of his friends, he showed by the twitching of the muscles of his face and the huskiness of his voice that he was deeply affected. As soon as he could control his voice he spoke as follows:

"Fellow Citizens: I don't know what to say more than to thank you. There is no spot I think that can ever become so dear to a man as the spot about which cluster the sacred memories of early childhood. It have come back to Salem every few months since I left here, and no spot on earth will be so dear as Salem. (Applause.) I assure you I appreciate the friendly interest which you manifest, and more so because in this there is no party, and I see here my friends in all parties, persons of different political faith, as well as those who agree with the principles I have advocated, and I am deeply touched with this manifestation of your esteem and confidence.

"I wish I could have with me tonight the gentleman who occupies the place with me on the national ticket. I wish you could see and become acquainted with Mr. Sewall, our candidate for vice president. Although my acquaintance with him is not long, I think a great deal of him. I think he is a manly man, and I wish he could come and greet you and become acquainted with the enthusiasm that has been manifested tonight. If elected, my fullest hopes will be gratified.

"I have but one desire, and that is to bring back to our people our government as our fathers intended it, a government which shall be conducted on principles of equality before the law; which shall protect the rights of life and property (applause); which shall know no difference between the simplest citizen and the greatest citizen in the land; a government which shall be no respecter of persons, but shall, like heaven, treat all alike. (Applause.) That is the ideal government which I learned from my father, and if I as a man can administer the government on the Democratic theory that my father taught me, I believe that my conduct will meet the approval of the great mass of people who ask no privilege but simply demand justice to all. (Applause.)

"I don't believe that a candidate for office has any right to ask people to vote for him as a personal favor, but has a right to claim the vote of all who believe that through his election they can best protect their own interests and serve their country. (Applause.) That is the only theory on which a man can obtain support. Your votes are your own, to use according to your own judgment. I can simply appeal to you to take the issues and study them as citizens upon whom rests grave responsibilities, and when you have decided all I can ask you is that you allow your vote to register your own wish. Let your ballots register a free man's will, and then, no matter who is elected, we will be satisfied.

"I can only say here, over and over again, that I am deeply gratified for this very cordial reception at the place of my birth, and you will accept that until I can thank you personally for your consideration."

When he had ended his talk there was loud and enthusiastic applause. Then the assemblage formed in a line along the walk in front of the house and beneath the huge trees, and Mr. Bryan passed along in front of them and gave each a hearty handshake. There were no other speeches. The people retired to their homes, and Mr. Bryan and his wife went to rest, weary and worn from the excitement of the day.

SILVER IN ENGLAND.

The Bi-metallic League Reports Progress in the Past Year.

London, July 13.—The Bi-metallic League of Great Britain held its annual meeting today. The annual report declares that the cause of international bi-metallism made substantial progress during the year, both in Great Britain and abroad. It mentions the resolutions adopted by the chamber of deputies of France, the chamber of representatives of Belgium and the Prussian diet, declaring for bi-metallism, and continues:

"In the United States all parties and classes would welcome international bi-metallism. A large section of the people there, however, are strongly convinced of the urgent necessity for remonetizing silver independently of international agreement. No party of any importance in the United States favors gold mono-metallism." The report concludes: "The responsibility for the present and growing dangers to the industries of the nation rests upon those who oppose a monetary system under which our prosperity advanced by leaps and bounds."

A letter was read from Lord Aldenham (Henry Bucks Gibbs), president of the league, in which he congratulates the members upon the great progress made in the United States. "It is indeed a striking fact," Lord Aldenham wrote, "that this question, which some here affect to treat with contempt, should be apparently the main political question before a nation of 70,000,000 people." Lord Aldenham also alludes to what he terms the ignorance of the London press upon this subject. "They have joined," he said, "the chorus 'for honest money, but fully believing these words are applied in America to gold mono-metallism, and not, as they really are, to international bi-metallism." "Whatever may be the result of the presidential election," Lord Aldenham added, "we may be sure that our cause generally is prospering."

The meeting was largely attended. Robert Barclay, of Manchester, presided. A letter of regret was read from A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, who said only illness prevented him from being present. Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Boston, made a speech, which was greeted with enthusiasm. Gen. Walker gave a review of the silver question from an American standpoint. He said the engrossing topic at the Republican national convention at St. Louis was the currency question. Gov. McKinley, he said, was never a gold mono-metallist, and could not be if he tried. Gen. Walker read Platt's St. Louis resolution on the currency issue and the Boston resolution regarding the gold standard, both of which were heartily cheered. Gen. Walker continued: "It is deeply to be regretted that millions of our best citizens as represented in the Chicago convention last week declared for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action of other countries. This was done passionately, but the effect will be to maintain the gold standard unimpaired."

