH JEALOUSY. IRONTON (Iowa), May 3.—Joseph Beals, a young molder, shot his wife three times, mortally wounding her, on Monday to-day. They had been out for a walk and as they approached home on their return he drew a revolver and fired four shots at her, three taking effect. He then escaped. The shooting was made on a street crowded with Sunday strollers and created great excitement. Beals and his wife had had a jealous quarrel.

the eleventh article of the Constitution, was proclaimed November 13, 1886. The provincial and municipal organs of the colonies were made to conform with those of the peninsula June 21, 1878. Reforms in the right of suffrage have been difficult of accomplishment wherever the negro race is in the majority, but the law concerning voters in elections for Cuban representatives in the Cortes, promulgated December 27, 1892, provides that every citizen of 25 years of age, who pays the sum of \$5 to the State, shall have the right to vote, and this right is enjoyed by negroes as well as white persons in Cuba. In this law are likewise provisions which secure the representation of the majority. The laws relative to education are also important. As long ago as 1880 autonomy was granted to the University of Havana, and such ample provisions were granted to it that but one university in the peninsula (that of Madrid) enjoys privileges equally great. High schools throughout the island were organized in 1883, and finally in 1887 freedom of education was proclaimed to the same extent and manner as in Spain.

The Cuban budget, it is shown, has been reduced from \$46,500,000 for the fiscal year 1878-79, the closing of the last war, to a little more than \$25,000,000 for 1893. The system of taxation in Cuba and Spain, it is claimed, could not be made exactly alike because direct taxes are repugnant to Cubans, especially the tax on land, which is the basis of the Spanish budget. The direct tax on rural property in Cuba is 2 per cent., while in Spain it ranges from 17 to 20 per cent. As revenue had to be raised in Cuba the income was sought from customs duties. Notwithstanding this, in years when the greatest financial distress prevailed, the Spanish Government did not hesitate to sacrifice that income in order to meet the special needs of Cuba's principal agricultural product when the reciprocity treaty was put into effect.

Many Spanish industries had to be sacrificed in order that Cuban sugar could continue to find its chief market in the United States. On the principle of "charge the other side," this sacrifice of Spanish reform legislation in regard to Cuba is submitted for consideration.

WANTS THE WHOLE. A Western Syndicate Bids for \$2,000,000 of Cuban Bonds.

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DIAMOND RECORDS. TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE SEE A GAME IN CHICAGO.

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Season's Batting Record Broken by St. Paul's League Team—A Close Game.

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BOORISH BERLINERS DISPLEASE THE EMPEROR.

They Rush in and Crowd the Imperial Party.

Rumors of Dissensions Among the Ministers.

No Attention Will be Paid to Chamberlain's Utterances—The Government Has All Along Known the True State of Affairs in the Transvaal—Troops to be Sent to German South Africa—Embassador Uhl Granted an Audience.

BERLIN, May 3.—The ceremonies which took place at the Berlin Academy of Arts yesterday upon the occasion of the bi-centennial celebration of the founding of that institution possessed exceptional interest from the presence of so many art celebrities. The affair, too, was in marked contrast as far as immense throngs of people to the opening of the Industrial Exhibition of 1873, when, despite all of the efforts of the police, the carriages of the Ministers, State functionaries, Embassadors, Generals and other persons of rank and title who had been invited to be present were so mixed up and retarded in their progress that many guests, including Herr von Bötticher, President of the Council of Ministers, and President Thielens, left their vehicles and walked through the crowd. The throng inside the exhibition buildings, though they were composed of the better class of Berliners and maintained a fair degree of order until after the imperial party arrived, gave a startling exhibition of boorishness the moment the Emperor and his party appeared. As soon as his majesty entered the crowd rushed like an immense flock of sheep to secure places behind the imperial cortege, without the slightest regard for the comfort or convenience of the imperial circle. The function at the Academy of Arts on the other hand was a stately and well regulated affair and seemed to please the Emperor and Empress greatly.

