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Any Size . . . 11 Cents  
Per Pound

A Guarantee Goes With Every One.

**Cooper & Levy,**  
GROCERS.  
104-106 FIRST AV. SOUTH, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF YESLER WAY.

**IMPERIAL**  
Hams, Bacon, Lard.

Ask Your Grocer for Them.  
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IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY DONE SO, YOU SHOULD AVAIL YOURSELF OF THE OPPORTUNITY OF SECURING SOME OF THOSE RARE BARGAINS IN ROGERS AND HAMILTON KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC. ON SALE THIS WEEK AT RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

**OUR WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT**

IS IN CHARGE OF A COMPETENT WORKMAN FROM LOOLE, SWITZERLAND, AND WE WILL WARRANT ALL WORK ENTRUSTED TO HIS CARE.

**Empire Jewelry Co. Inc.**  
513 Second Avenue.

**FRUITES**

French . . . . . 4c Pound.  
Italian . . . . . 6c Pound.  
Silver . . . . . 8c Pound.

**SEATTLE TRADING CO., GROCERS.**  
No. 111 Occidental Av.

**SAPOLIO**

1333 Hams are corn fed. "Queen" Hams are meat fed. The former sells at 14 cents per pound, the latter at figures to meet all competition. Both are good. Louch, Augustine & Co.

**Did You Ever . . .**

Have trouble in getting your watch properly repaired and regulated? When your time piece is out of order bring it to us. We guarantee all work. Prices low.

**FRISCH BROS., Watchmakers and Jewelers, 720 First Av.**

**ASK FOR F. B. Co. BRAND.**

**Hams and Bacon**  
Very Mild Sugar Cured.  
**... PURE LARD ...**  
Seattle Products.

**We Carry a Fine Line**

Of Flavoring Extracts, Price's, Burnett's, Crescent and Griffin brands; also Burnett's Standard Color Pastes, all colors.

**CONNER BROS., Grocers, 720 Second Av., Boston Block.**

**H. CLAY EVERSOLE**

We examine the eyes and fit glasses, and in cases where an oculist is needed, we frankly tell you. Most so-called opticians take risks. We do not, nor do we allow you to take them. We fit glasses to the eyes, not glasses to the eyes have to fit. We guarantee our glasses superior to any others in this market. Office, 720 First Ave., Seattle.

**Optical Specialist.**

**WITTWER'S IDEAL HAIR BAZAAR.**

Manufacturer of Wigs, Switches, Bangs and Hair Work of all kinds. Country orders solicited. Send for Price List. 620 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

**LA FLORIDA 5c**

TAMPA, FLORIDA

MADE BY THE FLORIDA CIGAR CO., TAMPA, FLORIDA.

**TWO DELEGATE TARIFF BILL**

Democrats and Jones Substitute Free Silver Bill.

THEY EXPECT POPULIST AID.

Free Silver Republican Senators Condemn the Maneuver.

A Free Silver Substitute Reported to the Senate—Republicans Will Endeavor to Have the Tariff Bill Re-committed, With Instructions—Catholic Appropriations Rejected by the House.

Washington City, Feb. 4.—The finance committee of the senate has agreed to report for the tariff bill a substitute providing for the free coinage of silver. The substitute was suggested by Senator Vest, and agreed to by a majority vote, Senator Jones of Nevada voting with the Democrats for the substitute and all the Republicans present voting against it. Vest of Colorado, the only Republican absentee, was recorded as voting against the substitute. Senator Jones of Arkansas, the only Democratic member not present, was recorded as voting for it. The substitute agreed to is in the exact words of the silver substitute for the bond bill which passed the senate on Saturday. It provides for free coinage of silver at the rate of 160 to one, and directs the immediate coinage into standard dollars of the silver seigniorage in the treasury accumulated by purchases under the Sherman act; prohibits the issuance of national bank notes of smaller denominations than \$10; directs the secretary of the treasury to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in either gold or silver exclusively, at the option of the secretary, and to re-issue greenbacks.

