

CANNOT SUBDUCE THE INSURGENTS.

General Marin Just One Day Too Late to Pen the Leaders.

REBELS ROAM AT WILL.

Gomez Twice Crosses the Strategic Line Between Havana and Batabano.

MANY USELESS FORTIFICATIONS

By Strict Press Censorship the Spanish Color Every Defeat With a Tinge of Victory.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 1 (via Tampa, Fla., Feb. 3).—Gomez has crossed the strategic line between Havana and Batabano twice within a week. He had no serious difficulty either time, although the wall of men is the strongest one ever thrown across the island by Spain. Troops have been drawn from all parts of the island to make it invulnerable and several thousand volunteers have been added to the force of regulars along the line. With these preparations and the building of block houses of wood and stone, the throwing of earthworks and the transforming of railroad stations, churches and dwellings into forts, the daring rough-riders of Gomez pushed through the lines, leaving at each dash a few dead and wounded Spaniards to mark their passage. Every time the line is crossed the authorities at the palace, who sift all news published here, or cabled direct, eliminate all reference to the crossing, and state in official reports that Gomez was driven away.

After the rebel chief had gone west to the line an official report of an encounter with him near Guanajay revealed his whereabouts. He was officially reported to be in Pinar del Rio Thursday, but was giving General Canella a serious time on the line south of Bejucal. It is two days since that fight and no official report of the encounter has been given out. It is pretty well understood that General Canella and 800 men would have been wiped out by Gomez and his 4000 men had not Colonel Gairos come to the rescue with reinforcements. The hospitals are full of wounded soldiers, thousands have died on the field, despite the light losses given in the Spanish reports. Twice each day the Government issues reports to the local papers and the foreign correspondents. The press censor hands them out and all news published here or cabled abroad must conform to these reports. Similar reports are cabled to the Spanish Ministers at Washington, London and Paris. Martinez Campos said that these reports were ludicrous, every press censor who has held the position has said that they are absurd; no intelligent American has any faith in them; but, forsooth, the correspondents are compelled to send these misleading reports or give up the use of the cables.

General Marin is now at Quivican, eighteen miles south of Havana. He missed his great opportunity of penning both Gomez and Maceo in Pinar del Rio province by starting one day late. Now he has Gomez on one side of the line and Maceo on the other and will try to prevent their meeting. While practically all the Spanish forces which can be spared from guarding the cities are concentrated about the strategic line in an effort to maintain its impregnability the various bands of insurgents roam at will in all the provinces of Cuba. In Santiago there are frequent encounters, and all grinding of cane has been stopped. The same is true of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe. In Matanzas the whole interior of the province is alive with rebels. La Crete has united a dozen small bands, and has nearly 2000 men under him. They have had daily encounters with Spanish troops, and continue gaining in strength.

In Pinar del Rio, Maceo is returning to the Havana border after a triumphal campaign, and had turned away thousands who wished to join his army. The few Spanish troops in the province had succeeded in holding the capital city and Coloma, its port, but every other town has been entered and occupied by Maceo in Havana province.

Spain has over 50,000 troops and holds one railroad line—the one now converted into the trocha due south from this city. Every town on it is now occupied by a strong force, and every train has several carloads of troops. The Western Railroad is partially abandoned beyond Salud, which is fifteen miles from here; the Guanajay road is abandoned beyond San Antonio, about seventeen miles from here, and the Matanzas road operates only about eighteen miles to the eastward. The road from San Felipe east of Guines and Union has been in the hands of the enemy for days. The last attempt to run a train resulted in the capture of the engineer and fireman of the exploring engine.

J. FRANK CLARK.

ROUTE OF INSURGENTS.

News of One Defeat, as Sent Out by the Spaniards.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The following cable dispatch sent from Havana has been received in this city: A severe encounter has just been had between the troops under command of General Marin and the forces of Maximo Gomez, the scene of the battle being the sugar plantation San Antonio, near San Felipe.

