

**PALMER PROTESTS.**

The Old War Horse Reads a Lecture to Illinois Democrats.

**HASTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE**

Its Attempt to Commit Democrats to Silver Considered Dangerous.

**THE PATRIOTS OF THE PARTY**

Will Take No Part in the Gathering to Occur Next June.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7.—Senator John M. Palmer does not approve of the action of the Democratic central committee in calling a monetary conference to meet here June 4. He says it was an unwise move and does not represent the sentiment of Illinois Democrats.

"Even if the authority of the committee to call a convention for the purpose indicated was admitted, the present call is highly injudicious. This is an off-year in politics, and no immediate party action is possible. The congress elected in 1892 by Democrats repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and did other work in harmony with Democratic opinion, including a call for an international monetary conference. The president and secretary of the treasury, by a wise and discreet exercise of lawful powers, have maintained the public credit, and the receipts of the treasury under the operation of the Democratic legislation are largely increasing. Nothing more is necessary to the return of prosperity to the country than that Democratic policies be allowed to accomplish their beneficial results. It is true the people are suffering under conditions not produced by any act of the Democratic party, yet..."

**HOLD IT RESPONSIBLE.**

and the result has been a stunning defeat in the late election, but the most humiliating fact is that the gentlemen who lately assembled here, claiming to be representatives of the Democratic party, refused to await the result of the Democratic policies upon the interests of the country. They refused to call a convention, which will meet at least a year before the party in the state will have any occasion to act effectively, for the purpose, as they avow, of committing the party to free and unlimited coinage of silver. The ratio of the coinage of silver to the ratio of the coinage of gold, the so-called Democratic state committee is prepared to call a convention to commit the party to silver monometallism, and make that disturbing, dangerous dogma the signal article in the political creed of the Democracy of the state.

**DO NOT BELIEVE IT.**

"They want a dollar of silver to be made the standard of value and legal tender. If they believed free coinage of silver would produce a dollar of equal usefulness as a gold dollar, they would not care for the free coinage of silver. They care nothing about the disturbance in values which free coinage would certainly produce. They will take part in the convention, but the great body of the Democratic party—men who believe in the highest degree of devotion to constitutional liberty; protection of individual rights under just and equal laws; maintenance of public and private credit on the basis of existing values, or as values may be affected by business conditions in conditions called by the state committee. These men will unite and preserve the Democratic organization in the state. They will neither be transferred as chattels to the silver party nor driven into a convention by the action of the party. The silver question is not the question of the Democratic principles."

**ALABAMA SILVER PARTY**

Is Formed of Democrats and Populists. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 7.—A silver party is the latest acquisition to the political arena in Alabama. The Athens, Limestone county, 400 Democrats and Populists met and banded themselves together in a central silver club. They declared themselves in favor of free coinage of silver and bound themselves together without reference to party ties to support for a free silver party.

**BLAND'S HEALTH POOR.**

LEBANON, Mo., April 7.—Hon. R. P. Bland has again been compelled to postpone his lecture tour in Colorado and Montana on account of continued poor health.

**Will Realize on Silver.**

Tulaloh, N. C., April 7.—A large number of influential North Carolina Republicans are starting a movement for the reorganization of the party, and call for a meeting in their ranks many Populists. Both the Republican and Populist state chairmen admit that they expect a realignment of their parties. The silver question is to mark the line of division.

**Silverers Will Confer.**

DENVER, Col., April 7.—G. G. Merrick has received a telegram from Harry Jones, secretary of the Bituminous League, Washington, saying that ex-Congressman Silvey, Senator

**GIBBONS ATTACKED.**

The Rev. McCroxy, of Pittsburgh, Junius, the cardinal, earnestly against his church being held responsible for the Spanishquisition, yet we submit whether it was more out of harmony with the sentiment of the sixteenth century than the opinion of the mob with the closing years of the nineteenth. He excuses and encourages violence. When the head of the church speaks of a sense no action as the riot at Savannah anything short of the sternest, most unequivocal condemnation of it will be encouraged.

**GOING TO CHICKAMAUGA.**

Many of Those Who Attend the Louisville Encampment. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 6.—Distinguished Grand Army officers distinguished in the city today and will go to Athens tomorrow, where the Eleventh department encampment of the state G. A. R. will be held Tuesday and Wednesday. The personnel of the party in the city today is Col. Thomas L. Walker, commander-in-chief; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Shutte, Acting General Jones, of Rockford, Ill.; Quartermaster General Busst, of Rockford; Aide-de-camp George Reeper, of Rockford; and Lieut. Gov. Ray and others. These gentlemen, in their interviews, agree that the meeting of the G. A. R. at Louisville next September will be the most successful and largest attended in years, and express it as their opinion that fully among the gentlemen who will come to Louisville will come to the opening of Chickamauga park.