The meeting of the committee did not last more than half an hour, and was devoid of special features, beyond the offering and adopting of the substitute. The Republicans brought up the tariff bill, and expressed a desire to get it out of the committee in some shape. When Vest proposed the silver substitute it was remarked that the senate had already been through one silver fight at this session, and the belief was expressed that another contest could avail little or nothing. When, however, the vote was taken and the result known, the Republicans made no effort to delay.

The report was a complete surprise to the silver Republicans, and was unfavorably received by them. They immediately began a movement to have the two propositions, tariff and silver, separated, and will generally support Quay's motion to this effect. The silver Republicans expressed themselves as follows:

Mitchell, Oregon.—I am a Democrat and I move to defeat the tariff. I won't vote for it.

Pettigrew—I am against it. You might just as well try to put the Commandments into any bill that comes into the senate.

Carter.—The bill will be re-committed, and ought to be, with instructions to report the tariff and silver propositions separately.

Clark.—The committee's work looks to me like boyish play.

Warren—I am not for it; it is not in the interest of silver.

Mantle—I am a silver man, and may vote for the substitute. However, I will not feel obliged to do so if it becomes apparent as the matter progresses that the substitute is intended for no other purpose than to beat the tariff bill.

Perkins—I voted consistently for the silver substitute for the bond bill, in accordance with the wishes of my constituents, and even went to the extent of opposing all amendments offered to defeat it. But I do not consider myself under obligations to support a measure so evidently intended for the purpose of defeating tariff legislation. The tariff bill is an emergency measure, and the revenue it provides for is needed for the support of the government.

Pritchard—I am a silver Republican, in favor of tariff as well as silver legislation, hence feel it my duty to oppose this substitute.

It is asserted that all the Democrats and Populists will vote against Quay's motion. If this be true, the motion cannot carry, and the contest will come directly upon the substitute. Some sound money Democrats are inclined to support the Quay motion, but most of them feel that they should vote against the motion as a means of killing the tariff bill.

**IN THE SENATE.**

Democrats and Free Silverites Block the Transaction of Business.

Washington City, Feb. 4.—The senate debated half an hour today, clearing away routine business. Then Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, secured recognition to report back the tariff bill. He read in a somewhat tremulous voice the original title, then the bill as reported.

"An act to provide for the free coinage of silver," etc. Morrill smiled as he added: "I am disposed, in presenting the bill, to add the concluding sentence of the measure in Massachusetts, 'and may God save the commonwealth.' I was not in favor of the action taken by the committee on finance, but now, since my constituents will endeavor to call it up tomorrow." There was a general laugh at Morrill's reference to the Massachusetts proceedings.

Quay moved to re-commit the bill and substitute to the finance committee, with instructions to report the original bill separately. Quay made the motion with evident feeling, snapping out each word with emphasis.

Hill called attention to the fact that the motion was irregular during the morning hour, and the presiding officer sustained the point.

"Then," said Quay, "I ask unanimous consent that this bill be referred back with instructions."

"I object at this time," said Hill. Quay's proposition was disposed of for the time being.

Hill, from the committee on judiciary, reported a resolution recommending the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs. The substitute directs the judiciary committee to investigate the law upon the whole subject of contempt of court as enforced by the Federal courts, and report to the senate whether additional legislation is necessary for the protection of the rights of citizens, and if so to report such legislation.

Among the bills favorably reported were those granting a pension of \$200 a month to the widow of the late Gen. Walter G. Graham and \$100 a month to the widow of the late Gen. Ewing.

Quay again sought to secure consideration of a resolution recommending the re-committal of the tariff bill, with instructions to report the original bill and the amendment as separate propositions. Quay asked immediate consideration for the resolution, but Hill objected, and it went over under the rules until tomorrow.

