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TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. NO. 254. LOS ANGELES, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1896.—TEN PAGES CITY PRICE, PER SINGLE COPY, 3 CENTS ON TRANSPORTATION LINES, 5 CENTS

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Holds the Last Meeting of the First Session

CONFUSION AND ACTIVITY

With Very Little Business Except Private Pension Bills

The Session Has Been a Short One but the Aggregate of Appropriations Is Sufficiently Tremendous

Associated Press Special Wire.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Vice-President Stevenson brought the session of the senate to a final close at 4 oclock today, after a brief valedictory expressing his thanks to the senators for their courtesies to him through the session. The closing scene was not of the dramatic order, but was marked by placid serenity characteristic of the upper branch of congress. The galleries were well filled, but there was an absence of the packed corridors incident to the eventful close of congress. The session convened at 12 oclock but no business was transacted beyond the formalities preceding an adjournment.

The last bill to be passed was one urged by Mr. Sherman pensioning the widow of General William H. Gibson, a prominent Ohio officer.

Resolutions of thanks were unanimously adopted to Vice-President Stevenson and President pro tem Frye, for their impartial rulings in the chair. One of the last acts was to give the important immigration bill a parliamentary status by which it secures the right of way as soon as the senate reassembles. As soon as the vice-president had announced the session closed the galleries emptied, senators exchanged good-byes and many arranged to leave for their homes tonight.

The senate began the closing day's session with the confusion and activity usual to the close of congress. The last obstacle in the way of adjournment was removed when soon after the session opened the enrolling clerks brought in the last of the supply bills for the District of Columbia. It was signed by the vice-president and dispatched to the White House for the signature of the president. This done, business was suspended until Sherman secured the passage of the house bill pensioning the widow of General H. Gibson of Ohio—$50 a month. The galleries were cleared for a brief executive session, after which the open session was resumed.

On motion of Platt of Connecticut the immigration bill which had been displaced, was made unfinished business. The effect is to give the bill the right of way when the December session begins. At 1 oclock Sherman moved the appointment of two senators to accompany the committee from the house to wait upon the president. The vice-president named Sherman and Smith. The vice-president also announced the apointment of Harris, Faulkner and McMillian as a committee to inquire into the charities of the District of Columbia, with a view of ascertaining the extent of the sectarian control. The inquiry was provided for in the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

IN THE HOUSE

Perfunctory Proceedings of the Last Day. Pension Bills Passed

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The final session of the house today was devoid of public interest. The appropriation bill had passed and the house simply waited for the end to come.

A number of members were made happy by the passage of local bills of interest to their districts. Beyond a little misunderstanding between Mr. Bailey of Texas and Mr. Marsh of Illinois the utmost good feeling prevailed.

There was an attempt by Mr. Bailey and Mr. Maguire of California to precipitate a political discussion in the last half hour of the session, but the Republicans declined the gauge of combat thrown down to them. Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) ,who was the floor leader of the minority during the absence of Mr. Crisp, offered a resolution of thanks to the speaker, which was adopted by a standing vote, a most unusual honor.

The speaker closed the session with a graceful speech in which he thanked the members most cordially and felicitated them on the work of the session.

Scores of members left the city last night after the appropriation bills were disposed of and there was not more than fifty members on the floor of the house when it met at 11 oclock today for final session of the first session of the fifty-fourth congress. Reading of the journal of the legislative day of Saturday, which continued from 11 oclock Saturday until 11 oclock last night, consumed half an hour.

On motion of Mr. Dingley a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to wait upon the president and inform him that congress was ready to adjourn and ascertain if he had any further communications to make. The speaker appointed Dingley, Cannon, Republicans, and Sayre, Democrat.

Mr. Turner of Georgia, on behalf of the minority, offered the following:

Resolved, the thanks of this body are due and are hereby tendered Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the house of representatives for his ability, efficiency and strict impartiality with which he discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his office during the present session of congress.

The resolution was greeted with great applause and enthusiastically adopted by a standing vote.

While Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin was trying to secure action on the senate bill for the relief of the administrator of Henry Van Vleick, which involved the expenditure of $4500, Mr. Wheeler of Alabama got the floor and made the bill a text for the statement as to the marvelous growth of governmental expenditures during recent years. He declared the government of the United States, federal, state and municipal, was the largest on earth, reaching $1,100,000,000 per annum. Mr. Owens of Kentucky raised a laugh at Mr. Wheeler's expense by calling attention to the fact if the Van Vleick bill went through it would increase the grand total expenditures to $1,100,004,500.

Several members were fortunate enough to get through private pension bills, the last to pass being one to pension Louis Keiser, a private soldier residing in Nebraska, at the rate of $72 per month.

About 2 p.m. the listless progress of affairs was only enlivened by an attempt of Mr. Bailey, Democrat, of Texas, to secure recognition, his purpose being to submit remarks on the presidential situation and to allow his colleague, Maguire, Democrat, of Georgia, to make a response to Mr. Dingley's speech.

Mr. Dalzell, Republican, of Pennsylvania, who was acting as the floor leader of the majority, scented the battle and Mr. Marsh, Republican, of Illinois, who was trying to pass a pension bill, was coached so adroitly as to cut Mr. Bailey out. The Texan was irritated and he and Mr. Marsh exchanged personalities with great freedom and considerable force, much to the amusement of the galleries, which, in the meantime, had become crowded with spectators.

Mr. Bailey retaliated by making the point of no quorum on Mr. Marsh's bill and a call of the house was ordered under the rule.

At 3:20 p. m. Mr. Bailey withdrew the point of no quorum, an agreement having been reached by which Mr. Bailey should be allowed twenty minutes. The committee appointed to wait on the president appeared, and Mr. Dingley, the chairman, announced that the committee had performed its mission, that the president had informed the committee that he had no further communication to make and congratulated congress on the early completion of its labors.

Mr. Bailey then yielded to Mr. Maguire, and the latter made a brief reply to Mr. Dingley's remarks of yesterday. He criticised particularly the latter's statement about prosperity during the life of high protective tariff, quoting from the report of Labor Commissioner Wright in substantiation of his argument. He spoke of the depression on the coaling industry of Pennsylvania (an industry highly protected) in 1891.

Mr. Hurley (Rep., N.Y.) interrupted to ask him what the duty on coal was.

"Seventy cents per ton," replied Mr. Maguire.

"That trouble occurred in the anthracite regions," retorted Mr. Hurley. "Anthracite coal was on the free list." (Republican laughter.)

Mr. Bailey followed with an arraignment of the Republican side for cowardice in dodging the issue presented by the anti-bond resolution.

For weeks, he said, their courage has, like Bob Acres', been oozing from their finger-tips, until now they are strenuously trying to avoid the consideration of a subject which three months ago they professed themselves ready to meet.

He proceeded to charge that it was the purpose of the Republican party to make "cowardly and disgraceful evasion" of the money issue at St. Louis. He said there were millions of honest citizens in the country who believed in the gold standard.

There were other millions who believed in bimetallism, but nowhere, said he, were there a handful of self-respecting citizens who would support a party that had refused to tell them whre it stood. A straddle would deceive no one. (Democratic applause.) He warned the other side that it was better to fight than run away, and concluded with the statement, which was applauded on the Democratic side, that the Democrats at Chicago, no matter what else they would do, would adopt a platform that no one could misconstrue.

No one on the Republican side replied to this political speech. Mr. Marsh simply contented himself with a sarcastic reference to the patriotic speech of the gentleman. His bill was then passed.

Only fifteen minutes of the session yet remained but members continued to crowd forward to the last minute with private bills on which they sought action.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama enjoyed the distinction of passing the last bill. It was a bill to pension Sarah M. Spyker, the widow of a captain in the Alabama volunteer company which took part in one of the Indian wars.

As the hands of the clock pointed at 4 the speaker arose.

"Gentlemen of the house of representatives," said he, "before pronouncing these words which close the session, I desire to offer to the house my grateful recognition of its kindness. The thanks of the house of representatives is always a high honor, but it is especially at the end of a session where the speaker has been forced to say 'no' more times perhaps, than in the history of any other congress.