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Lord Lidderdale, Sir Thomas Sutherland, William E. M. Tomlinson, M. P., J. W. Scott-Montague, M. P., H. S. Forster, Moreton Frewen, Lord Sherborne, Prof Foxwell Price and others.

A Trophy of the Cuban War.

New York World.

A Cuban patriot with dispatches from the insurgent commanders in the western part of the island arrived here yesterday, and called at the office of the Cuban junta, where he had a lengthy interview with Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma. The patriot brought with him a battle flag of the Second squadron of the Vittoria regiment, which had been captured by the Cuban forces from the Spanish. The flag is riddled with bullet holes and torn in one corner. The flag was captured ten days ago during a skirmish at the estate Encarnacion, near Hoyo Colorado, in Havana province, and about ten miles from the Cuban capital. The Spanish left on the field eleven dead, three wounded, twelve prisoners and twenty-two horses. The Cuban Major Acosta delivered the wounded to the Red Cross Society and set at liberty the prisoners. The angry Spaniards, in revenge for the defeat, took eighteen peaceable citizens prisoners and killed two of them with machetes.

M. Hitrovo, Japanese minister to Russia, died suddenly in St. Petersburg on Monday.

For the Children.

Last summer we had a child suffering from bloody flux, when we came into possession of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I gave some of it to the child according to directions. It afforded almost instant relief and effected a permanent cure.—GEO. JENKINS, Cedar Creek, Taney Co., Mo.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

Rudini Manages to Reconstruct His Cabinet.

SOCIALISM STRONG IN BELGIUM.

The Irish Land Bill a Failure—The Atrocities in Crete Compare With Those in Armenia.

Rome, July 13.—Two cabinet councils have been held today, at which were present all members of the cabinet except Gen. Ricotti, whose resignation as minister of war precipitated the crisis, and Signor Pera, minister of public works. According to some of the newspapers here, the negotiations between the Marquis di Rudini and Lieut. Gen. Pelloux, to secure the latter's acceptance of the position of minister of war, have failed, owing to the refusal of Signor Colombo, minister of the treasury, to consent to the increase in the army estimates demanded by Gen. Pelloux as the condition of his accepting the office. The Don Quixote Della Mancia says the ministers are not in accord on the subject of the estimates, and more, that this is likely to prolong the crisis. The Opinion believes the ministry will come to a final decision tomorrow. The Marquis di Rudini has summoned Gen. Mora La Briano in connection with his efforts to reform his cabinet, and the latter has arrived at Rome.

A third cabinet council was held tonight, and it was stated afterward that the cabinet crisis would be terminated tomorrow and the question of the amount garded as solved. The distribution of the of the military expenditure may be reportfolios in the reformed cabinet will be arranged tomorrow. It is still rumored that Lieut. Gen. Pelloux may enter the cabinet.

THE NEW CANADIAN CABINET.

Laurier Gives No Representation to British Columbia.

Ottawa, July 13.—Following is the new cabinet: President of the council, Wilfred Laurier; trade and commerce, Sir Richard Cartwright; justice, Sir Oliver Mowat; finance, Fielding; militia, Dr. Borden; marine and fisheries, L. H. Davis; public works, J. I. Tarte; railways and canals, C. H. Blair; agriculture, Sidney Fisher; postmaster general, W. Mulock; customs, C. H. Patterson; inland revenue, Sir Henry Jolly; state, R. Westcott; solicitor general, C. Fitzpatrick; interior department, left vacant for the present; without portfolio, C. Joefrion; without portfolio, R. R. Dobell. All but four were sworn into office this afternoon.

The by-elections will be held at once for ministers, and writs are being issued today. The dates of the nominations will be July 30, and the elections will occur a week later. It has also been as good as arranged that parliament shall meet August 19. The comptrollership of customs and internal revenues are to changed into full cabinet portfolios, with the regular ministerial salary.

British Columbia gets no representative in the new cabinet.

The Horrible Outrages in Crete.

Athens, July 13.—Dr. Dumiller, who was sent to Crete by Emperor William to make a report on the condition of affairs, has arrived here on his return from the island. He says: "Civilized people can scarcely credit the outrages which the Turks have perpetrated on Christian women and children. Europeans have but a faint idea of the horrors which have taken place. The powers must absolutely intervene to prevent a renewal of such scenes. There is but one course to pursue, that is to turn the Turks out of Europe." He adds: "The insurgents intend fighting and they are receiving plentiful supply of arms. The utmost disorder prevails." Dispatches from the Cretan consuls announce that burning and pillaging have begun afresh. The Cretan committee here are redoubling their efforts to supply the insurgents with munitions of war.

Andree's Balloon Polar Expedition.