When the morning hour expired at 2 o'clock there was no time left to advance various measures. Hill was asked to take up the urgent deficiency bill. Call sought to have reports from the committee on foreign relations made the special order. Finance wanted to take up the plan of distributing appropriation bills among the several committees. A vote was finally taken on Hill's motion to take up the urgent deficiency bill, and it was defeated, 25 to 44. The vote was considered as a test showing the disposition to hold back the

**APPROPRIATION BILLS IN ORDER TO GO ON WITH GENERAL LEGISLATION.**

On a second vote the senate agreed, 6 to 24, to take up Dubs' resolution for the distribution of appropriation bills.

IN THE HOUSE.

Appropriations for Catholic Institutions Stricken Out.

Washington City, Feb. 4.—Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee today reported back the senate free coinage substitute for the house bond bill, with the recommendation that the house non-concur and insist on its bill. Dingley, representing the majority, will ask the house to concur. The report will be called up tomorrow, and the debate will run for two days, with night sessions.

The house spent the remainder of the day in the consideration of amendments offered by Haines of Nebraska to strike from the District of Columbia appropriation bill the appropriations for primary and secondary institutions charitably in the district and to place the money proposed to be appropriated for them at the disposal of the board of children's guardians. Dingley feeling that the amendments would not pass, he gave up the whole report to the bill to the house separate votes were demanded on all the amendments adopted, and they will be first in order in the morning. Dingley's amendment was defeated by a vote of 100 to 100. Haines made an eloquent speech against the Haines amendments, which frequently evoked applause. "If I were a Catholic," he said, "which I am not, I believe it is my duty, when I am torn by the thunders of the Vatican or the inquisition of Spain or any other secret cabal tried to chain my lips, I would speak because I believe it is my duty. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska strikes orphans with an iron hand and insults the God-appointed institutions which care for the little children. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen of the American congress, when I see a helpless child not cared for on the ground, and a kindly woman, when in the white garb of that of infidelity, has stooped down to lift it up, God give me a conscience that will keep me from looking to see whether she is doing it under the cross or under the crescent. My warrant for sanctioning such an act was written in my breast, not by a priest, not by oath-bound association, but by my maker and my mother." (Loud applause.)

Haines made an indignant reply to Henderson. He declared that he was not a Catholic nor a member of any secret order. His sole purpose, he affirmed, was to turn the money appropriated for public charity over to a public board, in order that it might be under public control.

Haines moved to amend the next appropriation of \$4,000 for the maintenance of children at the St. Ann's infant asylum. This was a Catholic institution, and Henderson moved to appropriate the amendment declared that it was not public sentiment, but the spirit of the A. P. A., that was ruling the deliberations of the house. Haines moved to amend the appropriation for the Washington hospital for foundlings, a private institution. The debate on the amendments at times exciting. The Haines motion was adopted, 95 to 25.

While the vote was being taken, Crain, Dem. Tex., who was opposing the motion, called out: "I rejoice in the courage of the Republicans, and regret the cowardice of the Democrats."

Mills, the majority of the house for the illegal manner in which it had voted to retain some appropriations, and had voted to amend the appropriation for the old Democratic doctrine that public money should not be appropriated for private purposes, and when Haines announced the temporary suspension of the speaker, they said he was not a member of the A. P. A., but when Catholic institutions were reached the motions had been renewed. Haines moved to strike out the appropriation for the Woman's Christian Association.

"It is sectarian," replied Williams; "no Jew or Catholic can become a member of it."

Mines, Rep. Mich., suddenly put an end to the struggle by moving to adjourn. His motion was carried, 100 to 80, and at 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

**THE HOUSE TO NON-CONCUR.**

Adverse Report From Ways and Means on the Free Silver Substitute.

Washington City, Feb. 4.—The expected action on the senate substitute for the house bond bill was taken by the committee on ways and means today. The committee reported an adverse report, recommending that the house vote in the affirmative on the amendment.