"While thanking you for your kindness, I must congratulate the house on its conduct of public business. Ordinarily a majority of two and a half to one, a majority of 150, means disorganization, faction and discord. In this house 150 new men of both parties have behaved with the steadiness of veterans, and if our connection with the other branches of the government with different ideas has prevented us from serving the country as we might have done, we at least have behaved with dignity, fairness and credit.

"With the kindest wishes to you all, I again return thanks and by virtue of the concurrent resolution of both branches, I declare this house adjourned without day."

THE APPROPRIATIONS

The Royal Total for the Session Is Half a Billion

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee and ex-Chairman Sayres today made public a joint statement concerning the expenditures authorized by this congress, discussing them from Democratic and Republican standpoints. The total appropriations for the session, including permanent annual appropriations, is $515,759,8200.049.

Mr. Cannon's statement begins: "The appropriations charged to this congress include $119,054,160 under permanent laws, of which amount $50,000,000 is for sinking fund and $30,500,000 for interest on the public debt, or $3,355,614.40 more than was included at the last session of congress in the statements of appropriations and is on account of the increase of $162,315,400 in the bonded indebtedness of the country, but the present administration up to February, 1895, the interest and sinking fund charges on account of the latter bond issue of $100,000,000 in February, 1896, amounting to $4,400,000, not being included in the estimates of permanent appropriations.

"The increases in the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the country under the present administration amounts to $262,315,400, which entails an annual interest charge of $11,492,616, and to meet the sinking fund obligations the further sum of $2,623,154.

"During the administration of Mr. Harrison, the principal of the interest-bearing debt was reduced $258,192,000, and the annual interest charges $10,327,716.

"The regular annual bills, including deficiencies as passed by the house, made a reduction in the total estimates submitted by the executive of $26,083,191.67; that they were increased by the senate $22,920,422.30, and that as they became laws they appropriated $10,636,624,.06 less than was passed by the senate , $12,283,818.24 more than as they passed the house, and $13,374,373.43 less than the estimated requirements of the administration.

"The regular appropriations, including deficiencies made at the last session of congress, amounted to $383,636,896.97, and it included no river and harbor bill. Excluding the river and harbor act passed at this session, the regular annual bills as passed by the house appropriated only $373,505,082.25, or more than $10,000,000 less than was appropriated by the last Democratic congress."

Mr. Cannon criticises the treasury department because it has expended $7,377,440 for the present year in collecting the revenues from customs estimated at $165,000,000, whereas for the last fiscal year, 1892, under President Harrison's administration, there was collected under the McKinley act $177,452,000 of customs revenue, at a total cost of $6,607,517.

The bills establishing salaries instead of the fee system for officers of the United States courts, he says, will save $1,000,000 annually and minimize frivolous and malicious prosecution, and special attention is called to the fact that congress made no increase of salaries of employes in the government departments. The following table of appropriations is given:

Fifty-first congress, $918,417,183.34; Fifty-second congress, $1,027,124,547.92; Fifty-third congress, $989,239,205.69; Fifty-fourth congress, first session,$515,759,820.49.

The revenues for three fiscal years of the Harrison administration ending June 30, 1892, are given as $1,150,631,214; expenditures, $998,131,501; for the two complete fiscal years of the Cleveland administration: revenues, $611,112,094; expenditures, $723,720,578.

Mr. Sayers in his statement says of the total appropriations of the session:

"This sum exceeds the appropriations made during the last session of the Fiftylthird congress by $18,751,299.83, and those of the first regular session of that congress by $23,523,357.46.

"It is less than the appropriations by the second session of the Fifty-second congress by only $3,744,538.72, although at the latter session $39,352,494.85 more was appropriated for pensions than at this session. It is more than those of the first session of the Fifty-first congress by $21,303,571.84, and $25,464,040.80 less than the appropriations o fthe second session of the Fifty-first.

"The senate organized this session by a combination of Republican and Populist votes, placing the control of the committees in the hands o fthe Republicans, and by its amendments to appropriation bills as they passed the house increased the total $22,920,442.30. By conferences between the two houses this aggregate increase was reduced to $12,283,818.24.