Both of their majesties, after the brief ceremony, conversed freely with the political and artistic personages present. The Emperor especially sought out Herr von Puttkamer, Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, and the Italian and Russian Embassadors, and engaged each of them in conversation for some time, while he passed Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, without even shaking hands with him. This act on the part of the Emperor may not have had any particular meaning, but in view of the present period of recurrent crisis it appeared as though he had purposely slighted the Minister and is regarded as confirming many of the rumors which have been in circulation of late that the dissensions in the Ministry have gone so far as to involve the Emperor in the differences alleged to exist.

Apocryph of these rumors, Baron von Berlepsch, Minister of Commerce, who was reported on Thursday as being about to resign in consequence of his discontent with the course of his measures in the Reichstag, teased the Emperor at the exhibition, based on terms and style which could have been employed only by a thoroughly contented Minister, and at the same banquet Herr Eugene Wolf, the German explorer, agreeably disturbed the placidity of the official oratory by suddenly calling for cheers for Prince Bismarck. Most of those present rose to their feet and cheered lustily, after which they sang "Deutschland über Alles" and resumed their seats amid another burst of cheering.

The Industrial Exhibition opened in a better state of preparation than was expected, in view of the difficulties the managers had to put it through, owing to the arbitrary manner of the workmen. Vast strides had been made toward getting things into a state of order within the last week and the general opinion is that the exhibition will become a popular success and that those who have seen the great international exhibitions held in Europe and America can come to Berlin with the assurance that they will see something new.

The latest advices direct from Pretoria, the capital of the South African Republic, relieve all official apprehension that there would be war between the Transvaal and England. The feeling here is that President Krueger's diplomacy has rendered England powerless to trespass upon the independence of the Boers without outraging the opinion of the world. Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Secretary of State of the Transvaal, who recently spent some months in Germany, will soon send an important diplomatic mission to Pretoria, and this will certainly be done, too, without asking the opinion of England. The utterances of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Colonies, against foreign intervention in the Transvaal have made no impression here and will not in the slightest degree affect Germany's action. The revelations which have just been made in Pretoria showing the duplicity of the English officials may have startled the German public, but they have not surprised the German Government, whose communications from Pretoria have kept the German Foreign Office advised of even more than President Krueger has as yet chosen to publish. The unanimous voice of the press strongly condemns Mr. Chamberlain's want of tact and the clumsy and arrogant style of his treatment of President Krueger, whom Prince Bismarck described as the most acute diplomat he had ever met. The remission by President Krueger of the sentences of death pronounced upon the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee has only found approval here as having been in the interest of peace.

The "Voessische Zeitung" says: "Neither Great Britain nor the Chartered South African Company had any right to expect that the lives of the convicted men would be spared and the convicts ought not to be pardoned."

Rather, in view of the comedy of the trial of Dr. Jameson in London, the Government at Pretoria should deal with them severely."

General von Hahnke, Chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet, had a conference with Dr. Krueger, Director of the Colonial Department of the Colonial Office, upon a proposal to reinforce the troops in German Southwest Africa, where there are at present only 150 men, including the officers. After the conference between General von Hahnke and Dr. Krueger, Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, discussed the subject with the Emperor, and it is understood that they decided to send the troops at once. The revolt of the tribes of Khavass and Herreros is spreading. Advices received by the Government from Major Luetflin, the functionary in German Southwest Africa, refer to the general agitation of the natives against Europeans and ask that more troops be sent immediately.

The passage by the Reichstag of the provision of the Bourse reform bill forbidding deals in grain futures has met with vehement opposition in the Baden and Hanse cities. The Berlin "Post" says that Prussia and Bavaria will accept the provision, however, and thus secure a majority in favor of the measure in the Bundesrath. The general committee of the Reichstag propose to adjourn the session about May 22nd until autumn, but the Government has not decided upon the matter.

Prince George, eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland, underwent an operation at Camden last Tuesday and appears to be rapidly recovering from its effects.

On Saturday, however, alarming symptoms of pyaemia set in and he is in a critical condition.

Freiherr von Der Recke von Der Horst, Prussian Minister for the Interior, has not yet received the reports of New York, which he requested to have submitted to him, and the delay in receiving them retards his disposal of the cases of the American companies.

Hon. Edward F. Uhl, United States Embassador to Germany, had an audience with the Emperor to-day. Mr. Uhl declined to give any information as to what occurred at the interview, but it is understood that the formalities of presenting his credentials and their acknowledgment by the Emperor were the same as those observed upon the occasion of the presentation to the Kaiser of the late Hon. Theodore Tilton.