London, July 13.—Advices have been received from Tromsoe, Norway, that Arnold Spike's steamer Victoria has arrived there after having visited the Swedish aeronaut, Herr Andree, at Danes island. The erection of a balloon house has been begun, and Herr Andree expected to be ready to start on his aerial voyage toward the North pole early in July. Before starting, however, it was the intention of the aeronaut to test his balloon thoroughly by sending it up attached to ropes and by telephone to the steamer Virgo, which vessel conveyed Herr Andree and his companions and their outfit to Spitzenbergen. On the way back from Spitzenbergen the steamer Victoria called at Advent bay on June 29, where it was learned that the members of the Martins-Conway party and the Swedish Norring expedition were well. Advent bay was full of ice.

The Irish Land Bill.

London, July 13.—It is semi-officially announced that the amendments offered by Gerald Balfour to the Irish land bill introduced in the house of commons on April 13 are to be withdrawn. It is also stated that the whole of clause 13 will be dropped in consequence of the attitude assumed by W. T. Russell, member of parliament for the south division of Tyrone, upon whose support the government counted. Russell, who is a Liberal, opposed home rule, being in favor of land law and temperance reform. The land bill which Balfour produced proved acceptable to neither the Nationalists nor the Ulsterites.

A Party in Honor of Princess Maud.

London, July 13.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, in behalf of the queen, gave a garden party at Buckingham palace this afternoon in honor of Princess Maud of Wales, who is to be married to Prince Charles of Denmark on Wednesday. The state rooms of the palace were thrown open to the guests, of whom there were about 8,000. Ambassador Bayard and Chauncey M. Depew were present.

Premier Whiteway Defeated.

St. Johns, N. F., July 13.—Premier Whiteway received a crushing reverse from his party today. He moved in the assembly to reduce the contingencies vote to $30,000 from the present figures of $35,000. His supporters rebelled because it involved a reduction of their own seasonal allowance. Only one member out of twenty-four supported Whiteway.

Li Hung Chang Buys Arms in Belgium

London, July 14.—The Brussels correspondent of the Times says the papers there state that Li Hung Chang placed large orders for cannon and Cockerell rifles at Horstat and Liege, and also asked the Cockerells to establish in China a steel foundry managed by Belgians.

Socialist Gains in Belgium.

Brussels, July 13.—Complete returns of the election of members of the chamber of representatives show 188 Clericals, 13 Liberals, 29 Socialists chosen. This gives the Clericals a majority of 38.

The Diseased Animals Bill.

London, July 13.—The house of commons has agreed to the amendments made in the house of lords to the diseased animals bill.

Mrs. Mackay's Father Ill.

London, July 13.—The Post announces that Mrs. John W. Mackay has been summoned to Rome on account of the dangerous illness of her father.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SPAIN.

Published by State Department—Reports From Cuba Suppressed.

Washington City, July 13.—It required seventy-one printed pages in the volume of foreign relations to set out the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Spain during the year 1895, yet in no case was there printed any matter in the nature of reports from United States officers touching the rebellion and its causes, progress or prospects.

The chapter on Spain begins with the celebrated Moro case, which, having been settled satisfactorily by the payment of an indemnity by Spain of $1,500,000, is now a closed incident.

Next in order comes the Alliance incident, beginning with Secretary Gresham's vigorous demand upon the Spanish government for a prompt disavowal of the act of the Conde Venadito in firing upon the American steamship; for an expression of regret and the issuance of orders to Spanish naval commanders to refrain from interference with legitimate American commerce, whether within three miles of the Cuban coast or not. The conclusion of this incident is for the first time told officially in this publication. The Spanish government showed its entire readiness to do everything that international law requires to smooth away the bad impression made by the incident, and after procuring a report on the subject from the Cuban officials the Duke of Tetuan, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, delivered to United States Minister Taylor a statement in which he says that the Alliance was fired upon with a special purpose not to hit her, she being outside of the jurisdictional zone of Spain. This was an involuntary error which no one could lament more than the government of his majesty, whose purpose never was to set obstacles or hindrances to the legitimate commerce of the United States, and much less to give the slightest offense to the flag of a friendly power. He adds that instructions have been sent to the commanders of the ships of the navy to "avoid a repetition of events similar to that now in question, which is disavowed by the government of his majesty." Mr. Uhl, then acting secretary of state, closed the incident by accepting the duke's statement as a sufficiently satisfactory explanation without conceding that the exact location of the Alliance at the time the shot was fired can be considered as a controlling circumstance.

Correspondence passing between the state department and the resident Spanish minister relative to the enforcement of the United States neutrality laws takes up considerable space. It begins with the cases of the yachts Amadia Lagondia and Naracoa, but these have already been made public through legal proceedings. Half a dozen letters tell the story of the fruitless attempt of Marshal Campos, then captain general, to prevent United States Consul General Williams from exercising diplomatic functions in intervening to protect Americans arrested by the Spanish officials in Cuba. Secretary Olney acted with vigor in this action, addressing himself to Minister De Lome here and to the Spanish government at Madrid at the same time, through Minister Taylor, and in less than a month Consul General Williams was recognized as having full powers to look after such matters, being thus placed on an equality with the German consuls in Cuba.

