

MANY NOTABLES AT THE HOME OF MAJOR M'KINLEY.

Among the Visitors Present Being Several Cabinet Possibilities.

Chairman Hanna and Whitelaw Reid Also Called.

The President-Elect Listens to a Formal Request for Recognition of Farmers by a Committee From the National Grange, Who Urged the Appointment of J. H. Brigham of Ohio as Secretary of Agriculture.

CANTON (O.), Nov. 25.—Major McKinley listened this evening to a formal request for recognition by appointment to the Cabinet. A committee of the National Grange, an organization of farmers, with a membership of 250,000, urged Major McKinley to appoint J. H. Brigham of Ohio Secretary of Agriculture.

The most interesting feature of the President-elect's day in Canton was the arrival of a party of distinguished visitors from Cleveland at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. In the party were Mrs. M. A. Hanna and Miss Mabel Hanna, General and Mrs. Samuel Thomas of New York and their son, ex-Governor Merriam of Minnesota, Mrs. Merriam and Miss Merriam, Miss Phelps, General W. D. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore Railroad, and Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Gauslin of Toledo, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who were journeying to Arizona, arrived at the same time.

Major McKinley and his brother, Abner, were at the station to receive the guests. Major McKinley, Mrs. Hanna, Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Hanna to his carriage and drove them himself to the house. Mark Hanna sat on the seat beside him. Luncheon was served at 2 o'clock. It was 3:30 o'clock when the party left the table. Major McKinley withdrew for a private talk with Mr. Reid, and remained closeted with him until the visitors left for the station at 4 o'clock.

No Cabinet schedules were made, though there were several Cabinet possibilities present, and friends of others were here also. There was a good deal of talk about ex-Governor Merriam of Minnesota for Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Hanna did not have a private conference with Major McKinley, owing to the brevity of his visit. Congressman W. A. Smith of Grand Rapids, Mich., the only man in the State who ran ahead of Governor-elect Plingree, came by appointment to see Major McKinley late this afternoon. He was accompanied by Charles M. Head, President of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway. Mr. Smith was cordially greeted by the President-elect, and had a long audience with him. "Michigan would feel honored," said Mr. Smith to a representative of the United Associated Presses, "if General Alger were given a Cabinet position. We feel that we are entitled to a representative from the Republican party."

Continuing, Mr. Smith said: "I am opposed to the Dingley bill, and do not think it will pass. The indications are that there will be an extra session of Congress."

Among the callers to-day were Murat Halstead, Colonel W. R. Holloway of Indianapolis, A. Butler Duncan of New York and E. F. Andrews, Director of the Corcoran School of Art, Washington.

SUGAR TRUST.

Unexpected Obstacle to Its Control of a Baltimore Company.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The sugar trust has encountered an unexpected obstacle to its control of the Baltimore Sugar Refining Company. Lawyers who have been studying the situation claim that the recent election of directors, which resulted in the defeat of the old board, composed of Baltimoreans, and the substitution of a board in sympathy with the trust, was illegal.

The old management was unanimous in favor of starting a plant at Curtis Bay as soon as possible, and had made arrangements to begin the manufacture of sugar by the middle of December, providing work for 600 men. The sugar trust wanted the plant to remain idle, and at the annual meeting about two weeks ago showed that it owned a majority of the stock of the Baltimore company, and therefore elected successors to the Baltimore directors. C. Moreton Stewart was the only resident of Maryland elected a director, and as the laws of Maryland require that a majority of the directors be residents of this State, it is the opinion of several lawyers who have examined the situation that the election is void.

PACIFIC RAILROADS BONDS.