The Emperor and Empress opened the International Picture Exhibition at Monik at noon to-day. Dr. Bosse, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, delivered a speech in which he highly eulogized the Hohenzollern family for having assisted in the development of art. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was present. The Empress wore a sea green velvet dress and a gold brocade bonnet with white feathers. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Dantziger Hussars.

FORECAST FOR THE WEEK. WORK TO BE DONE IN CONGRESS IN THE NEXT SIX DAYS.

River and Harbor Bill in the Senate—Hopes That All Appropriation Bills Will Pass Soon.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the Senate to-morrow Frye will call up the river and harbor bill, and he hopes to get this important measure passed inside of two days. The only item that is expected to cause trouble is that providing for the construction of a deep-sea harbor at Santa Monica, Cal., which is being antagonized by the California Senators; and upon which a lively fight is being waged in favor of the rival harbor of San Pedro. So many and diverse interests are in favor of the river and harbor appropriations that no serious difficulty is anticipated in putting them through the Senate, notwithstanding the large addition to the drain on the treasury made by the upper chamber. The District of Columbia appropriation bill comes next in order, and after that shall have been disposed of there will only be the fortification and the general deficiency bills to be acted upon by the Senate. Republican managers intend, if they can, to put all the appropriation bills through the Senate by May 15th. This, according to weeks clear in which to discuss and adjourn in conference the differences between House and Senate as to particular items of appropriations and will open the way to an adjournment by June 1st. Similar predictions have been passed in many previous long sessions of Congress, but have seldom been fulfilled.

The only item of business that has been decided upon for the consideration of the House of Representatives this week is the report of Elections Committee No. 1 upon the contested election cases of Hynaker vs. Downing, from the Sixteenth Illinois District. In this case the majority of the committee recommend the unseating of Downing, the Democratic candidate, who was given the certificate, and the seating of Hynaker, his Republican opponent. The minority, with whom Moody (Rep.) of Massachusetts unites, recommend a recount of the votes. A vigorous fight report be agreed to it will exclude from the House the last remaining Democrat in the Illinois delegation of twenty-two members.

To-morrow is suspension day, and unless the Committee on Rules shall otherwise determine before the House meets, the session will be devoted to motions to pass bills under suspension of the rules.

Two days will probably be given to the consideration of the private pension bills, which will enable the Committee on Invalid Pensions to make some progress towards clearing the calendar of that class of measures.

Three appropriation bills are in conference—the legislative, executive and judicial, sundry civil and Indian—and reports on one or more of them ought to be ready for submission to the House before the close of the week.

Bishop of South Dakota. SIOUX FALLS (S. D.), May 3.—Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, formerly of the Catholic University of the United States, was to-day installed as Bishop of South Dakota, to succeed Bishop Martin Marty, transferred to St. Cloud, Minnesota. Archbishop Ireland officiated.

GROSVENOR'S TABLES GROSSLY INACCURATE.

That is What Clarkson of Rhode Island Thinks.

He Concedes McKinley Less Than Three Hundred Votes.

Senator Platt Says McKinley's Followers Are Hurrahing Before They Are Out of the Woods and Counting Their Chickens Before They Are Hatched—Reed's Friends Are Astonished That Vermont Should Go for McKinley.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Among Republicans in Washington to-day are Mr. Fessenden of the National Committee from Connecticut and Mr. Clarkson of Rhode Island. The gentlemen had conferences with Senators Quay and Allison. This evening Mr. Clarkson was asked: "Has McKinley a majority of the delegates already, and what of the claim that he will be nominated by acclamation?"

"He has not nearly a majority yet, nor will he, in my judgment," said Mr. Clarkson, "enter the convention with a majority. Indeed he will be shorter of a majority on the first ballot at St. Louis than Plaine was in the emotional year of 1876. Grant in 1880 or Sherman in 1888, when the latter in a field of fourteen candidates voted for on the first ballot had 329 votes. He will not be nominated by acclamation because Allison, Quay and Morton will remain in the contest and so will Reed, I judge so will Bradley and Cullom. Allison has not the least idea of withdrawing, nor Iowa any idea of giving up the fight. I believe this is true of the other candidates and their States. McKinley will fall from 80 to 100 votes short of enough to nominate at the start, and the field will represent from 225 to 550 votes. By the field I mean Allison, Reed, Quay, Bradley, Morton and Cullom, already suggested, and such other available men as Harrison, Lincoln, Foraker, Hobart, Davis and General Tracey of New York."

