

ABOUT CONGRESS.

If the Body Adjourns this Week, which is Likely.

IT WILL BE SHORTEST SESSION

Of the So-Called "Long Session" Since that of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and One of the Shortest in the History of the Government--Very Little Legislation Outside of Appropriation Bills--Senate and House at Odds on Many Important Measures--What Has Been Accomplished and what was Left Undone.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.--The present session of Congress will doubtless be brought to a close next week but no date can be definitely fixed. Debate on the Cuban situation and the desire among the legislators to compel President Cleveland to show his hand in that matter or any one of half a dozen subjects may prolong the session. Senator Morgan's intense feeling, as shown in his speech already referred to in the Intelligencer, is shared by a majority of Congress and there is a probability that just such a lecture will be given by the speaker to his veto of the rivers and harbors bill. Meanwhile the Cuban representatives here are preparing to carry their appeal to the St. Louis convention. With a declaration of sympathy by that body and a candidate in sympathy with that declaration, they argue, the island patents will have quite substantial encouragement and will be inspired with new hope.

Again the rumor is abroad that Cleveland may be expected to take action upon the Cuban question at an early day, and in view of the probability that he will be forestalled by the St. Louis convention it is said that his official pronouncement will be out in time for publication in advance of the convention. Time will tell if this is true. The present session has been brief, compared with the first of past Congresses, and had adjournment taken place on Saturday as once contemplated, it would have been the shortest "long session" since 1852. It would have closed at 10 o'clock to-morrow it will be a tie with the Thirty-fifth Congress, beginning with 1857, but it will not close to-morrow. It has not been a "do-nothing Congress" either, despite clamors about its inaction earlier, but particularly may this be said of the house. It was no inaction when it was easily made manifest that every bill on revenue or finance would have to carry a free rider through the senate or fail to pass. Nevertheless the house has done more work than many previous sessions that lasted three months longer. Chairman Dingley, of course, has called attention to a large number of measures, not of general interest, passed by the house and in addition the bill under which the revenues would have been increased by \$40,000,000, a bill increasing the interest and term of bonds providing for popular loans, and restricting the sale of bonds for any but redemption purposes, and others.

REVIEW OF THE WORK

Done by the Present Session of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.--If, as new seems probable, the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourns this week it will be the shortest so-called "long session" in the history of the government. This record is probably partly due to the political difference between the senate, house and President, which have forestalled agreements on lines of legislation and partly to the determination with which the Republican leaders in the house have carried into effect Speaker Reed's caucus prediction that the Congress would be a do-nothing assemblage. Legislation means appropriations, the house leaders have said, and as their opinion was that the treasury's condition warranted no appropriations except for the most imperative necessities, they have held the doors tightly shut against classes of bills which usually receive hearings. Foremost among the inevitable and regular acts of Congress are the annual appropriation bills for the support of the government. Their preparation has constituted a large part of the work of the session, and five of them are yet hanging between the house and senate and with some of their details unsettled.

For this reason it is impossible to give the exact totals of the bills or the grand total of appropriations made by the Congress, which aggregated about half a billion dollars, but the disbursements authorized during the session will be discussed hereafter by the chairman, Cannon, of the appropriations committee, and ex-chairman Sayers, from the points of view of their respective parties.

Tariff or financial legislation of any general character was abandoned for all practical purposes when the disagreements between the house and senate were demonstrated by the fate of the two bills prepared by the house ways and means committee. Other lines of business were also tabooed by the house because of the alleged lack of revenue, notably public buildings, public and private claims and all sorts of private bills entailing expenditures except pension bills, to which last the usual amount of time has been given.

One of the most bitterly contested fights which has occurred has cropped out from the provisions of the Indian and District of Columbia bills for government aid to church schools, a feature which still holds both bills in conference. The Indian bill contains provisions giving the homestead settlers on all ceded Indian reservations an extension of one year in which to make payments and for the completion of the surveys of land in Indian territory.

highlighting the importation of cattle from the United States into that country alive.