Colonel Calisto Ruiz, in command of seven squadrons, charged impetuously upon the advance of the insurgents, driving them in confusion before him and continuing his march. The troops came up with the bulk of the enemy's forces, which were encamped on the plantation. The attack of the Spanish forces was so furious that the insurgents broke precipitately and the rout became a savage gulf pent. The insurgents left twenty dead on the field, eleven of whom were killed by bay-

onets. Besides these they had many wounded and lost many prisoners. The troops succeeded in capturing large quantities of arms, ammunition and camp equipments.

TORTURED AND HANGED. Cruelties Inflicted Upon Cubans Captured by the Spanish.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Cuba, Jan. 26 (via Tampa, Fla., Feb. 3).—A horrible crime was perpetrated on the estate of the Juraguá Iron Mining Company on the 20th inst. Three Spanish soldiers armed with guns left the village of Armas to ask alms, and were met by a party of rebels who killed the soldiers with machetes, taking their guns and ammunition. As soon as this was known the chief of the Spanish forces of that place ordered the imprisonment of all the Cubans working the Juraguá mines. The order was obeyed, but of the entire force of Cuban laborers in the mines the Spaniards could catch only eighteen or twenty, as the others ran away and joined the insurgents.

Some of the unfortunate prisoners, after having been barbarously beaten, were hanged, some by the neck and others by the feet, or tortured until they died. A few escaped, but they were in a terrible state. The survivors have been brought to this city and are in jail, twelve in number.

The steamer Maria Herrera brought yesterday from Puerto Padre twelve political prisoners, all prominent residents of that place. Among them were the president of the Autonomist party of the town, Dr. Jose Maceo and his son. They were all handcuffed and have been lodged in jail.

On the 20th inst., a Spanish column under Captain Soza met the rebel party of Colonel Delgado, 300 strong, in Los Llanos, Sabana and Farrallones, Baracoa. The troops had six killed and thirty wounded. The rebels abandoned the camp, leaving four killed. Yellow fever has caused 490 deaths in the military hospitals of this city from July 1 to December 31 of last year. In this number are not included the soldiers who have died in the hospitals of Congo, San Luis, Cobore, Canye, Palma, Soriano and Juraguá.

On the 18th inst. the Spanish colonel, Moncado, with his column, entered Bayamo after being out of the city for several days. He had several light encounters with the rebels, who killed five of his men. He brought to Bayamo nineteen wounded and forty sick soldiers.

THE NINTH EXPEDITION.

Spain Will Soon Send Another Army to Cuba.

MADRID, Spain, Feb. 3.—The ninth expedition sent from Spain will sail from Cadiz, Barcelona and Corunna on February 20 for Cuba. This expedition comprises 18,256 troops.

HATRED FOR AMERICANS.

The Spanish Take No Pains to Conceal It in Cuba.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 1 (via Tampa, Fla., Feb. 3).—American residents here are becoming alarmed as to their safety in case the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs becomes a law. The news of the action of the committee caused many bitter utterances in the local papers against Americans. The feeling against Americans has been fed by newspapers and public utterances of rabid Spanish office-holders to the effect that the United States is to blame for all the trouble that has come upon Spain. The feeling has been intensified since the recall of Campos, and American citizens who are merchants, business men, professional men and who are permanent residents here are very much worked up over the outlook. They would feel much more secure if one of Uncle Sam's warships were anchored in the harbor.

Already reports of severe measures against suspects are coming in. The intense Spanish hatred for Cubans which led to horrible atrocities in the last war is beginning to manifest itself. Only to-day at Hoyo Colorado, a little town eighteen miles southwest of Havana, a Cuban named Venatio Suarez, who had been arrested on suspicion, was shot dead by his guards. A list containing 100 names of suspects was made up to the commander of the volunteers. Most of those on the list fled to the city, but others were arrested. One of them was the unfortunate Suarez. Reports of arrests are made daily, but no further mention of trial or release or execution of prisoners is made. In some cases the persons arrested are members of prominent families and political influence is used to save them. The fear of these arrests and of harsh measures when Weyler arrives crowds every going steamer with Cubans who are fleeing to the States or to Mexico and South America.