"The appropriations made by the second session of the Fifty-first congress exceeded those made at the first session of the same congress by 46,676,612.64$, or nearly 10 per cent. If the same proportionat should be made at the next session then the appropriations will not be less than $565, 000,000."

Contracts authorized by this session he estimates as follows:

Rivers and harbors, $59,616,404; public buildings, light house and revenue cutters, $1, 406,000; defenses and armament, $4,419,076; new war ships, $12,900,000; District of Columbia, $125,000. Total, $78,241,400.

He says the total expenditures in one fiscal year have never been so great except during the civil war and exceed the assessed valuation of property in any of the South Atlantic states.

In conclusion Mr. Sayers says:

If the present congress had rigidly refused authority for additional contracts and had appropriated only to meet the immediate and fiscal year requirements under existing ones, the next congress and administration would have been in a position to largely reduce appropriations and expenditures and the administration of the government could easily have returned to an economical method of expenditure. This, however, has not been done and the majority in congress must be held responsible for this grave dereliction in public duty.'

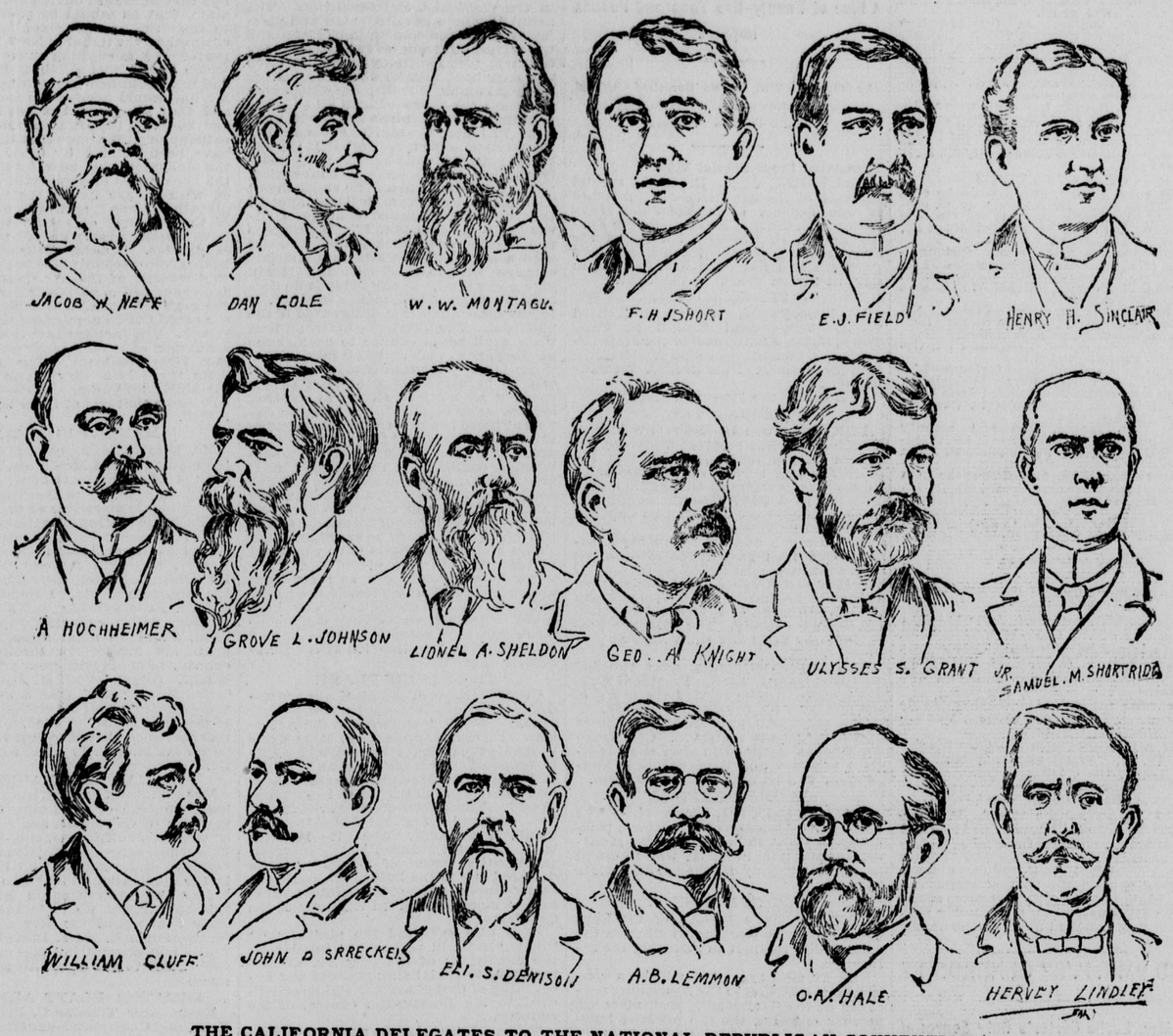
VETOES TO COME

The president having apporved the act passed by congress at the instance of the American delegates to the international maritime conference, relative to the prevention of collisions at sea, the state department has taken steps to promptly acquaint the British government with the fact that the amendments to the rules suggested by it have been made and it is hoped there will be no delay in putting the new rules into operation by proclamation. The acceptance of the changes by the third maritime power is necessary to the inauguration of the rules but as Germany as far back as April, 1894, brought forward the very same propositions of approval and therefore will fail to become laws. While there is grave doubt entertained as to the legality of the old practice of regarding the president as lacking in authority to approve a bill within the next ten days after the adjournment of congress, in the present case the president will abide by that practivce.

The list of "pocket vetoes" will be made public tomorrow.

Lux Case Settled

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The Lux case was settled today. Judge Buck gave E. F. Fitzpatrick $15,000, and James Crowe, special administrator, $10,000.



THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

DECIDING ON THE DELEGATES