A short letter from United States Minister Taylor to Secretary Gresham in February, 1895, tells the story of a diplomatic victory that, from its business value, deserves a prominent place in the volume. This was the final concession by the Spanish government to United States citizens of the right to pay minimum duties on goods sent to Cuba.

A premonition of claims to be preferred against Spain appears in several letters of E. Atkins & Co., of Boston, to Secretary Olney, giving notice of the destruction of their valuable Soledad sugar estate by the insurgents. Incidentally they note that the insurgents are mainly negroes, and that the orders to burn their property were sent from Cuban headquarters in New York with a purpose of causing trouble between the United States and Spain. The chapter on Spain ends with correspondence relative to the cases of certain American citizens arrested and expelled from Cuba—Francis Carrilo, John A. Somers and the Ansleys.

The War in Cuba.

Havana, July 13.—Several arrests have been made by the police of Havana of persons alleged to have been compromised by code cable messages supposed to relate to the latest landing of filibustering expeditions on this island.

In patrolling the coast between Boca Guanabo and Boca Ceciga, Gen. Ochoa found 12,000 cartridges, a chest of bombs, supposed to be designed for the destruction of Matanzas railway trains, and a box of medicine.

The insurgent loss in an engagement which Col. Amor had on the Gomez farm on July 9 was thirty killed.

George Guirre, an insurgent captain, who is said to be an American citizen, is reported to have been captured in a boat by the gunboat Antoni Lopez, near Bacurano. Guirre is in solitary confinement at the navy yard. He says he was on his way to surrender, with his boatman, Guillermo, to Col. Jose Delgado. Guillermo, who has also been imprisoned, says that before being captured Guirre threw overboard many papers and a revolver.

Capt. Monson Reported Killed.

Havana, July 13.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba report that an engagement has been fought between Spanish troops and insurgents under Jose Maceo, in which Capt. Monson and other Cuban leaders were killed.

The New Shah and the Jews.

Jewish Chronicle.

Speculation is rife as to the character of the new shah, and the question, it need scarcely be pointed out, has a great importance for the Jews. The little that is known of Mozaffer-ed-Din is not calculated to allay apprehension. That he is wholly without his father's Occidental sympathies is scarcely surprising, for he has had little opportunity, less, indeed, than has been afforded his brothers, for widening his mental horizon. It is said that he belongs to the rigid church party and that he is much under the influence of the fanatical Mollahs, with whom his father had so much trouble. On the other hand, Mr. Curzon, the best authority on contemporary Persia, is inclined to doubt this. He regards Mozaffer as a "dark horse," and more than hints that his orthodoxy is political rather than religious.

There is much to be said for this view. His more brilliant and better known elder brother, the Zil-us-Sultan, is notoriously Voltairean in his opinions, and probably Mozaffer has found in his orthodoxy the best card to play against his strong and clever brother. At any rate, Zil-us-Sultan has entirely alienated Persian public opinion by his somewhat aggressive Western ideas and manners, while Mozaffer, with abilities apparently of a much lower order, has by his orthodoxy attached to his person the most powerful elements in Iran. A sinister sign is moreover afforded by the circumstances of the accession of the new shah. The murder of his father by a member of the hated Babi sect is likely to let loose once more the forces of Mollah fanaticism, especially if the ultra-orthodox element feels that it has the shah with it. Against this we have to place the enlightened influence of the Amin-es-Sultan, or prime minister, a statesman of liberal views, and English sympathies, who has traveled, and who enjoys at this moment the combined support of Great Britain and Russia. On the whole, perhaps, the chances are not unfavorable to Jewish hopes, although these hopes must, perforce, be kept within the narrow limits of protection for life and property. The time is still far distant when any practical steps could be taken for the regeneration of the downtrodden Jews of Persia.

Safe Bathing.

Ueber Land und Meer.

A Yankee in Ceylon, desiring to take a bath, asked a native to show him a place that was free from crocodiles. The native took him close to the mouth of the river, where our Yankee enjoyed a nice, refreshing bath. On coming out of the water he inquired of his guide how this locality happened to be free from crocodiles.

"Crocodile 'fraid of shark," replied the Cinghalese; "too many sharks here!"

July 15 and 16 Great Northern railway will sell tickets to St. Louis and return for $67.50, account Populist convention.

First Regiment band concert at Y. M. C. A. track tonight.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Taking the Foremost Part in the Work of Churches.

CLOSE OF ENDEAVOR MEETING.

Special Services for Armenia—Baptist Societies to Meet at Milwaukee This Week.

