

HARDIN WINS.

SOUND MONEY IN KENTUCKY.

President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle Endorsed.

CONVENTION HALL, Louisville, Ky., June 29.—Notwithstanding the fact that the delegates sat up until 1:30 this morning trying to transact some of the business of the convention with practically no success at all, they were up again bright and early this morning. The convention was in running order by 9:30 o'clock. The sixth day of the Louisville was the bone of contention. The majority and minority reports of the committee on credentials differed in that the one unseated the regular delegation and the other recommended that it be seated. The fight was apparently small matter as both sides had been in a bitter struggle. It plainly showed the temper of the body and promised a bitter fight when the gubernatorial nomination was taken up for consideration. The delegates claim that last night's adjournment without taking a ballot helped them, and it is certain that the Hardin men held out obstinately against adjournment. Every roll-call on adjournment last night showed a majority of the Hardin men against it. Each was a strict factional vote, and when the convention was ended last night was ended by the chairman who peremptorily adjourned it without a roll-call, while the Muhlenberg delegation was still squabbling.

The convention adopted the majority report of the committee on credentials, as amended by the minority report, by a vote of 418 to 425. This was a victory for the Clay men and a defeat for the Hardin men. A scene of the wildest confusion followed, hats were tossed in the air and waved on the end of canes and it was several minutes before order could be restored. The committee on resolutions, through its chairman, Senator Wm. Lindsay, reported the majority report as follows:

THE MAJORITY RESOLUTIONS.
Resolved, That the Democratic Convention in Session at Louisville:

1. The undersigned, a majority of your committee, beg leave to submit as their report the accompanying resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Kentucky, in convention assembled, congratulate the Kentucky people upon the repeal of the McKinley tariff law and upon the evidence we have on every hand of returning prosperity under the operations of reduced and equalized tariff taxation, and we again as a party, with unshaken confidence, declare that the threat of our Republican adversaries to re-establish a protective tariff and to re-inaugurate a policy of unequal taxation, which, in connection with general misgovernment by the Republican party, culminated in the business depression of 1893.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, which has always stood for the separation of Church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom, do not hesitate to condemn all efforts to re-establish a union among citizens because of differences in faith, as repugnant to an enlightened age and to the instincts of American freemen.

Resolved, That we reaffirm without qualification the principles and policies declared by the Democratic party at the platform of 1892 and declare that our present national Democratic administration is entitled to the thanks of the party for its honest, courageous and statesman-like management of public affairs, and we express our undiminished confidence in the Democracy and patriotism of President Grover Cleveland and his distinguished co-adjutor and secretary, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

The fourth and fifth sections relate to State politics.

Another scene of unbounded enthusiasm followed the reading of the minority report. The names of Cleveland and Carlisle were received with loud shouts of approbation. John S. Rhea read the minority report which was as follows:

THE MINORITY REPORT.
The undersigned members of the committee on resolutions dissent from the views expressed by the majority of the committee in resolution No. 3, which is proposed as an endorsement of the present national Democratic administration, because the said resolution is ambiguous, obscure and uncertain in its meaning and is, in our opinion, an attempt to straddle the vital question now attracting the attention of the American people. And while the undersigned do not concur in the views expressed in said resolution, nor in the views expressed in the amendments thereto, they here solemnly affirm that it is the duty of the Democratic party to express itself in clear and unambiguous terms on this subject. The financial policy of the present Democratic administration deserves an unequalled endorsement at the hands of the Democratic party of Kentucky, or it does not deserve such endorsement; and, with a view of taking the opinion of the representatives of the Democrats of Kentucky in convention assembled, we submit the following as an amendment to said resolution:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Kentucky, in convention assembled, that the present Democratic administration is entitled to the thanks of the whole country for its statesmanlike management of public affairs, and we further declare that both President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are entitled to the unequalled endorsement of the American people for maintaining the credit of the government and their issuance of \$100,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds is hereby expressly endorsed. The undersigned members of the committee on resolutions believing that the great Democratic party of Kentucky should plainly declare in favor of the bimetallic standard, or the gold standard, offer the following as a separate resolution and ask its adoption:

Resolved, That we believe in the coinage of both gold and silver as the primary money of the country into gold and silver dollars, receivable in payment of all its debts, public and private, upon terms of exact equality.