Republican National Committee Gets to Work

MANY CONTESTS PRESENTED

The Delegates Seated Generally Belong to McKinley's Faction

The Leaders Preparing to Straddle the Financial Question—Manley's Friends Mad McKinley Managers Arrive

Associated Press Special Wire.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Chairman Carter called the national committee to order at 10 oclock today, notwithstanding the absence of fully half the members. The day's work was begun with hearing of California contests, beginning with that of the Third district. The claimants in this case were on one side C. M. Belshaw and W. B. Parker, on the other Dennison and Hochheimer.

Payne moved that Dennison and Hochheimer be placed upon the rolls and the motion prevailed without division.

The contest in the Fourth district, including the greater part of San Francisco, was waged by W.W. Montague and Samuel M. Shortridge against J. S. Spear and H. I. Kowalsky. Spear and Kowalsky are McKinley men. Montague and Shortridge are said to be for Allison. Spear and Kowalsky were seated.

There was considerable interest in the contest from the Fifth Kentucky district, which embraces the city of Louisville. It was a contest between McKinley men and the friends of Gov. Bradley. The McKinley delegates, George D. Todd and Charles E. Sapp, appeared as the regular delegates, and the Bradley men, E. J. Knoebel and J. W. Reeder, as the contestants.

Mr. Hart Vance,who appeared as counsel for Knoebel and Reeder, contended that the primaries for the Todd convention were held in retired places and said it was proven that bribery and personal assaults had been resorted to.

Judge Thompson spoke for Todd and Sapp. He contended that the convention could not go behind the returns to investigate alleged frauds.

Mr. Sutherland moved to seat Knoebel and Reeder and Mr. Clayton moved as a substitue that Todd and Sapp should be given the seats. Mr. Clayton's motion prevailed on an aye and nay vote, it being 23 to 6 in their favor.

Recess was taken until 2 oclock.

The Florida contests were taken up upon the assembling of the afternoon session of the committee. All the seats in the convention from this state are contested, including the four delegates at large, and those from the two districts. There was much interest in these cases as the fight in McKinley's interest in that state was one of the first made in his behalf. The contest on delegates at large was the first taken up. The contestees in this case were Joseph E. Lee, John G. Long, Emory F. Skinner and L. W. Livingston, all favorable to McKinley. The contestants were Edward Gunby, Henry W. Chandler, H. S. Chubb and S. H. Coleman. The contestants are Morton men.