In the sundry civil bill, the most important legislation is to make effective the Carver-aid land act (which ceded arid lands to the public land states for reclamation) by authorizing the states to give liens on the land to cover the expenses of reclamation.

The most noteworthy legislation pertaining to the navy is contained in the appropriation bill. The house provided for fifteen new torpedo boats and four battleships but the senate reduced the number of battleships to two and a conference is pending over that difference. The bill made provision for the enlistment of one thousand additional seamen. It also made unlawful the employment of naval or marine officers on the active or retired lists by parties furnishing supplies or materials of war to the government. A special resolution authorized the acceptance by the government of the ram Katahdin, which failed to make the speed requirements of the contracts, but which satisfied the department, being largely an experimental craft. The naval reserves system was strengthened by a plan designed to draft vessels engaged in the coastwise trade into the service in time of war. An act was passed to establish a naval training station on Yerga Buena (Goat Island), in San Francisco harbor.

The secretary was empowered to accept certain checks in bonds from the contractors for naval supplies. No special legislation was contained in the army appropriations bill. Special bills were passed, however, creating the positions of chaplain (who will also be professor of history, geography and ethics), and an assistant professor of the same branches at West Point academy, making the national military parks fields for manoeuvres by the national guard or militia, and a resolution appointing General W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, General Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois, Representative Steele, of Indiana, and George L. Beale, of Maine, members of the board of managers of the national soldiers' home.

No special legislation was contained in the tariff and financial legislation, this Congress, as was said, has accomplished none. With a safe margin of free silver votes in the senate and a majority of nearly two to one against silver in the house, it was evident from the beginning that no general policy could be agreed upon. The tariff bills framed by the house ways and means committee and bearing the name of their author, Mr. Dingley, of Maine, one a bill for the issue of a short term popular loan and of certificates of indebtedness, the other to increase the rates of tariff schedules in wool, manufactures of wool and of iron articles, were killed in the senate by the determination to substitute therefor silver coinage measures. On the other hand the senate resolution to prohibit the issue of bonds without the authority of Congress, one of the last important acts of the senate, was reported adversely by the house ways and means committee. The only one of the many proposed changes in the tariff laws which became an actuality, was the repeal of that clause of the Wilson act giving free alcohol in the arts and manufactures, this being done on the recommendation of Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller. The tariff act must be amended from members representing manufacturing interests that it could only be effected by coupling with it a compromise scheme devised by Senator Platt and Representative Russell, of Connecticut, for a congressional commission to recommend legislation at the beginning of the next session by which free alcohol be secured under sufficient safeguard for the government's interests.

The policy of reciprocity was thoroughly investigated by a sub-committee of the ways and means, at the invitation of Messrs. Tawney, of Minnesota, and Hopkins, of Illinois, but it was inevitable that the Republican leaders in the house should attempt legislation on that single feature of the tariff system so long as agricultural revenue was out of the question. Although the house committee on banking and currency devoted much time to discussion of financial questions it was unable to agree on any bill to permit banks to issue circulation to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited by them as security; the other for the organization of national banks in the smaller towns, neither of which was passed this session. The only important bill recommended by the house committee on coinage was for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures at the beginning of the next century, met with a temporary rebuff in the house, but will be brought forward again.

While foreign affairs divided with finances the interest of Congress comparatively little legislation resulted from the discussions because so great a share of the conduct of foreign relations rests with the executive branch. The first public resolution adopted by Congress and that after one hour's debate in the house and a few days in the senate--was that authorizing the President to create the commission to inquire into the Venezuela-British Guiana boundary line.

The debates over Cuban affairs resulted in the adoption of a concurrent resolution expressing the sympathy of this government with the insurgents; calling upon the President to offer the friendly offices of the United States to Spain to bring the war to an end. Resolutions were adopted by both branches of Congress denouncing the massacres of Armenians in Turkey and calling upon the senatorial powers to the Berlin treaty to protect the Armenians. A resolution was appropriated for carrying out the stipulations of the Berlin Sea seal fisheries treaty with Great Britain. Another resolution passed was to defray the expenses of negotiating a convention to locate the boundary between Alaska and British America.