Washington City, July 13.—After one of the most successful and enthusiastic gatherings known in the history of the organization, the fifteenth international Christian Endeavor convention which began last Thursday came to a close tonight. The local committee of '96 has every reason to feel satisfied with the result of its work, and is congratulating itself on its splendid achievements. The citizens of Washington City entered into the spirit of the affair with zeal, and contributed, both by money and in other ways, to the success of the convention. The board of trustees at a meeting passed resolutions extending its heartiest thanks to the city for its hospitality and to the individuals and committees participating in the work that has been brought to such a successful conclusion.

Notwithstanding the multitudinous services which have been held, taxing the time of the Endeavorers, the attendance at all of them has been of a most gratifying character. Although the registration of delegates and visitors foots up only 20,062, yet there were a great many in the city who did not notify the registration committee of the fact. The presidents of the various state and provincial unions have, after a conference with the trustees, issued a public statement expressing the conviction that, generally speaking, the conduct of the Christian Endeavor movement has been most wise and in obedience to the manifest providential leadings; that it has been signally blessed in the self-sacrifice and devotion of the services officers and trustees; the latter have not constituted a body assuming legislative functions or control of the movement other than by directing it into channels of large development and usefulness, as God opened the way.

The weather here today was fine. "Consecration" was the keynote of the day's work. The early morning prayers meetings in thirty odd churches were devoted to this topic. The forenoon meetings in the tents, although primarily in the nature of international rallies, were strongly tinctured by the evangelistic spirit. In two tents the world's union of Christian Endeavor controlled the whole morning programme, while in the third the suffering Armenians were the sole topic of discourse. The congregation listened with interest to the foreign speakers. In Tent Washington, Rev. Wayland Hoyt presiding, addresses were delivered by Rev. F. D. Greene, of Van, Armenia; Miss Rebecca Krikorian, of Aintab, Turkey, the scene of one of the massacres, and Miss Margaret Leitch, of Jaffna, Ceylon. The last named made a strong impression on the enthusiastic audience by an eloquent appeal to the Americans to aid the Armenians, typified by her encompassing Miss Krikorian in the folds of the American flag.

The feature of the proceedings was an address by Rev. B. Fay Mills, of Fort Edward, N. Y., treating the Armenian question from its aspect as an international affair. He made a hostile allusion to United States Minister Terrell because he advised the withdrawal of American missionaries from points of danger. He criticised bitterly the president for failing to interfere with Turkey while, as he alleged, inventing a quarrel with Great Britain over Venezuela.

President Clark presided over the meeting in Tent Williston, which was addressed by Rev. Joseph Brown Morgan, of England; Rev. Jesse Honan, of Persia, and Rev. J. G. Hildener, of Germany.

In Tent Endeavor, Treasurer Shaw, of Boston, presided. The speakers were Rev. Arthur Struil, of England; S. C. K. Putnam, of India; Bishop J. M. Thoburn, of India; Rev. W. H. Towers, of England, and Rev. H. S. Jennanyan, of Armenia. On behalf of the national trustees, a beautiful red, white and blue banner was presented to Mr. Shand, chairman of the entertainment committee.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

National Convention to Begin at Milwaukee This Week.

Milwaukee, July 13.—The city of Milwaukee is the center toward which the Baptists of the United States and Canada are turning their attention, as the Baptist Young People's Union of North America will hold its yearly meeting in the Exposition building beginning Thursday next, lasting four days. It is expected that not less than 12,000 delegates and visitors from abroad will attend.

The enthusiasm of the hour with the Baptists, as all other evangelical denominations, is the young people's movement, although the young people's society is not modern with them. There are over 3,500 Christian Endeavor societies and between 4,000 and 5,000 young people's societies of other names of the denomination—the latter commonly called young people's unions. The Baptists are largely enlisted in the inter-denominational fellowship of Christian Endeavor, but this does not preclude their having a young people's denominational society of their own. The Baptist churches of Brooklyn, N. Y., organized in 1877 the Young People's Baptist Union of that city—a fraternal union of the local young people's organizations in the Baptist churches of Brooklyn. State conventions of Baptist young people societies began to be organized in the eighties, but the great inspirational point of the work in the denomination was when the Baptist Young People's Union of America was organized, July 7-8, 1891. It was a great outpouring of people, and 2,900 persons were enrolled as delegates and visitors. Nine state unions were represented. The Canadian Baptists sent delegates and also the Baptists of the South. The body was an international gathering. The growth of the organization has been phenomenal. Its second convention at Detroit in 1892 had over 4,000 as its enrollment. The other conventions, Indianapolis, Toronto and Baltimore, have been attended by increasing thousands. The Monumental city last summer was overrun with Baptists, some 10,000 visiting Baltimore. John H. Chapman, of Chicago, is president, a position which he has occupied since the body was organized. Frank L. Wilkins, D. D., is the general secretary.