Mr. Clarkson further expressed the opinion that "the field" would hold firm. Referring to his allusion to General Harrison being in the available field of candidates Mr. Clarkson said: "In one respect Harrison would give the earliest certainty of any one who could be nominated, for the day he should be nominated the country would know exactly what his policy as President would be on the tariff and exactly what his policy would be on finance, and this would quickly bring confidence and good times behind it."

He considers General Grosvenor's tables as "grossly inaccurate" and further says: "The field" would hold firm. Referring to his allusion to General Harrison being in the available field of candidates Mr. Clarkson said: "In one respect Harrison would give the earliest certainty of any one who could be nominated, for the day he should be nominated the country would know exactly what his policy as President would be on the tariff and exactly what his policy would be on finance, and this would quickly bring confidence and good times behind it."

Mr. Clarkson's approximate table of the first ballot, divided between McKinley and the field and the unsettled contests so far as the delegates have yet been elected, figures up from a total of 918 delegates, 288 for McKinley, 405 for the field, 81 contested and 144 not yet reported. Regarding the contests Mr. Clarkson remarked: "By the rules of the party all these contests will first be heard by the National Committee, which makes up the temporary convention roll. Each State in the temporary convention elects a member of the Committee on Credentials and the contestants are heard again before this committee. The convention itself will also hear the contest through the Committee on Credentials. So there will be three careful examinations of all these contests, insuring the fairest decision at all possible."

"What about the reports as to the National Committee and how it stands and how these contests are going to be decided?" "The National Committee is made up of good and tried Republicans, the most of them long in service and all of them loyal to the party's interest and honor and all representative men in their respective States. While a majority of the National Committee doubtless prefers some other candidate from personal choice and party interest, it is safe to say that they will give as fair a hearing to every honest contest as will the Committee on Credentials of the convention itself. Four-fifths of the contests are represented by McKinley people who bolted from the regular State or District Conventions of the party. The convention at St. Louis, which is going to be, in the contested column, will result in showing that the sober judgment of a majority of the delegates in that body will from party interest be in favor of some other candidate than McKinley."

MANLEY'S FIGURES. He is Astonished That Vermont Did Not Stand by Reed.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Mr. Manley of Maine to-night gave out the following statement: "Since my statement of a week ago there has been elected forty-six delegates. The elections have occurred in Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Arizona, Indian Territory, Vermont, Alabama and Georgia. They can be assigned as follows: In Alabama and Arizona two sets of delegates have been elected, and they are therefore placed, as they ought to be, in the contested column; Indian Territory, Michigan, Missouri, and Illinois are placed in the column for McKinley."

The convention in Vermont was a surprise to the friends of Mr. Reed. They had a right to expect that Vermont would join the rest of New England and send a delegation pledged to support the New England candidate. The delegates selected unquestionably prefer the nomination of Mr. Reed. How far they will feel bound by the declaration of preference for Governor McKinley by their convention time alone will determine. It must be remembered that the convention did not instruct the delegates and left them free to exercise their own judgment.

Preferences and even instructions in the past have not uniformly governed the delegates, because the conditions under which they were passed did not exist at the time the delegates were called upon to discharge the duties entrusted to them. The situation to-day is as follows: For Mr. Reed 162, for Governor McKinley 275, for all other candidates 217, contested and doubtful 95, Vermont 8. This makes 757 delegates elected and leaves 161 yet to be chosen. The contest is not yet settled, and can alone be determined by the delegates when they meet in convention at St. Louis.