One incident of the excitement which attended the crisis of the Venezuelan boundary dispute was the quick adoption by both the senate and house of Senator Hill's proposition to repeal the law forbidding ex-Confederates who distinguished themselves in the United States army or navy to be again appointed to the service.

The plans to bring about the Maheron Fitzsimmons fight in the Indian territory inspired the rapid enactment of a law imposing extremely severe penalties for prize fighting in the territories, and the epidemic of train robberies in the Indian territory brought about an act of Congress which provided for a class of law against crimes of that kind, or attempts at them, with the death penalty for any incidental loss of life. Another emergency act was that authorizing the secretary of war to lend troops to the cyclone sufferers of St. Louis.

The daily interests of the country provided upon Congress to enact the most important measure for their protection since the oleomargarine law, the "blended cheese" bill, which regulates the manufacture and sale of adulterated cheese and imposes heavy penalties for deception.

crimes for which the death penalty can be imposed by the United States courts, the bankruptcy bill and the Pickler pension bill, all of which were passed by the house.

The old anti-ophion bill was killed by the house committee on agriculture and will not appear in this Congress. A large fraction of the session's business related to the public lands and important amendments were made to the public land laws. Foremost among these was Delegate Flynn's "Free Home" bill.

A second important measure was that which extended for five years from the second day of March last, the limit within which the United States may bring suits to annul patents to lands heretofore granted under railroad grants, but confirmed the titles to all such lands held by bona-fide purchasers.

Acts were also passed permitting timber culture claimants to give evidence before United States commissioners or clerks of courts instead of land officers in making final proof, confining private cash entries to public lands.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

Few of the Leaders Have Arrived, but will be on Deck this Week.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.--Up to date there are fully five times as many out of town newspaper correspondents in St. Louis who have come to the national convention as politicians. Less than half a dozen politicians of national repute have put in an appearance. It is not expected there will be much real legislative work until the arrival of M. A. Hanna, Major McKinley's manager, with his forces. He is expected Tuesday and also is the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, who is coming to look after the interests of Levi P. Morton. It is also said that ex-Governor Gear, of Iowa, will put in an appearance on the middle of the week, with a corps of assistants to engage on the preliminary skirmish in behalf of Senator William B. Allison. The bill-posting brigade of the Hawkeye state candidate was here to-day, and as a result lithograph portraits of Senator Allison have been hung in shop windows and posted on the doors of the hotels. The national committee will all be here before the close of the week.

All the arrangements for handling the crowd have been completed. The convention hall has had all the finishing touches and it will be dedicated with pomp and circumstance this week. None of the managers of the Republican presidential candidates have yet arrived. McKinley has a number of lieutenants here, however. The latest arrival is ex-Congressman A. C. Thompson, of Ohio, who, with General Grover, will argue the cases of the contesting McKinley delegates before the national committee. As yet but two national committee men have arrived. They are G. W. Hill, of Tennessee, and J. G. Long, of Louisiana. Both are avowed McKinley men.

Kerens' Mission.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.--A good deal of gossip has been caused by the sudden departure of Richard C. Kerens, of this city, Chauncey I. Filley's political opponent, for Canton, Ohio, last night. It is said he went on a telegraphic request from Major McKinley. In regard to the matter the Republic in the morning will say: "Kerens' friends declare that the object of his visit is to confer with the McKinley lieutenants throughout the country who are to be assembled before Hanna leaves for St. Louis. The theory of the Filley men is that McKinley proposes to call Kerens off and deal with him as he sees fit, without any regard to the regular Republican organization in Missouri."