**SIR CHARLES CAUTIOUS.**

He Refuses to Define the Government's Position on Schools. HALIFAX, N. S., April 7.—There was a big political meeting at Antigonish, where a business election is being held for the dominion house of commons yesterday afternoon. Among the speakers was Sir Charles Tupper, who drew up the now famous order calling upon the government of Manitoba to pass remedial legislation for the Catholic minority in that province. As this was the first public address by the minister of justice since the order of council was passed, it was expected that he would fully define the government's position on the schools. Sir Charles did not do so, and in a challenge to the province. As this was the first public address by the minister of justice since the order of council was passed, it was expected that he would fully define the government's position on the schools. Sir Charles did not do so, and in a challenge to the province.

**BOTH RAIN AND SNOW.**

Nebraska Gets Enough Moisture for the Most Charming Cattle. OMAHA, Neb., April 7.—From all over the state reports have been received telling of heavy rains and snow, and the consequent happiness of the farmers and business men, especially in the northwestern region of last year, in which the rain has been the most abundant. From Nuckolls county west, in the vast area in connection with the Kearney, Webster, Franklin, Kearney, Harlan, Buffalo, Dawson, Phelps, Frontier, Red Willow, Lincoln, Hayes, Hitchcock, Chase, Perkins and Keith, in fact, across the state to the northern boundary, the precipitation has been sufficient to satisfy the most carping critics. Where discouragement set in, a week ago evil forebodings had driven out hope forebodings, replacing them with some confidence and prayer for the pastor, Rev. Athagathores A. Papagogeopoulos, of Okechota.

**Policy Undetermined.**

OMAHA, Neb., April 7.—The wholesalers here today to determine the defense to be made before the interstate commerce commission on the Kearney case of alleged discrimination, have not yet outlined their policy. They will meet tomorrow, by which time they expect to reach an agreement.

**Canadian Reprisal.**

HONOLULU, Mich., April 7.—It is now rather doubtful whether the Canadian reprisal project will be carried out, as the Canadian missionary, Rev. Father Paradis, is dangerously ill at Lake Linden. It was proposed to return several thousand French-Canadians to their mother country.

**Silvery Guy Sea Dead.**

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—News was received here today of the death of Sydney Guy Sea, formerly business manager of the Chicago Herald, at Santa Fe, N. M., of consumption. The remains will be brought to Cleveland for burial.

**Steamer I. T. Rhea Sinks.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 7.—A telephone message from Carthage states that the schooner I. T. Rhea, engaged in the upper Columbia river trade, sank yesterday afternoon five miles above that town during a heavy wind.

**THIRTY FEET HIGH.**

The Wind Piling Ice Mountain-High Along Lake Michigan. MEMONINEE, Mich., April 7.—The heavy northeast wind continues, and the ice in Green bay is piling up on the shore in some places thirty feet high. The docks were displaced today. The damage to property will be great. The body of the ice extends over thirty miles and is from twelve to sixteen inches thick.

**BIG DOCKS ARE DISPLACED.**

Traffic at Menominee Cut Off—Much Damage to Warehouses. MEMONINEE, Mich., April 7.—The heavy northeast wind continues, and the ice in Green bay is piling up on the shore in some places thirty feet high. The docks were displaced today. The damage to property will be great. The body of the ice extends over thirty miles and is from twelve to sixteen inches thick.

**OVERDUE CUPICA ARRIVES.**

Quartette of Canadian Boys Narrowly Escape Starving to Death. ASTORIA, Or., April 7.—The long overdue British ship Cupica, from Liverpool for Astoria, arrived at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The ship was lined with people, and no sooner had the Cupica dropped anchor than a score of the captain's friends climbed over the side of the vessel and congratulated him on his safe arrival. Capt. Cannon states that the vessel was delayed by storms, that drove her over her course, and by calm, which lasted for days at a time. In the vicinity of Cape Horn a hundred cases of tin were jettisoned, and more would have been jettisoned had it not been for the batten down the hatches. Two sailors were injured by being thrown against the bulwarks during a storm. Capt. Cannon says, when only a few days out from Liverpool, he feared he would never reach his destination. The arrival of the Cupica has placed the cannery at some inconvenience, as they, with one or two exceptions, had given up the ship for lost, and had duplicated their orders with her.