"HONEST MONEY ENDORSED."
The minority report was signed by three of the committee. Mr. Rhea also offered a resolution that all that part of the majority report after the words "1892" be stricken out, so as to make the platform simply endorse the Demo-

cratic platform of 1892. After a number of heated speeches had been made, the report of the minority of the committee on resolutions, re-affirming the platform of 1892, but refusing to endorse Cleveland and Carlisle, was defeated by a vote of 584 to 331. Several counties changed their vote to "no" afterwards, so that the final vote was 588 against the adoption of the minority report to 270 for it. Senator Lindsay, ex-Governor Buckner and James B. McCreary, who sat on the platform at the time the vote was announced, were warmly congratulated on the result. "It does not make any difference who wins for Governor now," said Senator Lindsay, "Honest money has been endorsed and that is what we were after in the main."

The next question was on the adoption of the second minority report which is signed by the free silver men. Only 244 votes were cast for the second minority resolution on the question of the remaining space before the vote was adopted by a majority of 614 to 233 and sound money and the administration thereby stand unequivocally endorsed by the convention.

After the adoption of the majority platform of the convention took a recess until 7:30. When the night session of the convention was called to order at 8 o'clock, by Chairman Berry, every delegate was in his seat. Music Hall was packed to the doors, all the remaining space being occupied by interested visitors. It was expected the nominations for Governor would be made as the first order of business, and those who came with this view, were not disappointed. The chairman announced, immediately after the roll-call, that the committee on credentials having reported, nominations for Governor were now in order. The clerk at once began the call of counties.

The seventh district, in which Cassius M. Clay, Jr., lives, was called but there was no response. The call of counties was completed without any one arising to make a nomination. A recapitulation of the vote was called for when the seventh district was called. C. C. Lockhart arose to place in nomination Cassius M. Clay, Jr., for Governor.

Judge I. M. Quigley, of Louisville, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Clay said: "It seems to me that instead of being a member of the party here to kill the harmony of the party."

Mr. Quigley then flourished a circular that was freely distributed over the convention and asked if the signers had authorized the use of their names at the end of it. The answer was "no."

The circular which caused all the trouble and which was denied by the men whose names are signed at the end of it was then read by Mr. Quigley. It was as follows:

A CIRCULAR WHICH CAUSED TROUBLE.
To the Democrats of Kentucky, in Convention Assembled: Do not make a mistake but nominate a standard-bearer who has always been found in the front rank for honesty, free speech, free thought and personal liberty, and who will stand squarely upon the Democratic platform. Assure perfect harmony and an old-time victory by selecting for the head of your ticket either J. D. Black, of Knox; J. W. Stone, of Lyon, or A. S. Asbury, of Campbell.

"Now, then," continued Judge Quigley, "and you assumed to have such a thing circulated among you?"

"I say to any man who may have been connected with this circular that he is no Democrat. If you want a man who will stand squarely upon the Democratic platform, nominate Mr. Clay and you will have a man who can stand upon the Democratic platform. That is your duty. Now that you have got a man before you whom you can put perfect trust in, name him."

The call of districts proceeded, and Robert J. Brinkinger, of Danville, a brother of W. C. P. Breckinridge, arose to name P. Watt Hardin. A scene of tremendous excitement ensued and it was not until after a long and unsatisfactory contest for him to speak. When he could make himself heard he named his candidate in a highly eulogistic speech, which was echoed by Robert J. Tarvin in seconding the nomination.