MONONGALIA REPUBLICANS

Hold Their Primaries Saturday--An Enormous Vote was Poll.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 7.--Monongalia Republicans held their primary elections yesterday and polled about 2,200 votes, the largest number ever cast at any primary election in the county and within one hundred votes of the number cast for Dayton, Ohio, in 1892. The party leaders say that Republican votes in Monongalia will be too numerous to count in November. The fight yesterday was very spirited, the contest being between the court house crowd and the other faction known as the "smoke." The court house people won in every instance. M. S. Garrison had 250 plurality for sheriff, over Greenburg Barrickman and Timothy Bennett, J. G. Lasalle carried the county for prosecuting attorney by 450 over E. C. Frame, and Charles A. Goodwin. For house of representatives George W. Laidlaw carried by plurality over John N. Dawson, Charles N. Hayes and E. W. St. Clair.

R. W. Sine has fifty-eight plurality over A. B. Price and P. F. Horner. W. E. Glasscock had no opposition for clerk of the circuit court, John E. Price beat George Barbe for clerk of the county court by 125 majority. George W. Johnson sweeps the county for county surveyor by 700 plurality and Sylvester Arnett in the Western district and F. M. Protzman in the Eastern district, by good majorities.

Judge Hoke Wins.

PHILIPPI, W. Va., June 6.--One of the most animated and hotly contested Republican mass conventions ever held in the history of the republic was held here yesterday. The contest was between the respective friends of Judge Hoke, of Preston, and Attorney C. F. Teter, of this place, over the delegation to the judicial convention. The contest resulted in a victory for Judge Hoke, the delegates being instructed to bring him. Those who met on Saturday at the court house and in the evening at the barbour county may be counted on for the election of a straight Republican ticket next fall.

Taylor for Hoke.

GRAPTON, W. Va., June 7.--Full returns of the Republican judicial district convention held Saturday in Taylor county are unanimous for Hoke. His opponent, Forney, did not secure a single delegate. This insures Hoke's nomination, as he now has fifty-eight delegates, forty-five being necessary to nominate.

Instructed for Turner.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 7.--At the Democratic convention held in the county yesterday to select delegates to the Davis county convention, the following were elected: those chosen to vote for Dr. E. M. Turner for delegate-at-large from the Second district.

Quay Houted in Allegheny County.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 7.--The Allegheny county Republican primaries held yesterday afternoon was the hottest in the history of the county. The result shows that the reformers, or Quayites, were badly defeated. They secured four members of the legislature in Allegheny city, two in the Seventh district and one in the Eighth. The party secured four senators and eight members of the legislature, and probably all of the county offices. There seems to be some little doubt about controller and judge. Senator Flynn, chairman of the county committee, says they have elected their candidates by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 12,000.

THE UNIVERSITY.

President Goodknight's Report to the Board of Regents.

RECOMMENDATIONS HE MADE

Are all Good, and are Along the Lines of a Go-Ahead Policy, but Some of Them Cannot be Acted Upon at Present on Account of a Lack of Funds--The Various Schools of the University are Suffering from a Lack of Room--Good Work Being Done in All Departments--Exercises of Commencement Week Inaugurated. The Baccalaureate Sermon Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 7.--The report of President Goodknight to the board of regents yesterday evening is a lengthy document, covering with much ability and perspicuity the work of the university during the past year, and its needs to make it more efficient in the future. His recommendations are all good and are along the lines of a go-ahead policy, but a few of his suggestions cannot be acted upon affirmatively now because of lack of funds, but as many of them as can be made within the appropriation by the legislature will be given due consideration by the board.

On behalf of the preparatory department he asks for another assistant to the present corps, and larger recitation rooms. The board will grant the request and take a man from among the number of applicants which have been made. On behalf of Professor Armstrong, of the English department, Professor Harvey, of the chair of modern languages, and Professor Douthett, of the chair of ancient languages, he asks an additional appropriation for books and apparatus. He recommends an astronomical observatory to be used by the school of mathematics. This observatory is one of the greatest need, but no funds makes its consideration impracticable at this time.