Nearly Ten Millions Fall Due on the First of the Due.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular giving public notice that \$9,712,000 six per cent. bonds, issued under the Acts of July 1,

1862, and July 2, 1864, commonly known as currency sixes, become due January 1, 1897, and that interest will cease on that day. The bonds were issued in aid of the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Central Branch of Union Pacific and Western Railroad Companies. The bonds should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

RAILWAY PASSES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The new agreement regulating the issue of passes during 1897, which was adopted by the Western Passenger Association at its recent meeting in St. Louis, makes a more radical change in the present agreement than was believed at the time of the meeting. The details were made in a circular. The General Manager and General Superintendent of a road will have power to obtain passes for employees or alleged employees from other roads. This curtailment of officials before whom requests for passes will be honored is expected to have a very beneficial effect. It is not believed that traffic managers will confess to their superiors to secure passes for the prominent shippers on their lines.

CAUSED BY A FIRE ON THE FLOOR OF A SIX-STORY BUILDING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Four hundred persons, the majority of whom were women, were thrown into a panic last night by a fire in the sixth-story cigar factory owned by the Six-star & Co. Although many received painful bruises, no one was badly injured.

The fire started on the fourth floor, and worked its way upward through the two upper floors. It was stated that the two upper floors contained stock in the shape of manufactured cigars and rough tobacco to the value of \$35,000 or \$40,000. This will be a total loss. The damage to the building was estimated at \$10,000. The fire was of suspicious origin, and an investigation is in progress.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Since the election contracts have been let for the construction of \$3,000,000 worth of new lake vessels in the Calumet River shipyards, and employment will be given during the winter and spring to 3,500 men who were idle a month ago. Last week contracts were closed for two steamers and a large steel schooner, in addition to the great steamer Crescent City, which will lead all lake craft in carrying capacity and general construction.

McDOWELL WILL TRY AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Dr. McDowell, the Chicago double-seller, writes to a friend in this city that he intends to try again next year for the famous prize of the diamond sculls for which he contested on the Thames in July last. McDowell was handicapped last year by an inferior American shell and poor sculls. He has ordered a new boat of Clasper, the English builder. He will also use English sculls.

NEW AMERICAN CONSULS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The President has appointed Frank D. Hall of Minnesota Consul at Santos, Brazil, and Rev. J. Leonard, Corning of New York Consul at Munich, Bavaria. The latter has been Vice-Consul at Munich since 1892, and succeeds Ralph Steiner, resigned. The vacancy at Santos, Brazil, was caused by the recent removal of Henry C. Smith, colored.

THANKSGIVING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The President and the United States and nearly all of his official advisers will pass Thanksgiving Day in this city in a quiet way.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland will attend divine service in the morning and eat their Thanksgiving meal in the Executive Mansion in company with their three little girls. The principal feature of the day will be a choice turkey from the stock of Horace Vose of Rhode Island. The bird arrived by express this morning. It weighs thirty-one pounds, and is described as the fattest and handsomest bird Mr. Vose has presented. It is by no means the largest one, for the peerless bronze turkeys of the coast attain the weight of thirty-five to forty-eight pounds. Mr. Vose began his practice of supplying the President with a Thanksgiving turkey a quarter of a century ago, and for a number of years the late Senator Anthony of Rhode Island sent the gift in person.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson, with their family, will spend the day at their home in Bloomington, Ill.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney will have a regular New England dinner at their home on Massachusetts avenue. They will have a small party of friends, including the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Morton, Solicitor-General and Mrs. Conrad and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Endicott.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle and their son have invited a few friends to dine with them to-morrow, and will dispense the traditional Thanksgiving Kentucky hospitality.

Secretary and Mrs. Lamont will spend the day quietly with their little household.

Secretary and Mrs. Herbert will have Mr. and Mrs. Micow, the Secretary's son-in-law and daughter, as their guests.

Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wilson have invited a number of young people, friends of their children, to spend the day at their hospitable home.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Francis will celebrate their first Thanksgiving Day in official life in Washington by a general family reunion, at which will be present their five sons, now at college. It will be the practical inauguration of their new home.

Attorney-General and Mrs. Harmon will have all the members of their family with them at dinner.

WHY WEYLER RETURNED SO SUDDENLY TO HAVANA.

His Troops Badly Wounded in Two Engagements With Maceo's Forces.