On the vote all the Republicans present voted no, and so did the Democrats. They were: D. C. Dalzell, Pa.; Hopkins, Ill.; Grosvenor, Ohio; Dooliver, Iowa; Steele, Ind.; Johnson, N. D.; Evans, Ky.; Tawney, Minn.; Demos, Four Democrats; Crisp, Ga.; McMillan, Tenn.; Wheeler, Ala.; and M. Laurin, S. C. voted to concur. The committee instructed Chairman Dingley to report the recommendation to non-concur to the house at once. The bill will be brought up in the house as soon as the bill of Columbia appropriation bill is finished.

**IMPORTS OF FRUIT FROM ITALY.**

Washington City, Feb. 4.—Last December Italy exported from Sicily to the United States more than ever before in that month, the aggregate \$2,500,000 worth of green fruit, which were one at Palermo, who reports that the large exportation by the stimulus of the high prices realized in the United States and elsewhere. Now the markets both in America and England are glutted, and prices often received are not sufficient to cover the expenses, to say nothing of the cost of the fruit. A cargo of oranges recently sold in New Orleans brought from 15 cents to 20 cents a bushel, while the very large, but choice fruit is scarcer than last year.

**THE HUNTING RIGHTS OF THE BANNOCKS.**

Washington City, Feb. 4.—Representative Mundell, of Wyoming, today succeeded in getting through the house a bill directing the appointment of a committee to treat with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians for the relinquishment of their hunting rights. He says the Indians are willing to come to an understanding of this character, and that a treaty is the only means of preventing the recurrence of the Jackson Hole troubles of last summer. The bill will pass the senate without trouble.

**UNLIKE MOST PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, THE FORMULA OF DR. J. C. AYER'S SASSAPARILLA AND OTHER PREPARATIONS ARE CHEERFULLY SET FORTH TO ANY PHYSICIAN WHO APPLIES FOR THEM. HENCE THE SPECIAL FACTORS ACCORDING TO WELL-KNOWN STANDARD REMEDIES BY THE WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.**

**THE HARRISON LETTER**

Gives Satisfaction to Other Presidential Candidates.

EACH THINKS HE WILL PROFIT.

Not a Suspicion That the ex-President Is Not in Earnest.

Reed's Lieutenant Dingley Has Little to Say, but Allison's Friend Hepburn Thinks Harrison Loves the Iowa Man Deeply—Col. Morrison Not Interfering With Illinois Democrats.

Washington City, Feb. 4.—Gen. Harrison's letter of withdrawal from the presidential race gave an unusual impetus to political talk about the capitol today. There are active workers in congress for the nomination of Reed, Morton, McKinley and Allison, and the friends of each of these candidates found cause for encouragement in the letter, which they say relieves the ex-president from the list of possibilities. No one suggested any doubt of the sincerity of Mr. Harrison's declaration, and most of them professed to believe that its result would strengthen their own candidate.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, who is Speaker Reed's closest friend in the house, was reluctant to say much more about the letter than that it undoubtedly removed him from the field as a presidential candidate. He added that no one who knew Mr. Harrison had believed him to be a candidate, and that the letter was not a surprise.

Senator Hansbrough, who is a strong advocate of the nomination of Senator Davis, said he thought the withdrawal of Gen. Harrison would benefit the Minnesota candidate very materially. "He will be nominated," he added.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, who is one of the committee having Mr. Allison's interests in charge, said: "Harrison has always recognized the aid most ably rendered by the immediate friends of Allison at a critical period of his candidacy. He has a high regard for the ability of the senator, and is not without sympathy for the friends of the senator. He has made that the senator should be a member of his cabinet as secretary of the treasury in 1880, and which demand would have been accepted by the senator, if the Republicans of Iowa, who were unwilling to lose him from the senate."

**Hahn Thinks McKinley a Sure Winner.**

Columbus, O., Feb. 4.—William H. Hahn, secretary of the Ohio National Association, says the declaration of Harrison makes McKinley's nomination and election sure. Mr. Hahn favors an Ohio convention in March, to show the country that this state is a unit for McKinley, and Gen. Grosvenor as delegates at large.

**LAND GRANT SUIES.**

A Bill Prepared in Accordance With President's Message.