PANDEMONIUM FOR AWHILE.
The nominating and seconding speeches being concluded, the secretary called the roll of counties and nomination for Governor. Hundreds of persons in the hall jotted down the names of the candidates. The roll call was finished such a scene as is rarely witnessed outside of a Democratic convention in the South ensued. It was seen that Hardin had received the 440 votes necessary for a choice and that adherents created a scene of pandemonium for awhile. The air was full of hats and hurrahs, and the counties which had been for Clay, in many instances, began to change their votes for the successful candidate. The ballot, for Governor, was as follows:

3, ex-Governor Buckner 3, W. J. Stone 63.

CLAY DOES THE SQUARE THING.
The nomination of Hardin was made unanimous before the clerk could announce the result of the ballot and loud cries for Hardin arose. A committee was sent for him, and while it was out the convention called for Cassius M. Clay, Jr., the defeated candidate.

Mr. Clay declared he had always been opposed to dragging the currency question into this campaign. He had always been a sound money man and an admirer of Grover Cleveland and before any changes were made, was Hardin 464, Clay 339, Henry Watter-

and the administration. "If I had been nominated by this convention on a free silver platform," said Mr. Clay, "I would have refused the nomination."

This was taken by the friends of Hardin to be a free silver man and who stands to-night on an uncompromising gold platform, and they began to hiss. Mr. Clay quickly changed his subject. "The stream can rise no higher than its source," he continued, "and I do not believe it necessary for the Republican party to give us better government than the Democratic. They might do it for a week, they might do it for a month, but in the end they could do

nothing but fail. For my part I shall do all in my power to prevent the supremacy of the Republican party and the possible establishment of negro rule and to that end I pledge myself to the support of P. Watt Hardin, your nominee for Governor."

HARDIN RECEIVES AN OVATION AS HE RISES TO SPEAK.
The appearance of Mr. Hardin upon the platform was the occasion for an ovation. Mr. Hardin said:

"With an inexpressible sense of gratitude to the friends who have so loyally, yes, so loyally stood by me in this race, with no ill-will toward any one and with a profound admiration for the friends of my opponent who have stood by him so nobly in this race, I accept the nomination. Differences there always must be; differences there always must be; yet, a party founded as the Democratic party is founded, will never die; it will never disintegrate. I ask you now to help me save old Kentucky—Kentucky, the only State in this Union which has never been anything but Democratic. Once more, I say she will remain Democratic."

The speaker did not mention the currency question, nor indicate what his course would be in regard to the platform.

Some of the delegates wanted to adjourn but the chair ordered a roll-call and candidates for Lieutenant-Governor were placed in nomination. They were P. Taylor, of Fulton county, Oscar Turner, of Louisville, and M. D. Brown, of Christian county.

Taylor was nominated by a viva voce vote before the ballot was finished, and the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning.

THE FULL TICKET.
On Thursday the ticket was completed and is as follows:

For Governor, P. Watt Hardin; for Lieutenant-Governor, R. T. Tyler; for Treasurer, C. C. Ford; for Auditor, L. C. Norman; for Register of the Land Office, G. B. Swango; for Attorney General, W. J. Hendricks; for Secretary of State, Henry S. Hale, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Porter Thompson; for Commissioner of Agriculture, Jon B. Nall.

BAD WRECK NEAR EDGEFIELD.
An Engine Jumps the Track and Several Men Were Killed.

The following account of an accident on the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago railroad has been received from Edgefield, S. C.

Engine No. 6, which pulls the rock train from the Edgefield quarry to Aiken, was running without cars to the turn table at Edgefield depot, when it left the track on a twenty-foot embankment and rolled to the bottom. Hugh Weatherford and Frank Tompkins, both at Aiken, were riding on the train when the accident occurred.

Tompkins was thrown more than fifty feet through the air and fell hurt in a chair of bushes.

Weatherford who was killed instantly, was buried beneath the engine and will pay the cost of the funeral. His body, when dug out, was half cooked and literally crushed to a pulp.

Engineer Parker and the fireman, Haro, stood bravely at the controls and will pay the cost of their own funerals. The engine was reversed, both along to their seats and in the debris, while boiling water rushed over them from the broken pipes.

Wallace Holloway, a negro, was buried under the wreck and had to be dug out by a section gang. He was badly hurt and one leg is broken. It was thought he would recover, but he died late in the evening.