Not Known How Many Were Killed, But Over 1,000 Wounded.

Madrid Papers Very Bitter in Their Criticisms of the Spanish Commander's Action, and Demand That General Azcarraga, the Present Minister of War, be at Once Sent to Cuba to Succeed Weyler.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The War line steamship City of Washington, which arrived to-day from Havana, brought some interesting news of the engagement which occurred lately near Mount Rubia between the Spanish troops and the insurgent forces headed by General Maceo. Last Saturday the Government organ, "La Lucha," called for trains "convey 1,000 wounded and sick soldiers from Candelaria to Havana. This was the first intimation that had been received that the engagement had been serious in its results.

One of the passengers on the City of Washington, who for obvious reasons did not wish to have his name mentioned, gave an interesting account of how the battle was fought, and that to a great extent, it is thought, explains why General Weyler returned to Havana so suddenly. Mount Rubia is about thirty miles from Havana. General Weyler had spread his troops across the island in his narrowest part, to prevent Maceo's forces moving toward the east. Then the remaining forces were divided into three detachments, one of 5,000 men, another of 10,000 and the third of 20,000, the latter being led by General Weyler himself. These detachments moved toward the mountains from different directions. The detachment of 5,000 reached the mountains first, and after heavy fighting was repulsed by Maceo's forces, with several hundred wounded, and it is not known how many dead. When the second detachment of 10,000, under General Echague, arrived and began to storm the mountain, they found that the enemy had disappeared. General Weyler, who approached from the troops, did not have a chance to smell powder.

Details are lacking, but it appears that Maceo had another engagement west of Mount Rubia, in which 1,000 of the Spanish troops were wounded. Five hundred of the wounded were brought into Havana by rail and 200 by water, leaving 300 wounded and sick still on the field.

William Brown, a subject of Great Britain, recently released from a Cuban prison, where he had spent a month for the alleged offense of shouting in the streets of Havana "Cuba Libre!" and who was a week ago expelled by order of Captain-General Weyler, said he did not care to go into details regarding his treatment by the Spanish authorities, except to say that the treatment was brutal in the extreme. If he had not had papers proving him to be a British subject he would yet be in a Spanish dungeon. "Cuba, in my mind, is lost to Spain. The latter country is now on her beam ends, and the storm on the little island will soon engulf her," he said.

Mr. Brown declared that no political prisoner in Cuba knew what he was arrested for until he had been in a prison cell for some time. While declining to give details in his own case, he talked freely of Spanish cruelty in other instances. Some of his stories are almost incredible. He said:

"Let me tell you something of Weyler's system. Honoré Laine was captured by General Maceo of the Cuban army about nine months ago. He was detained but a few days. After his liberation Laine returned to his home in Havana. Later he was arrested at the instance of a personal friend, a particular friend of General Weyler. Several months after his arrest he was tried before a jury composed of Weyler's own creatures and declared innocent. Did that make any difference? Not a bit. He is still held a prisoner, and his case has been referred to Madrid. General Weyler showed his displeasure by sending him into the field as a punishment. Mr. Laine is a Frenchman, and is trying to get his case to the attention of the French Government."

"Weyler has had many foreigners arrested. He detests them. Most of these cases have never seen the light of day, because of the Spanish system of placing them so that their respective Governments never learn of their subjects' misdeeds. Finally they drop out of sight. It saves the cost and trouble of trial. The poor Cuban gets short shift. It is sufficient to know that he is a small factor in the cause. His death follows. If he is tried, his trial is a farce. His conviction is an absolute certainty, and by the first steamship he is sent to penal servitude."

"Here is a story related by a prisoner now confined in the prison in which I was. Colonel Molino in one of his recent raids, while endeavoring to locate an insurgent hospital, met a fourteen-year-old boy, Carlos Hernandez. He demanded from the youth the location of the hospital. The boy did not know. Colonel Molino struck him on the head with his revolver, causing the blood to flow. A repetition of the question bringing the same reply, resulted in the boy's arm being forced from its socket by a blow by the Spanish officer's revolver. Not being satisfied, he struck the boy again, killing him, and reported a gallant victory to Weyler."