HASTILY SENT TO HAVANA.

A Warship Dispatched to Protect British Subjects.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 3.—The British warship Mohawk was dispatched hastily this afternoon from this port to Havana. It is thought by many persons here that the cause of her sudden departure was that there had been a revolt among the Spanish volunteers in the Cuban capital and that the Mohawk has been sent to protect the lives and property of British subjects.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The rumor from Kingston, Jamaica, based upon the departure of the British warship Mohawk from that port, that a revolt had occurred among the Spanish volunteers in Havana was pronounced as absurd by Senator Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, to-night. He said he had no information on the subject.

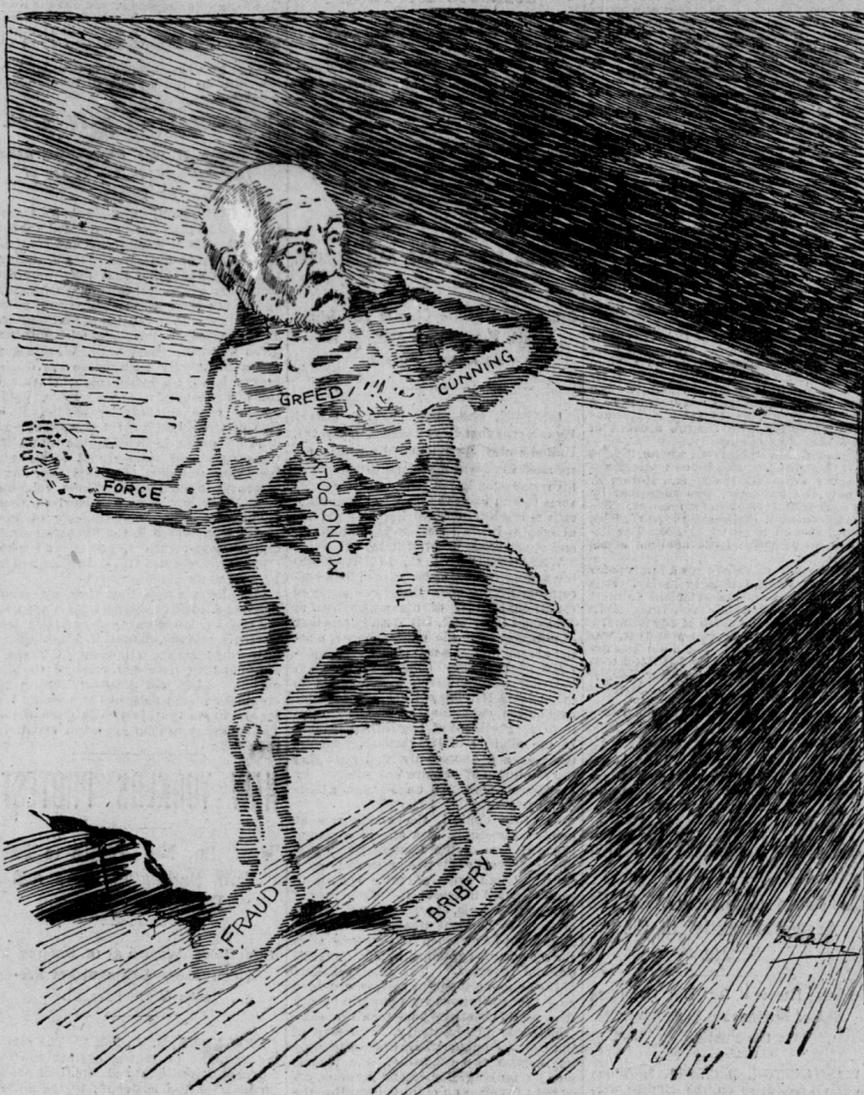
"Just look at the map and see the relative positions of Kingston and Havana and you will understand how impossible it is for persons in Kingston to be possessed of information on the subject while the rest of the world is ignorant," said the Minister.