Mr. Wortin of Pennslyvania moved that the Lee-Long delegation be seated. The roll was called on this motion and it prevailed unanimously.

The two district contests from Florida were disposed of next, Mr. Gunby appearing for the contestants, who in these cases were Morton men, while the contestees were for McKinley. Mr. Gunby stated the questions involved in the Second district were the same as those in the state at large. He therefore abandoned the contest in this case before the committee and proceeded to make an argument in favor of the contestants from the First district. The roll call resulted in the seating of White andMcCombs, the Morton delegates. The vote was 23 to 20.

The Ninth Georgia district contest was decided in favor of A. J. Spence and J. B. Gastin, McKinley delegates.

The Mississippi contests next engaged the attention of the committee. In this state the entire delegation, including the four delegates at large and the fourteen delegates from the four districts is contested. The claimants for the seats of delegates at large were on the one side James Hill, J. S. Burton, A. M. Lea and E. H. Lampton, and on the other N. A. Anderson, W. B. Sorsbie, W. A. Alcorn and W. E. Mask. The contests are the result of an old quarrel between Hill and Lynch, both being headed by colored men. The committee decided without division on a motion by Mr. Wilson of Delaware to seat the Hill delegates. Both delegations are for McKinley.

The contestants from the First district were J. M. Bynum and W. E. Parker, and the contestees W. F. Elgin and R. D. Littlejohn. The latter two were seated.

The committee took a recess until 8 oclock, but not until they had formally, on a motion of Mr. Sutherland of New York, denounced as "untrue, unjust and unauthorized" a report published in a St. Louis evening paper, saying that the California member, Mr. de Young, had in a speech today, in connection with the contesting Fourth California district, denounced Mr. J. D. Spreckels of that state. The motion was carried unanimously.

After its recess the committee resumed consideration of the Mississippi district contests, beginning with the Second. The speeches were again very personal, resulting in many clashes. This state of affairs brought out a sharp rebuke from Chairman Carter early in the session. He informed the committee that hereafter persons, whether members of the committee or not, who wished to interrupt the speakers would be required to first address the chairman. After that time proceedings were more in accordance with the rules observed in the senate.

The contest in the Second district was settled by seating William Simons and C. W. Buchanan. The vote was 22 to 19 in their favor.

At this point Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota created something of a sensation by moving to reconsider the vote by which White and McCombs, Morton delegates, had been declared entitled to seats in the convention from the First Florida district during the day's proceedings. He based the motion upon the fact that several members had voted without a sufficient knowledge of the facts. There was an immediate flurry and a roll call was demanded. When the name of Mr. Sutherland, member from New York, was reached, he first declined to vote, and, taking the floor, proceeded to say in very vigorous language that there was no reason for reconsideration, that forty-three votes had been cast on the original vote, which was a large vote, and there was no reason to believe the question was not fully understood. If business was to proceed in this manner, he saw no reason why those who believed as he did should not retire and cease to participate in the proceedings. He afterwards reconsidered his determination not to vote and cast his ballot against reconsideration.

Mr. Hahn of Ohio responded with spirit, saying there was no reason why any one should withdraw, and that he would remain with the committee if he never secured another vote.

Senator Hansbrough's motion was lost by a vote of 19 to 20, as follows:

Yeas—Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Arizona, Oklahoma, Rhode Island—19.

Nays—Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New York, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, District of Columbia—20.

After a hearing Wesley Clayton and Joseph E. Ousley were seated as the delegates from the Third Mississippi district. This is the famous shoestring district and it was claimed that intimidation and fraud had been practiced in the convention.

W. H. Allen and Louis Waldauer were the contestants.

The contesting Twelfth Missouri, St. Louis, district came next. In this district the contestants were on the one side Congressman Nathan Frank and Charles R. Comfort, and on the other Charles Parsons and Frederick G. Uthoff. Frank and Comfort were seated. They are McKinley men.

The contest from the Fourth Mississippi district was decided in favor of Charles Rosenbaum and Eugene E. Pettibone as against S. V. Matthews and E. L. Buck.