"This same butcher, Molino, murdered a whole family, Gonzales by name, the same day for refusing to inform him of the direction taken by the insurgents. The acts of murder and cruelty are in marked contrast to the Christian spirit shown and practiced by General Calixto Garcia, the insurgent chief, who sent the

wounded Spanish prisoners captured from Guimero to Puerto Principe.

"La Lucha," in its edition of November 24, informs the people Weyler took that Colonel Fons Devela surprised and destroyed a rebel hospital at Campo Florida. There were eighteen beds occupied at the time, and as there was no mention of prisoners, it is understood that the sick were murdered. Reliable information from a party just returning to Pinar del Rio district was few days ago received in Havana. It states that a reign of death and suffering was well under way since Weyler took the field. It looks as if he wishes to have a bountiful revenge for having been driven from comfortable quarters in Havana."

Mr. Brown would not say where he would stay while in this city. He is said to be saving the details of his personal experiences for publication in Europe. A perfect knowledge of Spanish has helped him to a fuller insight into Cuban affairs than it is possible for others not similarly equipped to obtain. WEYLER'S RECALL DEMANDED.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—Several of the leading newspapers of Madrid are very bitter in their criticisms of the return of General Weyler to Havana, and declare him to be morally ruined. All these papers demand that General Azcarraga, the present Minister of War, be sent to Cuba at once to supersede Weyler.

A VICTORY FOR MACEO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—"The inglorious end of General Weyler's campaign and his return to Havana," said Sen. Tomas Estrada Palma, chief of the Cuban revolutionary party here, to a reporter of the United Associated Presses to-day, "is to my mind a victory for Maceo and inglorious defeat for Weyler. What more is needed to demonstrate Weyler's utter incompetence? He was supplied with everything he required in the matter of men and munitions, and now he is back without accomplishing anything. More wounded Spanish soldiers have been brought to Havana since the campaign in Pinar del Rio was begun than in any time during the war. That is significant. Who knows how many Spanish soldiers have been killed. Now, mark, the time is coming when Maceo will strike a blow so decisive that Weyler will be wonder-stricken. I would like to see intervention now on the part of the United States. Blood enough has been shed. The Cubans have earned a right to be recognized. The United States should intervene."

COLOMA TO BE EXECUTED TO-DAY.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—Antonio Lopez Coloma, who was at the head of the revolution in the province of Matanzas when the present insurrection in Cuba broke out, has been condemned to death for the crime of rebellion and homicide. He is to be executed to-morrow in the Cabanas Fortress. Coloma, who headed the insurgents in the Matanzas province, where the insurrection was suppressed after about six weeks' fighting through the action of Spanish authorities, surrendered, together with many other of the rebels, upon the strength of a proclamation of amnesty made by Captain-General Calleja. In the cases of nearly all of the others who gave themselves up to the Captain-General, the Spanish authorities recommended that they should be set at liberty. Coloma, however, in spite of the promise of amnesty made to him, was not released, he being looked upon as one of the leaders and organizers of the rebellion. Instead, he was sent to Morca Castle, where he had to confine himself for over a year and a half, awaiting a decision in his case. The authorities only recently made no attempt to inflict upon him any more severe punishment than imprisonment.

WHAT MAY OCCUR WHEN CONGRESS CONVENES.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—General Bradley T. Johnson, who was recently in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, is quoted to-day as stating that he believes the meeting of Congress on the first Monday in December will be made notable by a message from the President recommending the recognition of Cuban belligerence, and that the following Wednesday will see a declaration of war by Spain against the United States.