Senator De Lome this evening received unofficial information of a victory of seven troops of Spanish cavalry under the commander-in-chief over a body of insurgents on the San Antonio plantation, near Artimisa, and he said the rumor may have had its origin in that occurrence.

TO AGITATE BELLIGERENCY.

Mission of Delegate Palma to the National Capital.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Senator Tomas Estrada Palma, the delegate to the country from the Cuban revolutionists, left this morning for Washington. His mission to the capital is for the purpose of agitating the granting of belligerent rights to the insurgents.



UNDER THE CATHODE RAY.

DR. M'GLYNN ON SINGLE TAX.

In the Discourses He Has Not Violated Rules of the Church.

SANCTIONED BY SATOLLI

Careful in the Speeches Not to Conflict With Teachings of Moral Law.

IN THE DELAWARE CAMPAIGN.

The Noted Priest Making Good Progress in Expounding the Theories of Henry George.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. 3.—Dr. Edward McGlynn, the famous priest and orator, arrived here last night to deliver a series of lectures in this city on the single tax. In an interview to-day Dr. McGlynn spoke of the story published a few days ago that he was in trouble with the church again. The story, which came from New York and appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper, said that Dr. McGlynn had incurred the displeasure of Archbishop Williams of Boston by delivering a lecture on the single tax in that city on Sunday evening, January 26, after the Archbishop requested him not to do so. The story further stated that Dr. McGlynn's conduct had given the Archbishop such great offense that he was constrained to bring the matter to the attention of Archbishop Corrigan.

Speaking of his visit to Wilmington and his right to lecture on the single tax, Dr. McGlynn said:

"I cannot forget that I am a Christian and a priest, and, while I am not endeavoring to commit the Christian church to the single tax, I will always be careful to teach nothing that will conflict with the teachings of the moral law and of religion."

Referring to the statement that he was in trouble again, Dr. McGlynn denied it emphatically, and then said:

"If any one should still doubt my right, though a Catholic and a priest, to teach the doctrine of single tax upon secular platforms it should be sufficient in order to remove such doubt to recall the fact that a very full, explicit and unreserved exposition of the single-tax doctrine was submitted by me to the apostolic delegate, Monsignor now Cardinal, Satolli, and by him submitted to the four theologians of the Catholic university in Washington, who gave written attestation that the exposition of the doctrine contained nothing contrary to the teachings of the Catholic religion."

"I submitted at the same time to Mgr. Satolli an accurate Italian translation made myself of the paper and without any retraction of the doctrine. He de-

clared me free from all ecclesiastical censure and to be a priest in good and full standing in the Catholic church.

"Some of the portions of my paper submitted to Satolli which seems to be most radical and almost socialistic were taken verbatim, although without quotes, from the authorized encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on the condition of labor. One might also think it to be a minimizing of the doctrine of single tax taken verbatim, although without quotation marks, from the letter of Henry George to Pope Leo XIII."

Dr. McGlynn further said that when he delivered a lecture on the single tax he simply exercised his right as a student of political economy, a free, untrammelled thinker and a moralist. In his address at the Grand Opera-house he spoke of "The Politics and Economics of the Lord's Prayer."

To-night he delivered a lecture at the Auditorium in which he explained the practical side of the single tax.

AN EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

It Killed Two Men and Reduced a Building to Fragments.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 3.—John Lee, an engineer, and Alex Gordon, a fireman, were killed to-night by an explosion of dynamite in the compression-house used in connection with the construction of the new South Lawrence sewer. The building was blown to fragments, while other buildings within a radius of a quarter of a mile were more or less damaged.

William H. English's Condition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—Hon. William H. English passed a quiet day and to-night is resting easily. His condition has not changed perceptibly since Saturday night.