It is claimed by the railroad authorities that some one laid a spike on the track for the purpose of wrecking the passenger train which was due in a few minutes, but this is not believed by the railroad authorities. Where the engine jumped the track the rails sprang under the heavy weight and the wheels dropped to the ties. The engine hit the ties and the boiler was crushed and if the engine had been supplied with air-brakes the tragedy could have been avoided.

A LOW RATE.
One Cent Per Mile to the Exposition.

Rates to the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., have been promulgated by Commissioner Findlay, of the Southern Passenger Association. The basis is approximately one cent per mile on distances of two hundred miles and over, and is the lowest rate ever given an exposition, being a little over half that made by the World's Fair at Chicago. The railroad is credited by their experience at Chicago, where rates made too high at the outset held back the people, and the fare was reduced, back to the people, and the fare was reduced, once and make the attendance enormous. The Exposition management is much gratified at this action, which assures the success of the Exposition at all territory. Sales from points beyond the territory of the Southern Passenger Association have not been so good, but probably be on the same basis. Suburban rates have been granted on a very low basis, so that when the city is overcrowded, visitors may run out to outlying towns as far as twenty-five miles and return next morning for a trifle. This will add accommodation for many thousands of visitors.

Another Car Coupler.
The testing of an invention, the success of which means much to the railroad companies, was made in Spartanburg, S. C., Thursday.

The invention is known as the Harris air-brake coupler, and in the tests it worked most satisfactorily to the railroad men who watched it. What the coupler is intended to do is to enable the engineer to set in his car and couple and uncouple his cars at will. The coupler is under the control of the air brakes, which are joined automatically by the pressure of the air. One of the most valuable features of the coupler is the fact that just as soon as the cars are uncoupled the air brakes are applied to them, thus preventing any car from running away. The test was made on a track at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and it was stopped almost instantly.

Old Liberty at Atlanta.
The general council of Philadelphia, at its session last Thursday, decided by a unanimous vote to send the Liberty bell to Atlanta. Some months ago the management of the Exposition asked for the bell, but the request was refused. The matter has been put to the Philadelphia council in a new light since the Legislature of Pennsylvania decided to make a State exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition, and the unanimous action of the council in favor of taking the Liberty bell to Atlanta was the result.

Mobbed.
John Frey's young wife, and member of a gang of fire bugs, was caught in a house in Grant, a suburb of New Orleans, La., and was hanged by a mob.

WITHIN OUR STATE.

HORRIBLE ACTS OF A MADMAN.

He Kills His Wife, Mortally Wounds One Boy and Tries to Kill Others.
A horrible affair occurred near Huntersville, N. C., Friday afternoon, the facts in the case as nearly as could be ascertained last night being these:

A white man named Sims, who is a farmer, was at work in his cotton patch. Three or four boys of the neighborhood passed along and hollered at Sims, not meaning any harm, but he took it as an insult, and turned on the boys, furiously. One of the bravest in the crowd picked up a rock and threw it at him. Sims put his hand to his hip pocket, drew forth a pistol and fired at the boys. The ball struck one of them (name not known) under the eye, it is thought, mortally wounding him. Sims then ran across the field toward his house. His wife saw him coming, and diving intuitively that he meant harm to her, ran out of the house and across the field.

He pursued and caught his wife, who, frightened nearly out of her wits, had hidden in the field. The demented husband, put the pistol to his wife's temple and fired, killing her instantly.

Sims left his wife in the field, entering in her own blood and went to Huntersville and gave himself up. He said the reason he killed his wife was that he knew he would either be hung or sent to the penitentiary for life for shooting the boy, and he could not bear to be separated from her.

The boy who was shot was taken by the other boys in the crowd to a neighboring house and a physician summoned. His chances for life are slim.