Washington City, Feb. 4.—The house committee on public lands today reconsidered its action of last week in adopting a bill to carry out the recommendations of President Cleveland's message that the limitation of five years for bringing suits to annul titles to patents established by the act of March, 1881, be repealed. Another bill, which will report to the committee tomorrow, will report to the committee and intend to furnish full protection to purchasers in good faith, drawn by Mr. Allen, of Utah, was substituted for the first bill.

Mr. Lacey will report to the committee on the bill to amend the act of March, 1881, which provides that suits brought by the United States to annul patents issued under a special grant shall only be heard in the courts of the United States within five years from the date of the issue of the patent, and suits to annul patents hereafter issued must be brought within ten years after their date. The bill expressly confirms the titles of bona fide purchasers, and provides that if any party claiming to be a bona fide purchaser presents his claim to the secretary of the interior before the institution of a suit to cancel a patent and his claim is found to be valid, the secretary shall request that suit be brought against the original patentee for a sum not less than the minimum government price for the lands and not more than the amount paid by the purchasers. Another section makes the secretary of the interior have their claims adjudicated by becoming parties in that way to the litigation. The bill also provides that no suit shall be brought to annul a patent when parties have presented claims to the secretary until the secretary has passed upon their claims.

**MORRISON AGAINST ALTGELD.**

The Free Silver Heresy Among Illinois Democrats Attacked.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Plans for the Democratic campaign in Illinois have been twisted into a shape and beyond recognition by Col. William R. Morrison. Through a lieutenant, William S. Forman and William B. Brinton, Col. Morrison sent word to the Democratic state executive committee that the free silver heresy should be repudiated before they could use his name with authority as a Democratic presidential candidate. More than this, he insisted that the national committee should be must be sound money Democrats. If the state organization, of which Gov. Altgeld is the head, attempts to send silver men to the national convention, Col. Morrison gives notice that he will come to Illinois to lead the fight against the silver advocates. The members of the Democratic state executive committee were dumfounded when they were taken aside one by one by Forman or Brinton and told of Mr. Morrison's instructions.

The resolution was in communication with Morrison. When the committee met every member was informed of Mr. Morrison's views. They were mentioned at the meeting, although the committee took occasion to give the presidential candidate a slap by repudiating the action of his chief supporter. Col. Morrison said the national committee would be present at the meeting, while the hotel was well filled with prominent Democrats from all over the state. Col. Morrison had been informed of Col. Morrison's stand before he called the meeting to order. He and his silver colleagues on the committee had accepted the secretary of the interior as a presidential candidate, presuming he would not question the financial views of the national delegates or the plank in the state platform so long as he had the support of the state delegation, and his demand left them in a state of uncertainty. They were not given time to make plans, so the committee attempted no big fight, but confined itself to drudgery.

One of Mr. Morrison's friends said after the meeting that the candidate intended to make good every word he said. The committee had told the committee. Mr. Morrison will be in Illinois with the interstate commerce commission about February 22. He immediately went to Springfield, call on Gov. Altgeld and Chairman Hinrichsen, and endeavor to get an inkling from them of the attitude of the state delegation to do in the convention. He will remind them that last year, when they were agitating the free silver movement, he kept silent request, and raised no protest when the silver state convention adopted an out and out 16 to 1 platform. If they refuse to make any promises for the future, Col. Morrison told his friends that they would make Democratic politics interesting for the next few months in Illinois.

Washington City, Feb. 4.—I have read the dispatches from Chicago, and will say in reply that I have sent no messages to the Democracy of Illinois, and am not in any way connected with the Democratic party, and is as good as a whole column of denial." The foregoing statement from Col. Morrison was brought out by the effect of the resolution in Chicago, and the fact that the plans for the Democratic campaign in Illinois had been twisted out of shape and beyond recognition by Col. Morrison, through a lieutenant, William S. Forman and William B. Brinton, Col. Morrison sent word to the Democratic state executive committee that the free silver heresy should be repudiated before they could use his name with authority as a Democratic presidential candidate. More than this, he insisted that the national committee should be must be sound money Democrats. If the state organization, of which Gov. Altgeld is the head, attempts to send silver men to the national convention, Col. Morrison gives notice that he will come to Illinois to lead the fight against the silver advocates. The members of the Democratic state executive committee were dumfounded when they were taken aside one by one by Forman or Brinton and told of Mr. Morrison's instructions.