The school of chemistry and physics has become such a large one that Professor Mitchell cannot do justice to the number of applicants which have been made. The president recommends either that this department be made two schools, one of chemistry and one of physics, or else that an assistant be employed. The latter will likely be done.

The school of geology and mineralogy has outgrown its class rooms in the old building, and the legislature will be asked to appropriate \$3,000 for the purpose of remodeling the building, so as to give this school more room. On behalf of Professor Aldrich, of the school of mechanical engineering and mechanical arts, the president suggests that C. R. Jones be promoted from instructor to assistant, that Rufus West be made an assistant in metal working, and that two additional assistants, one in the mechanical arts and one in machines and electricity, be appointed. A largely increased appropriation for machinery is asked for, and the youngest of the schools, that of becoming an important one by reason of the abilities of Professor Aldrich. The equipment is now worth about \$50,000.

The law department wants a new building right away, and this is recommended by the president. Whether or not the request will be granted remains with the legislature. The rooms are now so inadequate that students have literally to be packed in them. An appropriation of \$1,000 for apparatus is asked for the school of biology. The president recommends that a distinct department of botany be made a distinct school with a special teacher during the year.

Dr. Hartigan, the instructor, has arranged that his students get credit for one year's work in the Miami Medical School, Ohio Medical School, Western Pennsylvania Medical School, Baltimore, Md., College of the University of Maryland and Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania. The University of Pennsylvania admits and gives advanced standing of a year to the students of but two other institutions, Cornell and Johns Hopkins. The president's suggestions are carried out by the school of metaphysics and political science will be divided, and out of it a school of ethics created, with President Goodknight and Dr. Reynolds, who is a professor of this school and is greatly overworked.

An appropriation of \$8,000 is asked for to buy drill ground and build an armory. It is also recommended that the late order of the board requiring cadets to give up their books upon graduating be repealed. The order has caused great dissatisfaction among the cadets. Capt. C. H. Howland, of the port, says that it is a detriment to the army. Major J. P. Sanger, the army inspector, denounces vigorously, in his report upon the corps, what he terms the niggardly policy of the state and university authorities. It is also urged that the cadets be made a part of the state national guard.

The president recommends that the school of physical training be given some substantial aid; that all students not in the corps of cadets be compelled to devote a certain time to the work, and that all athletics be placed under the exclusive control of the athletic faculty. Among the other recommendations are that a school of music be established and that the facilities in the agricultural and commercial departments be increased.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The Moot Court by Success--Baccalaureate Sermon Preached by Rev. J. S. Ramsay. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 7.--The university commencement exercises began last night with the public moot court trial. In this case Miss Margaret Curtis Washington sued Richard Henry Lee for breach of promise, assessing the damages at \$200,000. The farce was very amusing. Frank Rowan impersonated Miss Washington. Floyd Sessler, Mr. Lee and William G. Caldwell, Miss Jessie Vanderbill, who alleged Mr. Lee's affections. The reading of love letters and the production of other ridiculous testimony set the crowd in uproars of laughter. Others who took part as witnesses were G. W. Yost and Mrs. James Shroy. J. S. Ramsay, Frank W. Rush and Arthur C. Pierce, conducted Miss Washington's suit and G. M. Ford, John Lemen and E. C. Engle appeared for the defendant. The speeches were all very cleverly done and the trial was voted a success.

This morning Rev. Dr. J. S. Ramsay, of New York, preached a magnificent sermon to the graduating classes in commencement hall. The services were participated in by all the local pastors and the choir of the town church. Dr. Ramsay preached again in the evening at the Y. M. C. A. to an immense audience.

Promptly Jealousy.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, June 7.--A fatal shooting occurred to-day at Mingo Junction, for which jealousy was the

cause. George Ulrich was seated in the back yard at his boarding house under a tree, when John Povolvich, who had just come from work at the furnace, came up and without warning shot Ulrich twice in the back. Povolvich said before leaving the mill he would "do" Ulrich. He was arrested after a chase of two miles, and he may be brought here and lodged in jail for safe keeping as the Austrian colony for which both he and Ulrich are incensed, and may lynch Povolvich.