Joseph Mackey Dead.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Joseph Mackey, the founder of Mackey's A B C Guide, died from pneumonia to-day in Fordham. Mr. Mackey was born in this city sixty-seven years ago.

MISDEEDS OF DE ANDRADE

Recall of the Governor-General of the Portuguese Colony of Goa.

Sent Untrue Reports and Permitted Adherents to Plunder and Murder.

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 3.—A dispatch to the Central News from Lisbon says that R. de Andrade, Governor-General of Goa, the Portuguese colony in India, has been recalled by the Government. Goa has been the scene of a revolt against the Portuguese authorities and a number of the troops there have joined the rebels. It has been discovered that the telegrams sent to Lisbon by De Andrade, telling of bloody combats with and victories over the rebels were apocryphal. In his dispatches he mentioned officers who were worthy of distinction for the valor displayed by them in face of the enemy. These officers, it transpires, are personal friends of the Governor-General, and it has been further proved that neither they nor the troops have ever met the rebels.

De Andrade increased his own salary from six to ten contos of reis and permitted his adherents to plunder and murder people in the colony. It is likely that he will be severely punished.

HUNTINGTON'S MEN NOT IDLE.

Forces Combined for the Defeat of the Repeal Bill.

TO SAVE THE CHARTER.

Probability of Col. Breckinridge Joining the Army of Lobbyists.

AN ANTI-POOLING MEASURE.

It May Cut Off Some Support From Goebel in His Fight Against the Southern Pacific.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—The fight against the Southern Pacific charter is quietly being made, and besides an array of lawyer lobbyists who have been advising members and Senators against the bill, literature, pro and con, is pouring in, addressed "personal" and marked with red pencils. Personal letters have been indited to each legislator.

Among these documents are letters received to-day and marked: "Compliments of Adolph Suto, Mayor of San Francisco, California." In each of these letters were printed extracts from THE CALL of January 25, 1896, reading: "The funding bill is doomed," and on the 22d, "Resolutions regarding the funding bill passed," and printed with heavy red letters across the back, "Corruption and bribery will not carry the day," and "Chamber of Commerce demands foreclosure."

Sensor Goebel is awakened to the opposition to his bill that is now developing, but is confident of its passage.

Sunday morning found but a minority of either house of the Legislature in Frankfort. The town itself, with some 6000 inhabitants, has but few attractions to keep them here. Many went to their homes, some to Cincinnati and Covington, while quite a delegation went down to Louisville. Some of these returned to-day at 11 o'clock, while some did not show up in their seats at all to-day. They usually take the precaution to "pair" off before they leave.

Nothing, however, has transpired to-day calling special attention to their absence. Little work is expected from the Monday session. Huntington's lobbyists, leaving enough here to guard the "chain," went with the crowd and contributed their small mite to the jollity of the occasion. Things were "wide open" at Subach & Ranssner's, the usual stopping place of the Frankfort Saturday night delegation. In the private parlor upstairs at the former there was an all-night session, to which some well-known Louisville men lent their presence and, it is said, created some surprise on the part of certain members of the Legislature at the interest they

took in the Southern Pacific bill and the warmth with which they opposed it. Among them was a prominent Louisville attorney who was before the Judiciary Committee of the House in Frankfort last week opposing the anti-poolroom bill.

Some of the members were guests of the Pendennis Club, of which General John Echols and St. John Eogle, receivers of Mr. Huntington's C. and O. and S. W. Railroad, General Basil W. Duke and James P. Helon, the railroad attorneys, are members. It is, of course, not supposed for a moment that "Old Smoothing Iron" would intrude any remarks about vested rights or power to repeal a charter to disturb the conviviality of a Saturday night supper, or let such things come to disturb a quiet Sunday conversation, or that his interest in any railroad in the world keep him from church; nor should his associates be suspected of such things any sooner than he.

It is also safe to say that Huntington's men, like the "busy bee," have been improving each shining hour, and that their work during this recess will count when the bills come up. This will be seen first in the delay of the Senate committee in reporting the bill. Last week it was said that they would report it to-morrow. That is now impossible as they have not yet considered it in the committee and they can hardly do so before Wednesday at the earliest with the other work they have before them.