Naval Reserves Suspended.
Adjutant General Cameron has issued general order No. 9. "I, Owing to failure to comply with the laws and regulations of the State Guard, and upon recommendation of the Inspector General, the Charlotte division of the Naval Battalion of the N. C. S. G. is disbanded. 2, in view of the condition of affairs in the New-Born division of the Naval Battalion, reported by the Inspector General, this battalion is disbanded. 4, Company F. Third Regiment, having failed to comply with regulations, is also disbanded, commissioners are revoked and property to be turned over to headquarters."

Will Colonize It.
John M. Thrash, of the Transylvania Company, has sold his Valley river farm of 1,030 acres, in Cherokee county, to a company of capitalists, among whom are W. C. Damon, of California; J. E. Witt Allen, of Chattanooga; John Cruts, of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Metcalf and Oringer, of South Dakota. The price paid was \$21,000. It is understood that these capitalists will colonize this tract with South Dakotans, who wish to leave that country.

There are valuable marble quarries on the tract, which may be developed in the near future.

A Native Far Heel's Work.
The founder of the first fraternal benefit society in the United States was John Jordan Upchurch, who originated the Ancient Order of United Workmen 1868 at Meadville, Pa., where he was living at the time. Mr. Upchurch was born in Franklin county, North Carolina, March 26, 1820. From this "little seed," planted by him in 1868, have grown hundreds of orders, and hundreds of thousands of members, and hundreds of millions of dollars paid to widows and orphans.

England's New Ministry.
The members of the new ministry, so far as they have been selected, are officially announced as follows:

Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord President of the Council—the Duke of Devonshire.

First Lord of the Treasury—Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour. Secretary of State for the Colonies—Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain.

Secretary of the Exchequer—Right Honorable Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. First Lord of the Admiralty—Right Honorable George Josiah Goschen.

New Version of Turpin.
In these days, when so many means of earning a livelihood are closed, save to the working classes, it is interesting to hear, says the Pall Mall Gazette, of the revival of so old a profession as that of the road. This being the age of machinery, one need not be surprised to learn that the bicycle has been substituted for the cart. The Bonny Black Besses of a century ago. "Your money or your life," is, however, maintained intact, and the Old York road is once again the scene of the highwayman's operations. The pistol, too, is still the proper weapon, and in other respects the traditions of the craft are carefully preserved. "The Doncaster police were communicated with, but have not made any arrest," is a sentence that reminds one of the days when watchmen were overthrown in their boxes. Throughout the account is picturesque. The cyclist-enthusiast bicycles were riding "on the roadside," while their riders "disputed the passage of Mr. Lorejoy. The latter shook up his gallant "safety" (henceforth a misleading title), and attempted to run the gantlet, but a bullet took him in the right of the thigh. He, however, escaped to "his native city" of York, preserving his purse virgin.

Origins of Shoe Blacking.
Shoes were blackened as early as the tenth century with lampblack mixed with rancid oil. In an old romance a man is ejected from a company because he had just blacked his shoes, and they could not stand the smell.—Notes and Queries.

The Franklin Press learns that an interesting suit in Swanton court last week was brought to invalidate the marriage of Prof. T. W. Potter and the wife of Mr. Potter is the superintendent of the Cherokee Indian School and married the daughter of the late Chief N. J. Smith. While she has Indian blood in her veins, it was shown in the court that she is a white woman in the eyes of the law and the marriage was legal and valid.

BLAND AT HOME.
He Says the White Metal is Gaining Friends.
"Silver Dick" Bland has returned to Lebanon, Mo., from a two months lecturing tour through Colorado and Montana. He was in Colorado most of the time, and lectured in every important town in the state. He was enthusiastically received by large crowds everywhere, and had a very pleasant trip. The distinguished silver champion is not sick as reported in the press dispatches a few days ago, but he was worn out from constant travel and lecturing and spent a night on his Western trip. He needs rest, and will remain at home a few weeks. Before the summer is over he will visit the silver question, and will go to Ohio and Pennsylvania for a joint debate in a series of meetings with Hartley, the "gold bug" Congressman of Ohio. Mr. Bland is a member of the Democratic State Committee of Missouri and has consented to reconsider his action and call an early convention on the silver question, and the convention should be held. He says the silver sentiment is spreading in every part of the country and gathering strength every day.