THE SAENGERFEST.

President Cleveland will Touch the Button and the People will Do the Rest. PITTSBURGH, June 7.--The central board of control of the twenty-eighth national Saengerfest held a special meeting to-day to arrange the details of the opening event to-morrow night. After a brief announcement by President John Dimling, President Cleveland at the white house, in Washington, will, at 8 p. m., touch the button which will illumine the electrical lyre in music hall, thus opening the Saengerfest.

A series of formal opening Paul Schneider, president of the central board of the twenty-seventh fest, held in Cleveland in 1893, will present the fest flag, the trophy of the Saengerbund, to President Dimling. Lieutenant Governor Lyons will make an address of welcome and Mayor Ford and Geyer will act in a similar capacity for Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The fest oration by Rev. Frederic Ruoff, of the German Evangelical Protestant church, will follow.

Governor MacCorkle, of West Virginia, will arrive in the morning and is expected to deliver an address. Band concerts and entertainments and receptions have been arranged for many of the visiting societies. Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and other large delegations are expected to arrive early in the morning and all participants will be here before evening. Everything possible for their pleasure and comfort during their stay here has been arranged by the German citizens who have had the matter in charge.

DISASTROUS STORMS

In the West and Northwest--Crops Destroyed and Several Persons Drowned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7.--The storm damage in this city last night was severe, the city railway being the principal sufferer. About one mile of the inter-suburban line between the two cities was so badly damaged as to entirely stop street railway business until to-day.

A Luverne, Minn., special says: Last night citizens were kept busy rescuing people who live on the river bottom and many narrow escapes were reported. Fred Berg and James Jacob were capsized in a boat at midnight, while trying to rescue the family of M. Gillard. The boys were washed against some trees, where they remained till morning. John Kittleson, while fording the river, was washed from his horse and drowned. His body has not yet been found. Several farm houses were demolished and hundreds of sheep were scattered over the country.

The Omaha and Burlington roads have large crews at work, but it will be several days before trains from the east will reach this point. The estimated loss in this county is \$20,000.

Hard Lines in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., June 7.--A special from St. Paul, Nebraska, estimates the losses resulting from the severe floods of yesterday at \$100,000 in Howard county alone. Two large bridges over the North Loup river were swept away, besides many smaller ones. A great number of horses, cattle and hogs were drowned. Many farmers lost all their buildings. In some places from 12 to 14 inches of rain fell. Near Columbus, the Union Pacific main line was washed away. A report comes from O'Neill that the town of Lynch, Boyd county, was wiped out by a tornado yesterday afternoon. No lives lost.

Terrific Hail Storm.

WICHITA, Kas., June 7.--A terrific hail storm at an early hour this morning destroyed thousands of acres of fine growing corn in southern Kansas with hail stones, cutting stalks off like a mowing machine. The storm was so severe that the roadsides are strewn with dead birds. The storm was apparently general all over southern Kansas and extended over a part of Oklahoma.

Drowned in a Cloud Burst.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 7.--Persons were drowned and considerable damage to property done by a cloud-burst, which visited this section this afternoon. Water fell in torrents, smashing windows, tearing off signs, etc., and flooding cellars and bottom lands. Dennis and Michael Desmond and Dennis and Eugene Cummings, all under eleven years of age, were drowned, by going into a stone culvert to escape the storm. The water washed their bodies into the Missouri river and they have not yet been recovered.

Work of Vicious Tramps.

ELYRIA, Ohio, June 7.--Last night tramps set fire to the barns of Henry Chappell, a farmer living near here. Chappell's son-in-law, William Hobill, discovered the fire and when he went to the barn he was shot and dangerously wounded by one of the tramps. Mr. Chappell went into the barn to release some cattle and was overcome by smoke and burned to death. The tramps escaped.

For Free Silver.