NOT OUT OF THE WOODS. That is What Senator Tom Platt Thinks of McKinley's Friends.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt made the following statement to-night: "The McKinley followers are hurrahing before they are out of the woods. If they are to be believed the man from Ohio has already secured delegates enough to nominate him at St. Louis and the rest of the proceedings are of no interest to them. A glance at the actual state of affairs shows that the contest for the Republican nomination is still an open one, with the chances in favor of one of Mr. McKinley's opponents. Perhaps one of the fairest and most reasonable of the McKinley organs is the Philadelphia "Press." It prints a table every day giving its estimates of the strength of the different candidates at the time. Its table for the 3d instant shows that 768 delegates have been chosen up to the evening of Saturday, leaving 193 to be elected. It assigns 401 of the delegates chosen to McKinley, 57 to Reed, 83 to Morton, 12 to Cullom, 42 to Allison, 56 to Quay, 16 to Bradley and places 75 in the doubtful list.

"It is certain that not one of those among the doubtful will vote for McKinley. His managers have made an aggressive fight in every State and in every district, and where their men have been beaten it is safe to say that the success of candidate is not a McKinley delegate. "As for the 401 votes claimed for the latest Napoleon the delegates assigned to him from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas, are contested and no properly constituted body would think for a moment of allowing their flimsy claims. The loss of these votes reduces McKinley's strength at one blow to 322 votes, or 129 less than the number required to nominate him. And there remain among these 322 not fewer than 18 from Indiana, 4 from Tennessee, 4 wrongfully claimed from Maryland and 2 wrongfully claimed in Kentucky, 28 in all, which will not be cast for the Cantor candidates. It is the most remarkable case of counting chickens before they are hatched that has ever yet been known."

ALLISON'S FRIENDS. They Will Go 2,000 Strong to Boom Him at St. Louis.

DES MOINES, May 3.—Allison's Iowa managers left Des Moines last night for St. Louis. They will make arrangements for a building capable of accommodating 2,000 Iowans for the convention. The reports coming from the smaller towns show that a large number of Allison Clubs have been formed, and that Iowa will be represented as if it had been before at a National Convention. The fact that McKinley carried the Springfield convention is deterring the arrangements in no way, and Allison's Iowa friends are working just as hard as ever to make him the next President.

IOWA DEMOCRATS. State Convention Delegates Instructed for Free Silver.

DES MOINES (Iowa), May 3.—The contest in Iowa, it would seem, has been practically settled so far as the position of the majority of the Democrats of the State on the silver question is concerned. Yesterday's primaries elected 134 delegates to the State convention of which 122 were instructed for free silver. In many of the conventions held the contest was very bitter and the attendance of delegates and spectators was very large. In all the conventions the name of Governor Boies was received with much enthusiasm and he will probably be elected a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention. The silver men are making a move to have him selected as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee and he will be backed for the Presidential nomination by the entire State if the silver men carry their point at the Dubuque convention, May 20th.

SEVERAL MEN HURT. An Electric Car Jumps the Track in Detroit and is Smashed.

DETROIT (Mich.), May 3.—Motor car No. 75 of the Detroit Railway jumped the track in rounding the curve at the corner of Parquette avenue and Hastings street at an early hour this morning, injuring the motorman and conductor and three passengers more or less seriously. The motorman was unfamiliar with the route and the car was running at a rapid rate of speed when it struck the corner of Parquette avenue and jumped forty feet over the pavement, jumped the curbstone and crashed into an iron trolley pole, badly wrecking the body of the car. Motorman John Hart and Miss Martha Winkler, a passenger, were the most seriously hurt. They were removed to Harper Hospital and will recover. James Miller and Samuel Sanderson received severe bruises and Conductor Brown had one of his hands badly cut. The other occupants of the car escaped with a severe shaking up.

FIGHT TO A FINISH. The Woman Question to be Settled by the Methodist Conference.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—The battle for the women will be fought to a finish in the Methodist Episcopal General Conference to-morrow at 10 o'clock, the matter being the special order for that hour. The opposition to the eligibility of women will be led by Dr. Buckley of New York, editor of the "Christian Advocate." The other matters of the morning session will be the usual routine business of the conference. In the afternoon there will be no session. The evening will be devoted to a reception to the fraternal delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Protestant Church. The question of appointing negro Bishops promises to be one of the most interesting of the conference. There seems to be a desire on the part of the white delegates to evade the issue, but the negro delegates state that they are determined on obtaining a definite decision.