The sessions of the convention will be held in the exposition building—one of the largest convention auditoriums in America. On arrival the delegates will be welcomed by a reception committee of 200 members. A chorus of 200 voices has been organized for some weeks past, under Prof. Protheroe, and the singing will be one of the grandest features. The local committee having the preparations for the convention in charge numbers over 1,000 individuals.

The convention will be called to order on Thursday, July 16, at 10 a. m. Addresses of welcome will be made by the mayor of the city and others. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions will be held each day, including Sunday. Special conferences will be held in several churches in Milwaukee to study the different questions to come up before the convention. One question is the ceremony known as the "Salvation of the flag," which will occur Friday afternoon. This is a "field review" of the state and provincial unions. It is expected that thirty-four state and provincial unions will briefly report their work. State rallies will be held immediately following this service. Each evening will be occupied by a mass meeting, with speakers of national reputation. On Sunday afternoon a "world review of Baptist missions" will take place, with brief addresses by representations of different races. On Saturday afternoon there will be conferences by nationalities—meetings by the young people of different nationalities, Swedish, German, etc. Each of these meetings will be conducted in the particular languages of the nationality represented, and they will be, in fact, a series of separate conventions. On Sunday evening will occur the service which always awakens the greatest enthusiasm of the convention, a "consecration service," with roll call of states and provinces and missionary lands.

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GOMEZ DESCRIBES A BATTLE.

How With an Inferior Force the Cubans Won at Saratoga.

New York Sun.

Senor Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate in this city, has received the following letter from Gen. Maximo Gomez, the commander-in-chief of the patriot army:

Carvajal, Camaguey, June 12.

Men and ammunition in large quantities have been sent from Santa Clara to Gen. Antonio Maceo. With my headquarters at the Valley of Manajanabo I was able to protect the advance of the convoy, which was several times attacked by the enemy in the first days of the march, but fortunately their plans were defeated and our brave lieutenant general is not now in want of anything. Soon after this I started on my way to this province in order to continue my work of organization and prepare everything for the summer campaign, so as not to leave the enemy one moment's rest before the campaign of next winter, which will be active in the extreme in every portion of the island.

On May 26 I crossed the trocha of Moron, and had scarcely concentrated a part of the troops, when on the 9th of this month I opened the campaign with an important combat at the estate Saratoga. On the eve of that day, while encamped at the above mentioned place, I heard that a strong Spanish column had arrived at Virta Hermosa. At dawn I advanced toward them, but on my approach they slipped past my left wing, and I had to countermarch on their trail. They had finally encamped in the buildings at Saratoga.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon we were face to face, and the firing began. I had been informed that the enemy had over 500 of their best cavalrymen, and I ordered two sections of my cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Armando Sanchez Agramonte and Col. Gonzalez Galungo, to advance, and they did it with such resolution and impetuosity that I could not help remembering the brilliant days of our cavalry in the ten years' war. Seeing that the enemy did not repulse the attack with their cavalry, I ordered a halt, so as not to expose my men to the firing of the Spanish infantry and artillery. Then I ordered my infantry to attack, protected by small sections of cavalry, and the fight became general. My forces occupied the same position, close to the enemy, throughout the night. The Spanish fire was incessant from the entrenchments they had made and also from a height were they had placed two cannon. At a late hour I left on the spot only the forces which were to continue the attack, and took the remainder to a convenient place where they might rest and be ready to resume fighting when necessary. For not a moment did the firing stop during the night.

On the morning of the tenth all my forces were again before the enemy, and the struggle became more and more fierce. Toward noon I advanced against their main body, and in a desperate attempt to escape our deadly fire they tried to break through our lines and retreat, or perhaps it was to save the center of the column that they allowed some of their soldiers to be sacrificed. Be it this or the other, the fact is that they advanced with tremendous impulse, and it was with difficulty that I could prevent them reaching the road by which they could make their retreat. Each side then recovered its former positions, and the engagement continued without remarkable incident, except that the Spanish were compelled to expose their center to a fire which they couldn't return. The firing was kept up all that day and night, our position being always the most favorable, both for inflicting damage to the enemy and escaping the force of their volleys.

On the 11th, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the Spanish column, which had been reinforced during the night by a detachment of 700 men, resolved at any cost to break through our lines, and they finally succeeded in doing so, thanks to their superior numbers, also to the fresh condition of their reinforcements, and especially to the fatigue of my small column, which consisted of only 600 men, who had been fighting forty hours against a larger and better equipped force.

As soon as the Spanish column began its retreat I detached two troops of cavalry to follow it, and so the column was harassed almost until the outskirts of the city of Puerto Principe were reached.

According to trustworthy sources the Spanish loss was more than 200 men. We had eleven killed and thirty-one wounded. Thus has the summer campaign been inaugurated in a province which the Spanish government believed to be reduced to subjugation. From this and from the important engagements which have taken place lately in Pinar del Rio you may judge of the strength of the revolution.