CINCINNATI, O., June 7.--The Enquirer's tabulation of the delegates to the Ohio Democratic state convention at Columbus June 23 shows that up to last night thirty of the eighty-eight counties had selected delegates, with the following result: Two hundred and eleven instructed for free silver, eleven for gold and twenty-three uninstructed. The primaries will be held in Cincinnati to-morrow night.

Fatal Bomb Throwing.

RAICELONA, June 7.--A bomb was thrown into the crowd during the Corpus Christi procession to-day and its explosion resulted in the killing of six persons and the injury of fifty. The perpetrator of the deed is as yet unknown and his motive is equally a mystery.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, followed by local rains; cooler Monday night; variable winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schepff, druggist, corner Fourth and Market streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 63.3 p. m. 85. 8 a. m. 62. 9 a. m. 62. 10 a. m. 62. 11 a. m. 62. 12 m. 60. Weather--Change.

WHY THEY ARE MAD

The Spaniards in the Republics of Mexico and Argentine Are

LOYAL TO THE GOVERNMENT

And are Greatly Opposed Over the Anti-Spanish Feeling in the United States Senate and Among Americans Generally--Spanish Merchants Form an Alliance and will Refuse to Make Any Further Purchases in this Country--Some of General Weyler's Vicious Measures Shown Up by a Cuban Paper--Insurgent Losses as Computed by Spanish Authorities.

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HAVANA, May 29, 1896.--The Spanish newspapers teem with articles on the loyalty of Spaniards in the republics of Mexico, Uruguay and the Argentine. But that is too well known to require extended notice. Spaniards of Argentine and of Uruguay have enrolled as volunteers in Cuba, and to-day over 3,000 of them are serving in this island to maintain Spanish rule and Spanish supremacy.

Spaniards by the United States and all Spanish America have initiated a naval fund, the subscriptions extending over three years.

The latest evidence of loyalty of the Spaniards in Spanish America has taken a new form. What is deemed to be a strong anti-Spanish feeling in the American senate and in the United States generally, has been developed by the press in the mother country as well as in Spanish America. It has led to the calling together of Spanish merchants in the republics of Mexico, Uruguay and the Argentine. They have protested against what they regard as the unfriendly utterances of the American people, and have unanimously decided to cease further purchases in the United States.

The movement was initiated in South America quite recently. The Spanish merchants of Mexico City and Vera Cruz have decided on similar action. Exports to the three republics have been considerable. The following are the latest figures obtainable. They are from United States sources: Value of American exports to Mexico in 1892, \$1,352,488; in 1893, \$1,579,626; in 1894, \$1,852,476. Value of American exports to Uruguay in 1892, \$338,030; in 1893, \$460,406; in 1894, \$1,015,171.

Value of American exports to Cuba in 1892, \$1,953,570; in 1893, \$2,147,538; in 1894, \$3,125,321.

Some soldiers on detachment duty at the Olimpio estate near Gramercy on the afternoon of the 24th inst. went into the country of the nearby Toro estate to bring in some horses placed there for pasture. The Spanish column of Paravia was encamped on the Toro estate. The men searching for the horses saw them, and mistaking them for insurgents, fired on them. The firing alarmed the remainder of the detachment at the Olimpio, who then went to the relief of the comrades, but seeing the supposed enemy in large numbers in the woods, they fired a volley and fell back to the sugar mills, on the Olimpio estate. Their retreat deceived the Paravia column, who had taken them for rebels and ordered that they were to be shot. The Paravia column actively pushed them, when the proprietor of the Olimpio estate recognized the mutual mistake and rode in between the fire. He waved a white handkerchief. He, in turn, was taken for an insurgent and was fired at by both sides. His horse was killed under him. However, the firing, as a result of this bungling, a soldier of the Havana battalion was killed, while one of the royal engineers was dangerously wounded.