**WHERE IS THE CADZOW FOREST?**

Revenue Cutters Cannot Go Out to Search Until Ordered.

Port Townsend, Feb. 4.—The opinion is expressed generally in shipping circles that the British bark Cadzow Forest has gone ashore on Vancouver island. Nothing further has been heard of the square-rigged vessel which was recently reported by two coasting schooners as being in dangerous proximity to the breakers near Clayoquot, and many believe that to have been the missing bark.

Revenue cutters of the department are seeking disabled craft except upon special orders from the department.

**GOV. MCGRAW INSPECTING STONE.**

Tacoma, Feb. 4.—Special—Gov. J. H. McGraw, accompanied by George B. Evans, superintendent of construction, left Seattle today for the purpose of examining different kinds of building stone in the large buildings in the city. A careful inspection of the courthouse was made. Both Tenino and Wilkeson stone were used in the county's big building. Gov. McGraw also visited the chamber of Commerce building, the foundation of which is constructed of Wilkeson stone. The examination was made with a view of acquiring information as to the best quarry from which to choose stone for the new capitol. Neither the governor nor Mr. Evans would express an opinion in the premises. While in the city Gov. McGraw paid a visit to Mayor Orr, Judge Crowley and other friends.

When you want coal free from rock, dirt and soot, order Newcastle.

There is not much time left in which to register.

Seats for "The Maid of Milan" on sale at Lee's pharmacy.

**HOT FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.**

Democrats Making a Desperate Effort to Elect Blackburn.

Cincinnati, Feb. 4.—A special late tonight from Frankfort, Ky., says Mr. Beckham, the newly-elected Democratic member of the house, arrived here at midnight after a drive of sixty-five miles across the country. Officers of coming trouble are quite conspicuous tonight. A resolute effort to elect Blackburn will be made in the joint session tomorrow, and every eye is turned to the contest. It is not expected that a senator will be elected tomorrow. On Thurs-

**COULDN'T STOP MACEO.**

He Cuts His Way Through the Western Spanish Army

AND HURRIES TO REJOIN GOMEZ.

Gen. Luque, the Spanish Commander, Wounded, and 30 Soldiers Killed.

The Spanish Claim a Victory, Yet by Their Own Report Have Failed—Insurgents in Santa Clara Kill Eighteen Spanish Soldiers Repairing the Railroad.

Havana, Feb. 4.—A report has been received that an important engagement has taken place at Consuelo del Sur, east of the city of Pinar del Rio, between the Spaniards under Gen. Luque and the insurgents under Antonio Maceo. The battle was fiercely contested, and the advantage is claimed to be all on the side of the Spanish as a result.

But it is significant that Maceo's forces, instead of being turned back westward, proceeded on their way toward Havana province after the battle. The insurgents took their departure in the direction of Los Palacios, to the eastward or toward Havana province. The Spanish then made an investigation of the insurgent camp, and sixty-two dead men and many dead horses were found. The insurgents carried away 200 wounded.

Gen. Luque was wounded in the leg at the beginning of the battle. Majors Luis and Lopez were seriously injured, and Majors Jose Ruiz and Perez were killed. The loss of the troops in killed is placed by the official report at thirty soldiers. Gen. Luque was carried to Pinar del Rio after the battle, delivering over the command to Col. Hernandez.

Capt. William H. Mannix, the correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal and of the Washington City Star, has been ordered by the authorities to leave the island. A protest against this action has been sent to Secretary Olney by Consul General William Brewster.