Sensor Goebel, as usual, went to his home in Covington to spend Sunday. The Huntington people know that it is useless to work with him as well as some others on the committee. It was said positively last week that the committee would agree on a favorable report when it met. While this is likely it is by no means certain.

The anti-poolroom bill, now before the House Judiciary Committee and which is directed against the poolrooms in Louisville, Lexington and Covington, will have at least two strong opponents on the Senate Judiciary Committee, if not three, and it is thought that it will affect the harmony of the committee on the repeal bill. Senator Goebel is said to be in favor of the anti-poolroom bill, while at least two of his associates on the committee—Senator Weissinger of Louisville and Senator Bronston of Lexington—are strongly against it. How far this difference will affect their position with regard to the Southern Pacific bill remains to be seen.

The other members of the committee—George S. Fulton of Bardonia, Nelson County; John Bennett, of Richmond, Madison County; and John L. Landis of Hopkinsville, Christian County—represent large horse-breeding interests, but whether any of them will resent Senator Goebel's advocacy of the anti-poolroom bill far enough to cause them to vote against his charter repeal bill cannot be said as the members of the committee are not given to talking much as to what they will do. Their difference on this should cut no more figure in the agreement of the committee than their difference as to choice for Senator.

Goebel was for ex-Governor Brown and is now for Blackburn. Messenger was for McCree and is now for Carlisle. Fulton, Sims and Bronston are for Blackburn, while Landis and Bennett are for Dr. Hunter, the nominee of the Republican caucus.

Huntington's workers, however, see all these points and they are making all the use of them possible. While it was rumored Saturday that W. C. P. Breckinridge, ex-Congressman from the Ashland district, would be here this week to take the lead in the fight against the repeal, no authority can be found for the statement and it is hardly probable that the Huntington management would select him for such work when there are other men to be had equally capable and popular, and who are not weighted down with the odor of a scandal. There is no telling, however, and it is well known that Breckinridge stands very close to General Echols, who represents Huntington's interests in Kentucky. Breckinridge's cousin, General John B. Castleman, is the chairman of the Democratic committee of Louisville and Jefferson County, was lately adjutant-general of the State and is a strong personal friend of General Echols.

There was also a report current that the Louisville Senators would oppose the measure. This may be true in regard to Senator Weissinger, but is not in regard to Senator Stege. Mr. Weissinger is not inclined to talk, as he is a member of the Judiciary Committee. Left to his own unbiased judgment he would in all probability vote for the bill, but with the social and business connections that he has with those opposed to the measure he may vote the other way. He is a man some 47 years of age and of the highest professional and social standing.

Sensor Stege, his associate from Louisville, can be counted on to oppose the bill. Stege is one of the newly elected Senators. He is a self-made man and was for years in the wholesale grocery business, but now gives all his business attention to the Crystal Springs Distillery at Louisville. He is a lifelong Republican and has represented the Sixth Ward in Louisville in the Common Council several terms. He has a clean record and is only in politics at the urgency of his constituents.

Sensor Charles H. Hayes, a "hold-over," who represents Jefferson County, can be counted against the bill. He lives out on Huntington's road about eight miles from Louisville. He was for a number of years a director in the Southern Pullman Palace Car Company, and still has some connection with the Louisville office. He is said to hold passes over the principal railroads in the United States and can get others when needed. Senator Hayes has been connected with the organization of several of the roads now a part of Huntington's Kentucky system, and was at one time a man of considerable wealth, though not so rated now. His influence in the Legislature is very great, especially with the Democratic members.

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HARRISON NOT A CANDIDATE.

Firmly Expresses His Views to Warm Friends of Indiana.

ISSUES A STATEMENT

And Declares That He Will Not Enter the Race for the Presidency.

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVORS.