If I receive from abroad the resources that we need, the success of our next winter's campaign will be decisive.

M. GOMEZ.

The Cuban Patriots' Capital.

Harper's Weekly.

The garrison consists generally of about 1,100 men, well armed, commanded by the secretary of war himself, Gen. Roloff. Although no attack from the Spaniards is to be feared, and but few of them have to be on duty as sentries in the paths and entries of the labyrinth, they are by no means idle. Some help the field labors and attend the cattle, whilst others are always busy in the different factories which have been established there, and others, finally, attend drill and thoroughly prepare for military service the new recruits, of which there is always a large number at Cubitas awaiting to be provided with rifles.

Thus the traveler will not feel admiration only for the self-denial and courage of these heroic men whose life is devoted to the sacred cause of the independence of their country. He will not fail to remark at seeing them so orderly engaged upon their different tasks that they well deserve to have their "White House" transferred to the Havana government palace.

There are in Cubitas several smith and carpenter shops where the patriots' guns are repaired, tan-yards and harness factories, and in a hut, far apart from the rest, gunpowder is made from the guano gathered in the famous caverns with which the Cubitas mountains are so abundant, and the empty cartridges picked up at the battle fields are refilled, to be sent, as good and useful as if they were new, to the army in operation.

Another bohio, built with extreme care, larger than any of the others, is used as hospital for the wounded and sick, under the direction of eminent Cuban physicians, with the assistance of some of the women of that patriotic colony who volunteer to act as angels of charity in the wild solitude.

From impression to impression, the traveler is at last taken into the presidential bohio, where he is kindly welcomed by citizen Salvador Cisneros, a gentleman who once bore the title of Marquis de Santa Lucia, and who left the luxuries and comforts of his home, as well as honors, riches and personal conveniences, to represent in Cubitas the noble and democratic aspirations of his country, firmly determined to shake off the Spanish yoke.

CRASH AT CHEHALIS.

Commercial State Bank Fails to Open Its Doors.

DUE TO AN EASTERN FAILURE.

A Receiver Appointed for the Doernbecher Furniture Co. Whose Stockholders Are Embarrassed.

Chehalis, July 13.—Special.—The Commercial State bank of this place failed to open its doors this morning. At the opening hour O. Gingrich posted a notice to the effect that he had been appointed receiver for the bank and was in charge.

Following the suspension of the bank came the announcement that N. B. Holbrook had applied to the United States court at Tacoma for the appointment of a receiver for the Doernbecher Furniture Company of this place.

M. L. Holbrook, president of the bank, later in the day assigned all of his property to John D. Rice for the benefit of his creditors.

These failures were the result of the failure of N. B. Holbrook, of Marengo, Iowa, the principal stockholder in the bank and furniture factory. Yesterday morning M. L. Holbrook receiver a dispatch from him stating that he was unable to honor demands upon him for funds, and would be compelled to make an assignment this morning. President Holbrook at once called a meeting of the directors of the bank, and, although there were several thousand dollars on hand in the vaults, it was decided that the best plan was not to open this morning, as the Marengo failure and the maturing obligations that could not be met would compel the bank to suspend within a few days.

The assets of the bank are not yet known. Its liabilities to depositors outside of borrowed money are about $40,000. The total liabilities are in the neighborhood of $70,000. As the bank's business has been well managed, it is believed there is no doubt that it will pay up. Mr. Holbrook states that he is confident that it will pay every dollar to depositors without an assessment on the stockholders. A part of the bank's liabilities is the banking house, built within the last three years at a cost of about $20,000. The bank also holds several thousand dollars of the furniture company's paper.

The Commercial State bank was organized in June, 1891, to succeed Bailey & Swain, bankers. It was capitalized at $25,000. In 1893 the paid in capital was increased to $50,000. The officers are: M. L. Holbrook, president; William West, vice president; W. S. Berdan, cashier; directors, John T. Newland, N. B. Holbrook, C. W. Maynard, C. W. Long and William West.

Few of the deposits are large. N. B. Holbrook had on deposit $5,000, the Fort estate $5,000, the assignee of the Blake bankrupt stock $5,000, the city $8,000, the county $2,000. The other deposits are of smaller sums, and belonged to persons here and in Winlock principally.

The affairs of the furniture company are in good shape, and it is not believed that this company will be more than temporarily embarrassed. The plant is operating today as usual, and inasmuch as the business is making money there is every reason to believe that arrangements with the creditors can be made without trouble. The assets of the company are over $110,000, its liabilities about $60,000. Nineteen thousand dollars of the assets is in cash, representing the insurance on the stock which was burned at San Francisco last Saturday. Other assets consist of $10,000 of book accounts, over $22,000 worth of finished and unfinished stock at the factory, $4,000 worth of stock at Portland, and $15,000 worth of lumber in the yards. Most of these can easily be converted into cash in a short time, and it is considered safe to say that the factory will not shut down.