Havana, Feb. 4.—Insurgents under the leadership of Nunez attacked a detachment of Spanish troops repairing the railroad between Esperanza and Jicoeta, province of Santa Clara. They made a gallant defense and lost Lieut. Eduardo Berlese, one sergeant and thirteen soldiers killed and many wounded.

Madrid, Feb. 4.—The cabinet council has authorized the Spanish Bank of Havana to increase its issue of treasury notes, and sanctioned an increase in Cuban customs duties in a protective direction.

Consuelo del Sur is about eighty-five miles in a straight line southwest from Havana. Antonio Maceo is pressing east to rejoin Gomez, who is waiting for him in Havana province. He has yet to cross the trough, or wall of men, thrown across the island from Havana south to Batabano, but Gomez crossed and recrossed the trough. Maceo is a great fighter. Maceo's men are stretched along for forty miles in the southern part of Pinar del Rio, and the first column are close to the Havana province's capital. Maceo's men are stretched along for forty miles in the southern part of Pinar del Rio to meet the filibustering steamer J. W. Hawkins, and the loss of that vessel upset the whole campaign. The Spaniards were ordered to retreat to the eastern end of the island, or until they join Jose Maceo, who is marching west to their aid. "I break out and kill the Spanish troops more rapidly than the patriots could with their knives in battle. In the rainy season the patriots will divide the island with the Spaniards, giving them no rest. The mail advices to New York papers are vastly more favorable to the patriots than the reports by wire from Havana, which are filled by a press censor. Gomez is in constant communication with his generals, and directs their movements.

**MADRID RECEIVES CAMPOS WITH HISSES.**

Madrid, Feb. 4.—Martinez Campos has arrived here. The crowd in the streets hissed him on arrival.

**ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE IN LISBON.**

Lisbon, Feb. 4.—A bomb was exploded at 9 o'clock tonight in the residence of an physician who threw the yellow fever ail of the man who threw a stone into the king's carriage a short time ago. Much damage was caused by the explosion. Ten arrests have been made.

**THE INDEMNITY FROM TURKEY**

No Truth in the Story That Russia Has Guaranteed Payment.

Washington City, Feb. 4.—The Russian minister, M. H. Kotzebe, was surprised and amused when shown the statement in the St. James Gazette of yesterday, saying that he had informed Secretary Olney that Russia would see to it that Turkey paid any indemnity required by the United States, and that upon this assurance the United States abandoned contemplated naval demonstrations in Turkish waters. Minister Kotzebe says he has given no such assurance to Mr. Olney. He is careful to avoid discussing indemnity, but he said in view of the fact that this has no diplomatic status he thought himself fully warranted in dismissing it as pure fiction. The story regarding the indemnity was a repetition of a rumor that was current in this country some weeks ago and generally discredited. The correspondence transmitted some weeks ago to the secretary of the interior touching the Turkish troubles shows that our government then had no apprehension as to its ability to secure proper indemnity for American property destroyed, and the fact was disclosed that Mr. Cornell, our minister to Constantinople, had been instructed to prefer the demand for indemnity as soon as he succeeded in collecting the necessary information as to the extent of damage sustained.

**RUSSIAN STEAMERS IN THE BLACK SEA.**

London, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Odessa says that a new Russian transport company, under the direction of a Russian admiral, will begin trading in the Black sea forthwith, and will extend its operations abroad when the fleet is large enough. Seven steamers ordered from England will be built to serve as transports or cruisers in time of war and to provide a large addition to the Russian navy.

**THE BORING SEA ARBITRATION.**

Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 4.—The Federal council has authorized the president of the Swiss republic to accept the proposal offered by the governments of Great Britain and the United States that in the event of disagreement as to the choice of an arbitrator for the Canadian sealers' claims the arbitrator for Switzerland shall designate the arbitrator.

**SEATS FOR "THE MAID OF MILAN" ON SALE AT LEE'S PHARMACY.**

Seats for "The Maid of Milan" on sale at Lee's pharmacy.