There was so much abusive language used in the presentation of this case, as there had been in others presented from Mississippi, that Mr. Hansen of Georgia suggested that in the future it should not be permitted.. On motion of Mr. Fessenden the chair was authorized to call speakers to order when they should become unruly in this respect.

From the Fifth Mississippi district, R. A. Simmons and A. J. Hyde were declared to be entitled to seats. They were the contestants and were representatives of the Lynch faction. It was the first loss sustained by Mr. Hill during the day. Simmons and Hyde are friendly to McKinley, as also the contestants Smith and Garrett. The committee then at midnight adjourned.

The Republican national committee made such poor progress today that the members of the committee are beginning to feel that there is danger of very great prolongation of this work. The committee, after sitting for twelve hours, have decided contests effecting thirty seats in the convention. These included the four delegates at large from each of the states of Mississippi and Florida and scattering delegates from the districts of California, Alabama, Kentucky, Florida, Mississippi and Missouri. All the delegates seated except two from Florida are McKinley men.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The national Republican committee decided tonight to proceed to the selection of temporary officers of the national convention, including chairman, at 2 oclock on Saturday.

The motion mas made by Mr. Payne of Wisconsin, who first named 10 oclock tomorrow as the hour. Ex-Senator Carey of Wyoming objected to this time, on the ground that there had been no opportunity afforded the committee to canvass the question and that there was no occasion for haste.

It has been practically decided by a majority of the committee that Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks shall be given the place of temporary chairman and a telegram has been sent notifying him of the probability of his election. It has also been suggested to Fairbanks that he deal almost exclusively with the financial question in his opening speech. It is understood he will acquiesce in this suggestion and that he will take a strong position for an unequivocal declaration for the preservation of the present financial standard. There is a strong probability that Senator Thurston will be permanent chairman.

PLATFORM GOSSIP

The Financial Plank Gives Greatest Anxiety to Leaders

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—There is a general concensus of opinion that the financial plank of the platform will be nearly identical with the plank of the Indiana convention, although there is a demand from some sections that the platform should declare for an international agreement and pledge the party to take steps to bring about such an agreement.

The meeting which it was announced that the Republican advocates of silver would hold tonight ,was postponed on account of the non-arrival of the prominent silver advocates, who were expected today.

Colonel Trumbo, one of the Utah delegates, tonight gave out the following as the declaration which he thinks the western men will be willing to accept on the silver, wool and lead questions:

"The Republican party is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver being equivalent in all the functions of money to 1 ounce of gold when coined into dollars of the United States of America.

"Noting that under the tariff act of March 3, 1867, the wool industry was more prosperous than during any other period in the history of the country, and observing that the present free trade policy of the Democratic administration has ruined that industry, the Republican party, not less eager today than in the past, to uphold the interests of those engaged in the raising of wool, hereby stands committed to the reinstatement of the schedule of wool as enacted in the tariff law of 1867. The Republican party is in favor of the re-enactment of the tariff schedule of 1890 providing for a duty on lead ores, without taking note of the value of silver associated with the lead in the ores imported."

PREPARING TO STRADDLE

There are hundreds of forms of financials planks for the Republican national platform for the McKinley headquarters

Continued on Second Page.

THE INSURGENTS' ADVANCE

Checked by the Spanish at San Antonio

BUT THE TOWN IS BURNED

Ex Consul Williams Sails for the United States

Spanish Officials Protest Against Testimony Showing That Americans' Property Is Destroyed by the Spaniards

Associated Press Special Wire.

HAVANA, June 11.—Magin Wilson, in an engagement with the Spanish troops near Santiago de Cuba, was seriously wounded. He is an insurgent leader, and is believed to be an American. Raularango, the insurgent leader, with a number of followers, attacked the forts of San Antonio, Rio Blanco, this province. He was repulsed, but in the meantime another force of insurgents burned the town, destroying ninety-five houses.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announces that a prominent merchant of that place named Emilio Bacardio has been imprisoned there. He was arrested, charged with conspiring against the government. La Lucha, whose comments on General Fitzhugh Lee have attracted some attention, is not the organ of Captain-General Weyler, but a Republican-Independent newspaper.