The furniture company is capitalized at $50,000. It was organized and the plant started in 1893. The principal stockholders are F. S. Doernbecher, N. B. Holbrook, M. L. Holbrook and J. S. Greig. It has been a money-making venture from the first, although the profits have all gone to enlarge and improve the plant. In the beginning it employed twenty men. Now it employs 120 here, beside those to whom it gives employment in the lumber camps and mills that cut for it. Its capacity is over $10,000 worth of finished stuff per month, and it has been working on full time. Last week alone orders for more than $10,000 worth of goods came in. The company has branches in San Francisco, Portland and Honolulu.

Judge Hanford at Tacoma this afternoon appointed William Urquhart, of this place, receiver for the furniture company, with power to operate the plant.

President Holbrook, although completely upset by the developments of the last two days, takes a very hopeful view of the situation. He says he is wholly ignorant of the condition of his father's financial affairs, but unless they are in worse shape than he anticipates he believes affairs here can be straightened out in a short time.

The embarrassment of N. B. Holbrook is due to large and unfortunate investments in various parts of this state. He has put out in the neighborhood of $150,000 in the state during the last four or five years. Recently he has been caught in one or two Eastern failures for considerable sums.

The officers of the First National bank state that they have been doing business about as usual today. There was a disposition this morning on the part of several depositors to draw out their money, but nothing like a run was experienced. They do not anticipate any trouble.

The people of the town have been simply dazed by the unexpected developments. A clap of thunder from a clear sky would not have startled them more than the failure of the Commercial State bank. None of them, however, was more completely taken by surprise than the officers of the bank.

THE LOGAN TRAIN WRECK.

Today the Inquest—Omaha Preparing to Bury Her Dead.

Logan, Iowa, July 13.—Logan was crowded today with visitors from the surrounding country to see the scene of Saturday night's disaster and discuss the details of the catastrophe. The coroner, Dr. McFarland, has not yet arrived. He was reached by telephone, and said he had not been notified by any one of the disaster and received the news of it only through the newspapers. He lives at Mondamin. Mr. McFarland says he never authorized the removal of the bodies to Omaha. At 3 a. m. Sunday morning a meeting of the city council was called to determine whether or not the bodies should be removed, and it was so ordered. All the railroad officials who were here have left, but expect to return tomorrow morning to attend the inquest. Engineer Montgomery and Conductor Reed, of the excursion train, walked to Missouri Valley after the wreck. The threats of the crowd, they feared, might be carried out, and they thought it best to be distant from the frenzied picnickers. Both were later taken to Boone from Missouri Valley on a car that was locked and sealed to guard against any possible attack that might be made on them in a moment of anger.

Omaha, July 13.—The funeral services over the remains of the victims of the Logan wreck occurring Tuesday will be largely attended, as most of the people killed were pioneer residents of the city and were well and favorably known. There will be twenty-three funerals, and it will be made a kind of city affair, all the citizens participating.

For purity and richness of flavor, Kentucky has never produced the equal of the famous old Jesse Moore Whisky. Moore, Hunt & Co., sole agents for the Pacific Coast.

First Regiment band concert at Y. M. C. A. track tonight.

Poor butter hurts the trade but helps the oleo fraud.

Our Great Summer Sale Commences Today

STUPENDOUS SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

On Wash and Wool Dress Fabrics, Hosiery, Corsets, Notions, Cloaks, Wrappers, Shirt Waists, Etc.—all new and seasonable goods. : : :

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COLMAN BLOCK.

Light Summer Underwear

IS NOW IN DEMAND.

HAVE YOU YOUR SUPPLY? THERE IS NOTHING A MAN BUYS THAT PERMITS OF MORE SHOP TRICKERY THAN SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—FEW CAN TELL A GOOD GARMENT. WE PRIDE OURSELVES ON OUR STOCK. WE DON'T ADVERTISE TO GIVE YOU

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

BUT WE DO—EVERY TIME—GIVE YOU A GOOD VALUE FOR A CONSISTENT SUM.

FOR TODAY, TOMORROW AND THURSDAY, MEN'S FINE SUMMER UNDERWEAR, 25 CENTS EACH, SHIRTS OR DRAWERS.

INSPECTION MAKES A BUYER NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN. INSPECTION COSTS YOU NOTHING.

Rochester Clothing Co.

GOLDENSON & SONDHEIM, Proprietors.

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COLMAN BLOCK.

THE ONLY WELL-LIGHTED AND VENTILATED CLOTHING STORE IN THE CITY. COME WHERE YOU CAN SEE WHAT YOU ARE BUYING.

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