La Discusion, of this city, on the 27th under the heading "To General Weyler," editorially refers to the incident at the Olimpio, which is the first case being that of Juan Ponce Gomere, a teamster proprietor from the interior of the island. He owns a transport system of teams, and previous to his arrest had been engaged in Placetos in transporting military supplies for the government. His alleged crime consists in having expressed a wish to purchase a revolver from a volunteer, as he alleges, to defend himself when near the insurgents. La Discusion states that Senor Gomere is well known to the military and city authorities of Placetos and vicinity. While in the common prison here in January last, no specific charge has been made against him, nor has any lawyer or judge been named to inquire into the case. "No doubt, the governor general will put this unfortunate matter right."

Continuing, La Discusion adds: "We also ask clemency for Antonio Perez Guerra and Calvanado, recovered 130 wounded from the field and safely transferred them to their own lines. El Heraldo de Madrid, referring to a statement published by the minister of war, giving the casualties among the insurgents makes the following summary for the eleven months of 1895: Twenty-six chiefs or leaders and 1,180 rebels were killed; four chiefs and 359 men were wounded and 218 men were made prisoners.

El Heraldo draws a contrast between the early months of 1895 and the early months of 1896 during January, February, March and April, 1896; thirty-seven chiefs and 3,955 men were killed, while twelve chiefs and 1,618 men were wounded, and twelve chiefs and 330 men were made prisoners.

The result in favor of four months of 1896, compared with eleven months of 1895, shows a difference in favor of 1896 of eleven chiefs and 1,885 men killed, and eight chiefs and 1,260 wounded, while 112 prisoners were captured.

Steamship Movements.

BOSTON, June 7.--Arrived: Pavonia, Liverpool. Sailed: Hibernian, Glasgow. NEW YORK, June 7.--Arrived: La Touraine, Havre; Alberta, Naples. LIVERPOOL, June 7.--Arrived: Cufic, New York. COPENHAGEN, June 7.--Arrived: Veberga, following the battles of Callisto and Calvanado, recovered 130 wounded from the field and safely transferred them to their own lines. EL HERALDO DE MADRID, referring to a statement published by the minister of war, giving the casualties among the insurgents makes the following summary for the eleven months of 1895: Twenty-six chiefs or leaders and 1,180 rebels were killed; four chiefs and 359 men were wounded and 218 men were made prisoners. EL HERALDO draws a contrast between the early months of 1895 and the early months of 1896 during January, February, March and April, 1896; thirty-seven chiefs and 3,955 men were killed, while twelve chiefs and 1,618 men were wounded, and twelve chiefs and 330 men were made prisoners. THE RESULT in favor of four months of 1896, compared with eleven months of 1895, shows a difference in favor of 1896 of eleven chiefs and 1,885 men killed, and eight chiefs and 1,260 wounded, while 112 prisoners were captured. STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS. BOSTON, June 7.--Arrived: Pavonia, Liverpool. Sailed: Hibernian, Glasgow. NEW YORK, June 7.--Arrived: La Touraine, Havre; Alberta, Naples. LIVERPOOL, June 7.--Arrived: Cufic, New York. COPENHAGEN, June 7.--Arrived: Veberga, following the battles of Callisto and Calvanado, recovered 130 wounded from the field and safely transferred them to their own lines. EL HERALDO DE MADRID, referring to a statement published by the minister of war, giving the casualties among the insurgents makes the following summary for the eleven months of 1895: Twenty-six chiefs or leaders and 1,180 rebels were killed; four chiefs and 359 men were wounded and 218 men were made prisoners. EL HERALDO draws a contrast between the early months of 1895 and the early months of 1896 during January, February, March and April, 1896; thirty-seven chiefs and 3,955 men were killed, while twelve chiefs and 1,618 men were wounded, and twelve chiefs and 330 men were made prisoners. THE RESULT in favor of four months of 1896, compared with eleven months of 1895, shows a difference in favor of 1896 of eleven chiefs and 1,885 men killed, and eight chiefs and 1,260 wounded, while 112 prisoners were captured.