**HUNGRY BAD BOYS.**

Almost Starved to Death in a Locked Car. CHICAGO, April 7.—The spirit of adventure which prompted the boys ranging in age from twelve to fourteen years to run away from their homes in Chicago, and come to this city, nearly resulted in their being starved to death. The boys left their homes last Tuesday night, and, secreting themselves in a box car, arrived in this city early this morning. They were with fatigue after their long journey, and having been without food for the last two days of their trip, they prepared a sorry spectacle. The boys, who were led by John Riedman, John Tobin, John McManus and Daniel Sheehy. For the past six weeks they had been planning to come to Chicago, and their scheme was laid without the knowledge of their parents or schoolmates. Just before leaving Canada, the boys were locked up and held in prison until released this morning by railroad officers. The officers listened to their story and turned them loose one by one, and in this manner they were dispersed. Late this afternoon the boys were taken to the station street police station in search of assistance. After telling his story, he was given food and shelter. What became of the other boys is not known.

**GREAT HAIL STORM.**

Pellets of Ice as Big as Hen Eggs Fall. ATHENS, Ga., April 7.—This section of Georgia was visited by two destructive hail storms within the past twenty-four hours. Hailstones as large as hen eggs descended and wrought great damage to fruit and garden plants. The rain was heavy, and the hail was accompanied by a high wind. Particulars as to the true extent of the damages are not yet known. It is thought that a storm will prove one of the worst that has occurred in years.

**BURNED TO DEATH.**

Wisconsin Woman and Her Child Lose Their Lives. MERRILL, Wis., April 7.—Mrs. John Scotty and her three-year-old child were burned to death today by a pot of pitch, which the woman was boiling for gum.

**Electrical Supplies Burned.**

The Works of the Crocker-Wheeler Electrical Supply Company, at Amperes, near Orange, were destroyed by fire today. It is estimated that the loss will foot up a little less than \$100,000. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. One of the seven buildings were saved. The five were burned to the ground, and a great quantity of valuable machinery was almost totally ruined. A large number of men are thrown out of employment. Stored in these buildings was a considerable quantity of finished work.

**Search for the Chicora.**

ST. JOE, Mich., April 7.—The steamer Lawrence was ready to be chartered for the bodies and wreckage of the steamer Chicora today, but, on account of a dense fog, President Graham, of the Graham & Norton Transportation company, postponed starting until tomorrow.

**Gov. Marvill's Condition.**

LAUREL, Del., April 7.—The physicians attending Gov. Marvill, of Delaware, say that he is in a despondent mood, and says it is a despair. The wife-cutting attendants were surprised by the soldiers and police during their preparations and were obliged to flee. Kerosene cans,

**BURNED IN HIS ROOM.**

John Backus Believed to Have Lost His Life. NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 7.—A fire broke out at 10:45 this evening in the old wooden Kirkland block. The fire started in a room occupied by John Backus, the second floor. There is a strong probability that Backus was burned to death, although it is not known for certain that he was in the city. William F. Knowlton, who roomed on the floor above, narrowly escaped with his life. The fire department prevented the fire spreading to the surrounding stores, though several neighboring stores were injured by water. Loss on building contents, \$40,000. Partially insured.

**MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.**

They Are Making Guerrilla Warfare on Eastern Cuban Villages. HAVANA, April 6.—There is keen anticipation here among Cubans and will be for some days to come. Mr. Martinez Campos, with a couple of million dollars in cash, a lot of troops and a large personal prestige, has been occupying and sending his hither. Great will be the day and large the occasion when Campos again sets foot on Cuban soil to put down another rebellion. The people here are expecting him and anticipating with anxious interest his coming. It is not known, however, the interest among official circles to arise more from anticipation of the present and the clatter of bright metal than from any concern for the welfare of the people. Havana, always accustomed to military operations, has been impressed by the landing of the troops from Spain. The indifference of the Havana papers results from ignorance of details, if not of facts, of the Eastern districts; and so, while the people look on and are interested in the show, they are not interested in the matter, and are indeed quite content to leave all fatigue of activity to those who must act. Meanwhile during the week there will be LESSER DIVERSIONS furnished by the arrival of about 2,000 more Spanish troops. At any moment now the steamer San Ignacio de Loyola, from Cadiz, with 1,145 men, and the Ciudad de San Fernando, from Coruna, with 845 men, cruiser Sanchez Barceas Tegui entered the harbor here yesterday and will be here in a few days. The government is expected to land in Cuba of the rebel leaders who are in other parts. The government especially and definitely desires to intercept Maceo, who has not effected a landing on Cuban soil. In this city, however, that Maceo is now on the island, and that the other leaders will come later. This Cuban negro, Maceo—veteran of the last rebellion—is said to be an able tactician and a brave soldier. He is the official house here the boys of the insurrection. All the make proof that the plan announced in these dispatches and the one laid out by their leaders is being waiting for the government to make a mistake. They appear to be disorganized. They make a sortie against some village, and, if troops appear, they hustle away out of sight. They do not make a stand, and they have harassed the troops, whose telegraphs the governor general that his men bravely met "a group" of the rebels, and that an expedition of rebel forces and routed the enemy, who "ran away," another technical designation of the disappearance of the rebels, and that an expedition of 5,000 and 6,000 rebels will have rifles and cartridges within their reach. The government maintains a strict vigilance, and knows how to act to most effectively to prevent the abuse of its territory as against any other country. This was demonstrated a short time ago by the prompt putting down of the expedition of the deceased Catinario Garza against Boca de Toro, a fact well substantiated in a note of Mr. Bata, minister of the interior, sent to Costa Rica, which has been published. According to dispatches, Maceo left Limon, Costa Rica, as a passenger on one of the steamers of the Atlas company, which are English vessels that arrive at that port periodically. "Costa Rica is a country distinguished by the orderly and industrious habits of its people, and for its prudence and discretion of its government. To this is due the fact that, notwithstanding our army is always well prepared and has given proof of its valor, as when it gained the victory over the filibusters in 1857, we have never had a war with any country, and that our army has not at any time crossed the borders of its own territory on the common defense of the nearest interests of Central America. Costa Rica loves peace, and wants to be on friendly relations with all nations."

**MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.**

They Are Making Guerrilla Warfare on Eastern Cuban Villages. HAVANA, April 6.—There is keen anticipation here among Cubans and will be for some days to come. Mr. Martinez Campos, with a couple of million dollars in cash, a lot of troops and a large personal prestige, has been occupying and sending his hither. Great will be the day and large the occasion when Campos again sets foot on Cuban soil to put down another rebellion. The people here are expecting him and anticipating with anxious interest his coming. It is not known, however, the interest among official circles to arise more from anticipation of the present and the clatter of bright metal than from any concern for the welfare of the people. Havana, always accustomed to military operations, has been impressed by the landing of the troops from Spain. The indifference of the Havana papers results from ignorance of details, if not of facts, of the Eastern districts; and so, while the people look on and are interested in the show, they are not interested in the matter, and are indeed quite content to leave all fatigue of activity to those who must act. Meanwhile during the week there will be LESSER DIVERSIONS furnished by the arrival of about 2,000 more Spanish troops. At any moment now the steamer San Ignacio de Loyola, from Cadiz, with 1,145 men, and the Ciudad de San Fernando, from Coruna, with 845 men, cruiser Sanchez Barceas Tegui entered the harbor here yesterday and will be here in a few days. The government is expected to land in Cuba of the rebel leaders who are in other parts. The government especially and definitely desires to intercept Maceo, who has not effected a landing on Cuban soil. In this city, however, that Maceo is now on the island, and that the other leaders will come later. This Cuban negro, Maceo—veteran of the last rebellion—is said to be an able tactician and a brave soldier. He is the official house here the boys of the insurrection. All the make proof that the plan announced in these dispatches and the one laid out by their leaders is being waiting for the government to make a mistake. They appear to be disorganized. They make a sortie against some village, and, if troops appear, they hustle away out of sight. They do not make a stand, and they have harassed the troops, whose telegraphs the governor general that his men bravely met "a group" of the rebels, and that an expedition of rebel forces and routed the enemy, who "ran away," another technical designation of the disappearance of the rebels, and that an expedition of 5,000 and 6,000 rebels will have rifles and cartridges within their reach. The government maintains a strict vigilance, and knows how to act to most effectively to prevent the abuse of its territory as against any other country. This was demonstrated a short time ago by the prompt putting down of the expedition of the deceased Catinario Garza against Boca de Toro, a fact well substantiated in a note of Mr. Bata, minister of the interior, sent to Costa Rica, which has been published. According to dispatches, Maceo left Limon, Costa Rica, as a passenger on one of the steamers of the Atlas company, which are English vessels that arrive at that port periodically. "Costa Rica is a country distinguished by the orderly and industrious habits of its people, and for its prudence and discretion of its government. To this is due the fact that, notwithstanding our army is always well prepared and has given proof of its valor, as when it gained the victory over the filibusters in 1857, we have never had a war with any country, and that our army has not at any time crossed the borders of its own territory on the common defense of the nearest interests of Central America. Costa Rica loves peace, and wants to be on friendly relations with all nations."

**MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.**

They Are Making Guerrilla Warfare on Eastern Cuban Villages. HAVANA, April 6.—There is keen anticipation here among Cubans and will be for some days to come. Mr. Martinez Campos, with a couple of million dollars in cash, a lot of troops and a large personal prestige, has been occupying and sending his hither. Great will be the day and large the occasion when Campos again sets foot on Cuban soil to put down another rebellion. The people here are expecting him and anticipating with anxious interest his coming. It is not known, however, the interest among official circles to arise more from anticipation of the present and the clatter of bright metal than from any concern for the welfare of the people. Havana, always accustomed to military operations, has been impressed by the landing of the troops from Spain. The indifference of the Havana papers results from ignorance of details, if not of facts, of the Eastern districts; and so, while the people look on and are interested in the show, they are not interested in the matter, and are indeed quite content to leave all fatigue of activity to those who must act. Meanwhile during the week there will be LESSER DIVERSIONS furnished by the arrival of about 2,000 more Spanish troops. At any moment now the steamer San Ignacio de Loyola, from Cadiz, with 1,145 men, and the Ciudad de San Fernando, from Coruna, with 845 men, cruiser Sanchez Barceas Tegui entered the harbor here yesterday and will be here in a few days. The government is expected to land in Cuba of the rebel leaders who are in other parts. The government especially and definitely desires to intercept Maceo, who has not effected a landing on Cuban soil. In this city, however, that Maceo is now on the island, and that the other leaders will come later. This Cuban negro, Maceo—veteran of the last rebellion—is said to be an able tactician and a brave soldier. He is the official house here the boys of the insurrection. All the make proof that the plan announced in these dispatches and the one laid out by their leaders is being waiting for the government to make a mistake. They appear to be disorganized. They make a sortie against some village, and, if troops appear, they hustle away out of sight. They do not make a stand, and they have harassed the troops, whose telegraphs the governor general that his men bravely met "a group" of the rebels, and that an expedition of rebel forces and routed the enemy, who "ran away," another technical designation of the disappearance of the rebels, and that an expedition of 5,000 and 6,000 rebels will have rifles and cartridges within their reach. The government maintains a strict vigilance, and knows how to act to most effectively to prevent the abuse of its territory as against any other country. This was demonstrated a short time ago by the prompt putting down of the expedition of the deceased Catinario Garza against Boca de Toro, a fact well substantiated in a note of Mr. Bata, minister of the interior, sent to Costa Rica, which has been published. According to dispatches, Maceo left Limon, Costa Rica, as a passenger on one of the steamers of the Atlas company, which are English vessels that arrive at that port periodically. "Costa Rica is a country distinguished by the orderly and industrious habits of its people, and for its prudence and discretion of its government. To this is due the fact that, notwithstanding our army is always well prepared and has given proof of its valor, as when it gained the victory over the filibusters in 1857, we have never had a war with any country, and that our army has not at any time crossed the borders of its own territory on the common defense of the nearest interests of Central America. Costa Rica loves peace, and wants to be on friendly relations with all nations."

**MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.**

They Are Making Guerrilla Warfare on Eastern Cuban Villages. HAVANA, April 6.—There is keen anticipation here among Cubans and will be for some days to come. Mr. Martinez Campos, with a couple of million dollars in cash, a lot of troops and a large personal prestige, has been occupying and sending his hither. Great will be the day and large the occasion when Campos again sets foot on Cuban soil to put down another rebellion. The people here are expecting him and anticipating with anxious interest his coming. It is not known, however, the interest among official circles to arise more from anticipation of the present and the clatter of bright metal than from any concern for the welfare of the people. Havana, always accustomed to military operations, has been impressed by the landing of the troops from Spain. The indifference of the Havana papers results from ignorance of details, if not of facts, of the Eastern districts; and so, while the people look on and are interested in the show, they are not interested in the matter, and are indeed quite content to leave all fatigue of activity to those who must act. Meanwhile during the week there will be LESSER DIVERSIONS furnished by the arrival of about 2,000 more Spanish troops. At any moment now the steamer San Ignacio de Loyola, from Cadiz, with 1,145 men, and the Ciudad de San Fernando, from Coruna, with 845 men, cruiser Sanchez Barceas Tegui entered the harbor here yesterday and will be here in a few days. The government is expected to land in Cuba of the rebel leaders who are in other parts. The government especially and definitely desires to intercept Maceo, who has not effected a landing on Cuban soil. In this city, however, that Maceo is now on the island, and that the other leaders will come later. This Cuban negro, Maceo—veteran of the last rebellion—is said to be an able tactician and a brave soldier. He is the official house here the boys of the insurrection. All the make proof that the plan announced in these dispatches and the one laid out by their leaders is being waiting for the government to make a mistake. They appear to be disorganized. They make a sortie against some village, and, if troops appear, they hustle away out of sight. They do not make a stand, and they have harassed the troops, whose telegraphs the governor general that his men bravely met "a group" of the rebels, and that an expedition of rebel forces and routed the enemy, who "ran away," another technical designation of the disappearance of the rebels, and that an expedition of 5,000 and 6,000 rebels will have rifles and cartridges within their reach. The government maintains a strict vigilance, and knows how to act to most effectively to prevent the abuse of its territory as against any other country. This was demonstrated a short time ago by the prompt putting down of the expedition of the deceased Catinario Garza against Boca de Toro, a fact well substantiated in a note of Mr. Bata, minister of the interior, sent to Costa Rica, which has been published. According to dispatches, Maceo left Limon, Costa Rica, as a passenger on one of the steamers of the Atlas company, which are English vessels that arrive at that port periodically. "Costa Rica is a country distinguished by the orderly and industrious habits of its people, and for its prudence and discretion of its government. To this is due the fact that, notwithstanding our army is always well prepared and has given proof of its valor, as when it gained the victory over the filibusters in 1857, we have never had a war with any country, and that our army has not at any time crossed the borders of its own territory on the common defense of the nearest interests of Central America. Costa Rica loves peace, and wants to be on friendly relations with all nations."

**MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.**

They Are Making Guerrilla Warfare on Eastern Cuban Villages. HAVANA, April 6.—There is keen anticipation here among Cubans and will be for some days to come. Mr. Martinez Campos, with a couple of million dollars in cash, a lot of troops and a large personal prestige, has been occupying and sending his hither. Great will be the day and large the occasion when Campos again sets foot on Cuban soil to put down another rebellion. The people here are expecting him and anticipating with anxious interest his coming. It is not known, however, the interest among official circles to arise more from anticipation of the present and the clatter of bright metal than from any concern for the welfare of the people. Havana, always accustomed to military operations, has been impressed by the landing of the troops from Spain. The indifference of the Havana papers results from ignorance of details, if not of facts, of the Eastern districts; and so, while the people look on and are interested in the show, they are not interested in the matter, and are indeed quite content to leave all fatigue of activity to those who must act. Meanwhile during the week there will be LESSER DIVERSIONS furnished by the arrival of about 2,000 more Spanish troops. At any moment now the steamer San Ignacio de Loyola, from Cadiz, with 1,145 men, and the Ciudad de San Fernando, from Coruna, with 845 men, cruiser Sanchez Barceas Tegui entered the harbor here yesterday and will be here in a few days. The government is expected to land in Cuba of the rebel leaders who are in other parts. The government especially and definitely desires to intercept Maceo, who has not effected a landing on Cuban soil. In this city, however, that Maceo is now on the island, and that the other leaders will come later. This Cuban negro, Maceo—veteran of the last rebellion—is said to be an able tactician and a brave soldier. He is the official house here the boys of the insurrection. All the make proof that the plan announced in these dispatches and the one laid out by their leaders is being waiting for the government to make a mistake. They appear to be disorganized. They make a sortie against some village, and, if troops appear, they hustle away out of sight. They do not make a stand, and they have harassed the troops, whose telegraphs the governor general that his men bravely met "a group" of the rebels, and that an expedition of rebel forces and routed the enemy, who "ran away," another technical designation of the disappearance of the rebels, and that an expedition of 5,000 and 6,000 rebels will have rifles and cartridges within their reach. The government maintains a strict vigilance, and knows how to act to most effectively to prevent the abuse of its territory as against any other country. This was demonstrated a short time ago by the prompt putting down of the expedition of the deceased Catinario Garza against Boca de Toro, a fact well substantiated in a note of Mr. Bata, minister of the interior, sent to Costa Rica, which has been published. According to dispatches, Maceo left Limon, Costa Rica, as a passenger on one of the steamers of the Atlas company, which are English vessels that arrive at that port periodically. "Costa Rica is a country distinguished by the orderly and industrious habits of its people, and for its prudence and discretion of its government. To this is due the fact that, notwithstanding our army is always well prepared and has given proof of its valor, as when it gained the victory over the filibusters in 1857, we have never had a war with any country, and that our army has not at any time crossed the borders of its own territory on the common defense of the nearest interests of Central America. Costa Rica loves peace, and wants to be on friendly relations with all nations."

**MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.**

They Are Making Guerrilla Warfare on Eastern Cuban Villages. HAVANA, April 6.—There is keen anticipation here among Cubans and will be for some days to come. Mr. Martinez Campos, with a couple of million dollars in cash, a lot of troops and a large personal prestige, has been occupying and sending his hither. Great will be the day and large the occasion when Campos again sets foot on Cuban soil to put down another rebellion. The people here are expecting him and anticipating with anxious interest his coming. It is not known, however, the interest among official circles to arise more from anticipation of the present and the clatter of bright metal than from any concern for the welfare of the people. Havana, always accustomed to military operations, has been impressed by the landing of the troops from Spain. The indifference of the Havana papers results from ignorance of details, if not of facts, of the Eastern districts; and so, while the people look on and are interested in the show, they are not interested in the matter, and are indeed quite content to leave all fatigue of activity to those who must act. Meanwhile during the week there will be LESSER DIVERSIONS furnished by the arrival of about 2,000 more Spanish troops. At any moment now the steamer San Ignacio de Loyola, from Cadiz, with 1,145 men, and the Ciudad de San Fernando, from Coruna, with 845 men, cruiser Sanchez Barceas Tegui entered the harbor here yesterday and will be here in a few days. The government is expected to land in Cuba of the rebel leaders who are in other parts. The government especially and definitely desires to intercept Maceo, who has not effected a landing on Cuban soil. In this city, however, that Maceo is now on the island, and that the other leaders will come later. This Cuban negro, Maceo—veteran of the last rebellion—is said to be an able tactician and a brave soldier. He is the official house here the boys of the insurrection. All the make proof that the plan announced in these dispatches and the one laid out by their leaders is being waiting for the government to make a mistake. They appear to be disorganized. They make a sortie against some village, and, if troops appear, they hustle away out of sight. They do not make a stand, and they have harassed the troops, whose telegraphs the governor general that his men bravely met "a group" of the rebels, and that an expedition of rebel forces and routed the enemy, who "ran away," another technical designation of the disappearance of the rebels, and that an expedition of 5,000 and 6,000 rebels will have rifles and cartridges within their reach. The government maintains a strict vigilance, and knows how to act to most effectively to prevent the abuse of its territory as against any other country. This was demonstrated a short time ago by the prompt putting down of the expedition of the deceased Catinario Garza against Boca de Toro, a fact well substantiated in a note of Mr. Bata, minister of the interior, sent to Costa Rica, which has been published. According to dispatches, Maceo left Limon, Costa Rica, as a passenger on one of the steamers of the Atlas company, which are English vessels that arrive at that port periodically. "Costa Rica is a country distinguished by the orderly and industrious habits of its people, and for its prudence and discretion of its government. To this is due the fact that, notwithstanding our army is always well prepared and has given proof of its valor, as when it gained the victory over the filibusters in 1857, we have never had a war with any country, and that our army has not at any time crossed the borders of its own territory on the common defense of the nearest interests of Central America. Costa Rica loves peace, and wants to be on friendly relations with all nations."

**MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.**

They Are Making Guerrilla Warfare on Eastern Cuban Villages. HAVANA, April 6.—There is keen anticipation here among Cubans and will be for some days to come. Mr. Martinez Campos, with a couple of million dollars in cash, a lot of troops and a large personal prestige, has been occupying and sending his hither. Great will be the day and large the occasion when Campos again sets foot on Cuban soil to put down another rebellion. The people here are expecting him and anticipating with anxious interest his coming. It is not known, however, the interest among official circles to arise more from anticipation of the present and the clatter of bright metal than from any concern for the welfare of the people. Havana, always accustomed to military operations, has been impressed by the landing of the troops from Spain. The indifference of the Havana papers results from ignorance of details, if not of facts, of the Eastern districts; and so, while the people look on and are interested in the show, they are not interested in the matter, and are indeed quite content to leave all fatigue of activity to those who must act. Meanwhile during the week there will be LESSER DIVERSIONS furnished by the arrival of about 2,000 more Spanish troops. At any moment now the steamer San Ignacio de Loyola, from Cadiz, with 1,145 men, and the Ciudad de San Fernando, from Coruna, with 845 men, cruiser Sanchez Barceas Tegui entered the harbor here yesterday and will be here in a few days. The government is expected to land in Cuba of the rebel leaders who are in other parts. The government especially and definitely desires to intercept Maceo, who has not effected a landing on Cuban soil. In this city, however, that Maceo is now on the island, and that the other leaders will come later. This Cuban negro, Maceo—veteran of the last rebellion—is said to be an able tactician and a brave soldier. He is the official house here the boys of the insurrection. All the make proof that the plan announced in these dispatches and the one laid out by their leaders is being waiting for the government to make a mistake. They appear to be disorganized. They make a sortie against some village, and, if troops appear, they hustle away out of sight. They do not make a stand, and they have harassed the troops, whose telegraphs the governor general that his men bravely met "a group" of the rebels, and that an expedition of rebel forces and routed the enemy, who "ran away," another technical designation of the disappearance of the rebels, and that an expedition of 5,000 and 6,000 rebels will have rifles and cartridges within their reach. The government maintains a strict vigilance, and knows how to act to most effectively to prevent the abuse of its territory as against any other country. This was demonstrated a short time ago by the prompt putting down of the expedition of the deceased Catinario Garza against Boca de Toro, a fact well substantiated in a note of Mr. Bata, minister of the interior, sent to Costa Rica, which has been published. According to dispatches, Maceo left Limon, Costa Rica, as a passenger on one of the steamers of the Atlas company, which are English vessels that arrive at that port periodically. "Costa Rica is a country distinguished by the orderly and industrious habits of its people, and for its prudence and discretion of its government. To this is due the fact that, notwithstanding our army is always well prepared and has given proof of its valor, as when it gained the victory over the filibusters in 1857, we have never had a war with any country, and that our army has not at any time crossed the borders of its own territory on the common defense of the nearest interests of Central America. Costa Rica loves peace, and wants to be on friendly relations with all nations."

**MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.**

They Are Making Guerrilla Warfare on Eastern Cuban Villages. HAVANA, April 6.—There is keen anticipation here among Cubans and will be for some days to come. Mr. Martinez Campos, with a couple of million dollars in cash, a lot of troops and a large personal prestige, has been occupying and sending his hither. Great will be the day and large the occasion when Campos again sets foot on Cuban soil to put down another rebellion. The people here are expecting him and anticipating with anxious interest his coming. It is not known, however, the interest among official circles to arise more from anticipation of the present and the clatter of bright metal than from any concern for the welfare of the people. Havana, always accustomed to military operations, has been impressed by the landing of the troops from Spain. The indifference of the Havana papers results from ignorance of details, if not of facts, of the Eastern districts; and so, while the people look on and are interested in the show, they are not interested in the matter, and are indeed quite content to leave all fatigue of activity to those who must act. Meanwhile during the week there will be LESSER DIVERSIONS furnished by the arrival of about 2,000 more Spanish troops. At any moment now the steamer San Ignacio de Loyola, from Cadiz, with 1,145 men, and the Ciudad de San Fernando, from Coruna, with 845 men, cruiser Sanchez Barceas Tegui entered the harbor here yesterday and will be here in a few days. The government is expected to land in Cuba of the rebel leaders who are in other parts. The government especially and definitely desires to intercept Maceo, who has not effected a landing on Cuban soil. In this city, however, that Maceo is now on the island, and that the other leaders will come later. This Cuban negro, Maceo—veteran of the last rebellion—is said to be an able tactician and a brave soldier. He is the official house here the boys of the insurrection. All the make proof that the plan announced in these dispatches and the one laid out by their leaders is being waiting for the government to make a mistake. They appear to be disorganized. They make a sortie against some village, and, if troops appear, they hustle away out of sight. They do not make a stand, and they have harassed the troops, whose telegraphs the governor general that his men bravely met "a group" of the rebels, and that an expedition of rebel forces and routed the enemy, who "ran away," another technical designation of the disappearance of the rebels, and that an expedition of 5,000 and 6,000 rebels will have rifles and cartridges within their reach. The government