NEW WARSHIPS FOR SPAIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the "Herald" from Glasgow says: "The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers, Furor and Terror, have now completed their official trials and leave shortly for Spain. They are bigger than any of their type in the British fleet, being 220 feet long and twenty-two feet broad. Their armament consists of two pound rapid-firing Maxim-Nordenfeld, two 16-pounders of the same pattern, with two 37 automatic Maxims. There are also two 11-inch deck pivoted tubes on the Schwartzhoff system."

The mean of four runs of the maneuver which has been on for two weeks, which was one point over twenty-eight knots, which speed was also maintained on a two hours' run in a hard southwesterly wind.

PRINTERS' STRIKE.

Play End in Every Union Office at Kansas City Being Involved.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 25.—A printers' strike which may end in every union shop in the city being involved, began here yesterday, when all the union printers, pressmen and bookbinders, twenty-two in number, employed by Berkey & Co., struck, refusing to work with a single non-union man that had been hired.

This is a sequel to the fight between the Typographical Union and the Typothetae, which has been on for two weeks past, and which resulted in all local shops being declared open to both union and non-union men.

Union men generally are very much dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs.

TOMMY RYAN WAS GIVEN THE DECISION.

In the Battle With Billy Smith Before the Empire Athletic Club.

The Latter Disqualified for Repeated Fouling.

A Hot Opening Ten-Round Bout Between Frank Patterson of Brooklyn and Billy Moore of Syracuse, the Referee Declaring the Contest a Draw at the Close.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—In the ninth round of the twenty-round battle between "Mysterious" Billy Smith of Boston and Tommy Ryan of Syracuse, at the Empire Athletic Club to-night, Referee Hurst disqualified Smith for repeated fouling, and gave Ryan the decision. There was bitter blood between the men, who have already met four times. The battle was fairly even up to the ninth. Though Smith did most of the leading, Ryan's wonderful defense evened matters.

Smith opened the ninth with a terrific left-hander, which landed on Ryan's left eye, cutting it open. Smith apparently went wild at the sight of the blood, and the fight, which had been tame in the early rounds, began in earnest. Smith landed right and left punches, and had Ryan hard put to defend himself. The Smith commenced deliberately fouling his man, hitting him in the breakaway, holding in the clinches and elbowing. Ryan appealed several times to the referee.

At length that official, having several times cautioned Smith, sent the men to their corners and declared Ryan the winner. Smith refused to shake hands with Tommy, and for a moment it looked as if a battle was going to be renewed, but the seconds quieted the men. Smith tried to address the crowd, but he was hissed down by the disgusted spectators.

Notwithstanding the prospect of the good sport promised, only a fair number of the local sporting fraternity made the journey to Long Island. A big delegation from Syracuse and Boston was at the ringside to encourage their favorites. Both men had trained faithfully for the meeting.

A HOT OPENING BOUT.

There were about 1,000 spectators present when the opening bout, a ten-round encounter at catch weights between Frank Patterson of Brooklyn and Billy Moore of Syracuse, was put on. Tim Hurst was referee. Jena Mace, the famous ex-heavyweight champion, occupied a seat in a box, and was given a lot of attention.

Moore and Patterson weighed in at 112 pounds. Moore, who is a protege of Ryan's, proved himself clever and a hard hitter. Patterson forced the fighting in the first two rounds, but honors were about even. In the third Moore drew first blood with a hard left in the mouth, and a bit the best of the round. Moore was very fast on his feet, and fought very cleverly, dodging some hard leads.

They mixed things up in a lively fashion in the seventh. Moore opened with a rush, and for a moment it looked as if Patterson was in trouble, but he quickly recovered, and it was give and take at the close. Both missed some great chances, and there was little damage done except to Patterson's mouth, which bled afresh.

Moore patted his man hard on the jaw and body in the ninth, and the bell was rather a relief to the Brooklyn boy. In the tenth Patterson rushed at his man like a tiger, and there was some warm work. Moore came back strong, and had a lot the best of an exciting two minutes, the referee declaring the bout a draw.

RYAN-SMITH FIGHT.