Determined Not to Permit His Name to Be Presented to the St. Louis Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—At an early hour to-night, John K. Gowdy, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, called by invitation at the residence of General Harrison, when the ex-President handed him the following letter:

Hon. John K. Gowdy, Indianapolis, Ind.: In view of the resolutions passed by the State Central Committee at its recent meeting, and of the fact that delegates to the National Republican Convention are soon to be chosen in this State, I have concluded that some statement from me as to my wishes and purposes should now be made to my Indiana friends. Hitherto I have declined to speak to the public upon this matter, but scores of friends to whom I have talked and many scores more to whom I have written, will recognize in this expression the substance of what I have said to them. To every one who has proposed to promote my nomination I have said "No." There never has been an hour since I left the White House that I have felt a wish to return to it. My Indiana friends have been most devoted and faithful and I am their grateful debtor. The Republican party has twice in National convention given me its endorsement and that is enough. I think the voters of our party are now entitled to have a new name. For the sentiment, great or small, that has been manifested for my nomination, I am grateful, and of that wider respect and kindness-breaking party lines—which have been shown me in so many ways, I am profoundly appreciative. I cannot consent that my name be presented to or used in the St. Louis convention, and must kindly ask my friends to accept this as a sincere and final expression on the subject. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Indianapolis, Feb. 3. The politicians close to General Harrison have feared he would flatly refuse the use of his name in crowded too closely upon the subject, and they regard the "resolutions of loyalty," adopted by the State Committee last week, as the prime cause of the letter. Even in spite of these resolutions they had continued to hope that he would say nothing and quietly permit the use of his name. Nobody here questions the entire sincerity of the letter and they regard Harrison as definitely out of the race. In this situation there is little question that the Indiana delegation will be largely, if not solidly, for McKinley. It is the opinion that Reed alienated what friends he had in the State by flatly refusing to make any speeches here during the campaign of 1894. McKinley has spoken through the State so often that he is known to thousands, and there is a very strong sentiment in his behalf, particularly throughout the "gas belt."

When General John C. New was seen this evening relative to the letter of General Harrison, he said the letter meant what it said.

"It takes General Harrison entirely out of consideration as a candidate before the St. Louis convention," he said. "General Harrison is not accustomed to fight behind disguises and it would be unjust to General Harrison to suspect that he is offering any opportunity for reading between the lines. The letter says what he has said to me and others of his friends for a year past. We had hoped he might be induced to change his mind, but he had evidently made it up and his declaration should be regarded as final."

"Do you think General Harrison will take any hand in the selection of a candidate?"

"I don't think he will turn his hand over to forward the chances of any man. The Republicans of the State, so far as he is concerned, will be perfectly free to exercise their own wishes in the matter, but he will not try to influence the vote of any delegate."

"For whom will the vote of the Indiana delegation probably be cast?"

"I think that in the great manufacturing districts of the State the sentiment will be for McKinley. In some parts of Indiana Senator Allison has a following that will probably get him some delegates. I don't think that Speaker Reed will develop much strength."

"Will General Harrison be a quantity in the Senatorial race to succeed Voorhees?"

"I don't have any idea that he will. In this, however, I am only speaking for myself. General Harrison desires to get away from official life and public notice. He wants to become a private citizen again in truth and in fact."

Hon. G. W. Fairbanks said: "I regret it very much. The country would have been very much better off with Mr. Harrison nominated and elected. With Harrison out of the race, it is impossible at this time to predict what the delegation at St. Louis is likely to do."

Hon. E. H. Nebecker said: "It does not surprise me. It is difficult to tell whom the Indiana delegation is likely to favor at St. Louis. It is just as likely as not to scatter."

John K. Gowdy, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, said: "I am sorry to learn it. As far as I know the State will be almost evenly divided between Allison, Reed and McKinley. All three have strong friends in different parts of the State."

CLEVELAND NOT FAVORED.

Morrison the Choice of the Democrats of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 3.—The executive committee of the Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting to-day at the Sherman House, the occasion being