Mr. Williams, the former United States consul-general here, took leave of the captain-general today, and starts for the United States tonight on the Vigilance. The Marquis of Pinar del Rio, vice-president of the conservative party, and a wealthy manufacturer of Cabanas, sails on the same steamship.

SPANISH PROTESTS.

MADRID, June 11.—A dispatch from Havana says Cuban papers are protesting against the conduct of the American consul at Cardenas, island of Cuba, in taking Spanish soldiers' testimony at any inquiry.

The above dispatch does not agree with cable dispatches to the Associated Press from Havana, which announce that the local press of Cardenas, province of Matanzas, is protesting against the conduct of the American consular agent there, who is charged by the Spanish with allowing false witnesses to the effect that the government troops recently burned the plantation of an American.

BRITISH COMMERCE

Proceedings of the Commercial Congress in Session at London

LONDON, June 11.—The third sitting of the congress of the chambers of commerce of the British empire opened at 10 o'clock under the presidency of Sir Andrew Kaye Rollit, president of the London chamber of commerce.

The resolution of the Aberdeen chamber of commerce regarding the codification of the commercial law of the empire, moved by Prof. Dave Wilson, was adopted.

The congress then adopted the resolution of the London chamber of commerce on the copyright question, moved by Mr. F. H. Daldy, that the copyright law should be uniform throughout the empire. Sir Samuel Montague, Bart., M. P., on behalf of the London chamber of commerce, presented a resolution declaring that "in the opinion of the congress the laws relating to bills of exchange should be made uniform in the British empire; also that uniformity with the laws of continental powers should, wherever practicable, be established internationally." The motion was adopted.

A delegate from the Croyden chamber of commerce presented resolutions, which were also adopted, advocating the introduction of the reply letter-card feature of the postal system of the empire and international communications, to which latter end the British and colonial postmaster-generals are asked to give their aid at the postal congress which meets in Washington in 1897.

HERMANS' TRAIL

The Detectives Expect Assistance From Railroad Conductors

DENVER, June 11.—Each conductor of every railroad running through Colorado has been authorized to arrest Francis Hermans ,the Salt Lake City murderer. Hermans was granted a clerical permit numbered 9835, signed by Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger association. After his flight, detectives were put upon histrack who, after being baffled at every turn, finally traced him eastward, toward this state, through a conductor, who honored his permit when presented. The authorities asked the railroads for help, and in response telegrams reached the general passenger agents of every member of the Western Passenger association authorizing them to capture the owner of the clerical permit. If Hermans should board a Colorado line train he would be captured. Rumors are current that he is hiding in Denver, although the police have not ascertained the fact.

Masons Murdered

CITY OF MEXICO, June 11.—It is reported that the Indian revolt in Oaxahuca, Free Masons were attacked, particularly at Jauquila, where the Indians committed awful atrocities, burning prominent Masons alive. This has been denied, but the news is confirmed. Masons from Jauquila solicit aid for the families of the murdered and will interview President Diaz, himself a Mason. Among the victims are Octaviono Jigon, master of the lodge; Juan Escamilla, senior warden; Carlos A. Morales, orator, and Jose Villavicencio, treasurer.

Mail for Mexico

WASHINGTON, June 11.—An agreement has been made between this government and Mexico for a daily international registered mail pouch exchange between St. Louis, Mo., and the City of Mexico, to go into operation July 1st. This is in accordance with the recently advised system of passing the mails uninterrupted across the Mexican border lines and those locked mails will now be forwarded under a system of hand-to-hand receipts between postal officials of both countries.

Quarrymen's Strike

BEREA, O., June 11.—Four hundred quarrymen at the quarries of the Cleveland Stone company struck today. They demanded that all non-union men be discharged and that several union men who wkere recently dismissed be reinstated. The strikers have taken possession of all loaded cars and refuse to permit them to be moved.

Indictments by Wholesale

CAMDEN, N. J., June 11.—The grand jury today returned thirteen true bills of indictment against ex-City Treasurer Michelson, six for embezzlement and seven for malfeasance in office.