There were not more than 1,500 people present when the main bout was put on. Ryan was attended by Jimmy Handler, Fred Smith, Tom Grady and George English. Charley White, Tim McGrath and Bill Crowley were behind Smith. They shook hands at 10:15 p. m.

Round 1—They sparred for an opening. Smith was first to get with the left, and Ryan ducked, landing a light right on the body. Smith shot a left to the ear, and they clinched. Ryan put a left on the neck, and Smith drove his right to the body. Ryan ducked a couple of lefts, and ran into a left on the back of the neck.

Round 2—Ryan rushed in and put a hot left on the wind. Smith tried a left for the face, but Tommy ducked. Ryan landed his left on the body, and Smith put his right on the neck. Smith sent a left to the ribs, and Tommy came back on the neck. Smith swung the left lightly on the chest. Billy put a sounding left on the back as the bell rang. Smith was cautioned for holding his man.

They were only sparring so far. Smith led, but was stopped. Ryan came into an uppercut, but got back with a left on the body. Tommy then put a left on the wind, but took a stinger on the face in return. The referee separated them.

Round 4—Ryan rushed in, but was stopped. They exchanged hard lefts. Smith put a right on the neck at long range. Billy's left found the face lightly, and he sent a good one to the belt. Ryan put left on the jaw. Smith sent a hot left on the face, and Tommy rushed in and wrestled his man to the ropes, where the referee broke them. Smith had done all the leading so far, but Tommy showed his usual cleverness.

Round 5—Smith led for the face, but was blocked. Ryan smilingly got away from some very vicious swings. In a rally Smith landed on the face and body, and followed up with a left on the face. Ryan put a hot left over the kidneys. Smith's right found the jaw, and he shot a left to the wind. Both landed right and left on the face and body as the bell rang. Tommy was still on the defensive.

reached the body. Ryan came in and took a ribbed left on Billy's jaw, after jabbing his left on Ryan's chest. Smith drove a hard left on Ryan's chest. They started to mix, and Ryan had a bit the best of the exchange. Tommy landed his left on the face, and Billy countered on the body. Smith drove right and left on the body before the bell rang. Smith's eyes were a bit red.

Round 7—Smith opened with a right on the body, and they clinched. Smith rushed in, but Ryan clinched. Ryan put both hands on the face slightly. Smith drove in a couple of rights, and Tommy's left found the face. Smith put a hard one on the ear and two corners on the body. Tommy got a left on the ear. They were getting warmed up, and it was even so far.

Round 8—Ryan came in with a left on the body. A lot of clinching followed. Smith shot a straight left on the forehead, and followed with the left on the body. Ryan kept appearing to the referee. At last, after a glaring succession of fouls by Smith, during which he held his man against the ropes, the referee stopped the fight and gave Ryan the verdict.

The round had gone 2 minutes and 44 seconds. The decision was received with applause.

EASTERN RACING EVENTS.

Results at Lexington, Nashville, New Orleans and Benning.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 25.—Results: Six furlongs, Bloodhound won, Mary second, Duke of Montrose third. Time—1:20 1/4.

Four and a half furlongs, Goshawk won, L. W. second, Sharon third. Time—1:05 1/4.

Six furlongs, Kossack won, Cactus second, Handspan third. Time—1:19 1/4.

Five furlongs, Hazel Green won, The Planter second, Lovejoy third. Time—1:05 1/4.

Five furlongs, Satsuma won, A. B. C. second, Garland Bar third. Time—1:13 1/4.

AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 25.—Results: Five and a half furlongs, Domino won, Royal Prince second, Clinton third. Time—1:09 1/4.

Five and a half furlongs, Brambleton won, Traveler second, Susie Hawze third. Time—1:10.

Six furlongs, Floriana won, Sauter second, High Noon third. Time—1:15 1/4.

Five and a half furlongs, Shuttlecock won, Rischer second, Pete Gore third. Time—1:09 1/4.

One mile, Master Fred won, Charley Weber second, Pete Kitchen third. Time—1:44 1/2.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—Results: One mile, Van Brunt won, Jamboree second, Judge Steadman third. Time—1:49 1/4.

Six furlongs, Dick Behan won, Liel G. second, Montell third. Time—1:19 1/4.

Seven furlongs, Judith C. won, C. C. Rummell second, Overella third. Time—1:35 1/4.

Six furlongs, John Carr won, Old Dominion second, Will Elliott third. Time—1:19.

AT BENNING.

BENNING, Nov. 25.—Results: Six furlongs, The Swain won, Arabian second, Euphemia L. third. Time—1:16 3/4.

Five furlongs, Minnie Alphonse won, Aunt Sally second, Endeavor third. Time—1:04 2/5.

One and one-eighth miles, Kingstone won, Sir Dixon, Jr., second, Flames third. Time—1:58 3/5.

Seven furlongs, Declare won, South Africa second, Campania third. Time—1:30 1/4.

Steepchase, Decapod won, Mars Chan second, Southerner third. Time—2:52 1/5.

FOUR ATROCIOUS MURDERS.

COMMITTED BY PEON LABORERS IN MEXICO.

All the Victims Members of an American Colony Residing in the State of Pueblo.

"GREATER REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA."

The New Compact Formed Between Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador.

Costa Rica and Guatemala Expected to Join the Union.

Under the Articles of the Agreement Signed, Each of the Three Republics Constitutes Itself a State—All Questions of Dispute Arising Between the States to be Hereafter Settled by Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Official notice is given by the Honduras Government through the Universal Postal Union that by virtue of the compact of the Central American Union signed by the Governments of Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras, each of those three republics has constituted itself a State.

These States, it is cited, form one republic under the name of the "Greater Republic of Central America."

The Honduras Postal Director-General says it is expected that the republics of Costa Rica and Guatemala will join the union.

Following are the most important articles of the treaty: Article I—The republics of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador will form in the future only one political entity to exercise its transitory sovereignty under the name of the Republica Mayor de Centro America. This denomination will continue until the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica voluntarily accept the present arrangement. In which case it shall be called the Republic of Central America.

Article II—By this present agreement the Governments that will sign this document will not renounce their autonomy and independence in directing their own affairs in the interior; and the constitution and secondary laws of each State will continue in force in all which is not in opposition to the present stipulations.

Article III—To render more complete the arrangement of Article I, there will be established a diet composed of a member who is a property owner and one substitute, elected by each one of the republics signing the compact. The resolutions of the Diet will be adopted by majority vote and for its relations to the other Governments they will choose annually among themselves those who will serve as the representatives. The same diet will have the power to arrange the necessary laws for the exercise of its functions.

Article IV—The formation of the diet will have as its principal object the preservation of harmony among the nations herein represented and to maintain relations of friendship, ratifying for this purpose the treaties or compacts which may be necessary. In all the treaties of friendship which this diet may ratify there shall be expressly written the clause that all questions arising shall be settled, without exception, by arbitration.

Article VI—All of the questions that may arise in the future or that are now pending between the undersigned republics and foreign nations shall be publicly passed upon by the Diet in accordance with the data and instructions to be communicated to it by the Governments interested.

Article X—The naming of the diplomatic representatives and Consuls and the reception and admission of those accredited with such powers devolves upon the Diet.

Article XII—The Diet will continue in session successively one year in each of the capitals of the republics forming this compact. The order of session in each city shall be established by lot.

Article XIII—The exchange of these resolutions was ratified in the city of San Salvador the 15th of last month, the anniversary of the glorious liberty of the Republic of Central America, and upon the same date the Diet established.

WEST POINT MILITARY SCHOOL.

Annual Report Submitted by the Board of Visitors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The annual report of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy recommends raising the requirements for admission so as to provide that applicants shall be examined in such subjects as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of War before they shall be admitted to the academy.

As the barracks of the academy building were found to be ample for the accommodation of at least eighty-eight more cadets, or two at large