Georgia as a "Peach Orchard."
On a single railway system in Georgia, it is reported, there are 2,033,000 peach trees already bearing, and the whole State is gradually developing into a magnificent peach orchard. Some single orchards number over 100,000 trees, while almost all the farms are set out on orchards in the hope of developing the industry still further. "The value of the crop," says the Atlanta Constitution, "is estimated at \$10,000,000, and the State is coming in for a very handsome percentage of the profits and the individual farmers not only make a good deal of money, which is given employment to a large number of people, thus increasing the inducements for settlement in the State, but are also increasing the value of land, as well as giving the other States in the South a big lift."

Convicted Twice.
At Atlanta, Ga., William Myers was sentenced for the second time of the murder of Forest Crowley. The murder was committed last August, when Myers was arrested and captured the crime and denied that he committed the crime and denied that he committed the crime and denied that he committed the crime.

Asked to Resign.
The Governor of Missouri, has demanded the resignation of W. J. Hurd and J. J. Barnes, the two Populist members of the State board of directors of the penitentiary. Hurd and Barnes were hold-over appointees of Governor Llewellyn and constitute a majority of the board. In his letter demanding their resignations, the Governor charges them with being incompetent and derelict in the performance of their duties, calls upon them to resign, and says that if they do not resign, he will remove them. Both say they will not give up their offices and defy the Governor to remove them.

Insurgents Defeated.
General Navarro reports that his command has had several engagements with insurgents, killing twelve, wounding many, and capturing arms and other war material. Several of the Government troops were wounded.

Favors Annexation.
The President's message to the first Honorable Legislature under the republic, announces that the policy of the government favors the annexation to the United States which is earnestly besought. It also favors laying a cable.

A Hotel Hoodoo.
"Don't shut that book, if you do you'll hoodoo this house," said a clerk in one of the largest hotels last night to a visitor, who, in leaving, had carelessly closed the hotel register. The clerk insisted and the visitor returned to open the book and ask an explanation.

"Why, don't you know," the clerk said, "that if you shut a hotel register on that book is sure to be a dead beat. At least that is the universal superstition among hotel men, and my observation has been that there is something in it. I wouldn't open that book to-night. I have often seen half way across the office to put my finger between the leaves and prevent some careless person like yourself from shutting the register. Almost every one has a superstition and that is one of the most important in a hotel clerk's creed."—Kansas City Star.

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CUBA TO BE A REPUBLIC.

Spain's Rich Possession to Make a Declaration of Independence.

PALMA PROSPECTIVE PRESIDENT

Bonds to be Issued for a Fund With Which to Prosecute the Struggle for Freedom—Obligations to be Redeemed When Cuba Shall Be Free—Progress of Hostilities on the Island.

The utmost activity prevails among the leaders of the Cuban revolutionary party in New York City, and some momentous questions are on the eve of settlement. It is announced that on July 10, in New York City, an election, by delegates from the Cuban revolutionary clubs throughout the United States, will be held to choose a President for the provisional government of the republic of Cuba.

Immediately upon the settlement of that important question and upon the induction of the successor of the late Jose Marti into office, the officials of the revolutionary government will cause an issue of interest-bearing bonds of the Cuban republic, which will be guaranteed by the republic when the dominion of Spain over the "Queen of the Antilles" is successfully overthrown.

"The revolutionists in the United States," says Senator Enrique Trujillo, a prominent Cuban leader in New York, "are in favor of the selection of Senator Estrada Palma to occupy the place made vacant by the death of Jose Marti, and he will doubtless be elected. Senator Palma is quietly domiciled at Pleasant Valley, N. Y., and many prominent Cubans have visited him there."

Senator Palma's Career.
Senator Estrada Palma, to be proclaimed President of the Cuban republic by the insurgents, lives in Pleasant Valley, N. Y. There he directs a large summer school of education of wealthy Cubans. Senator Palma was born in Bayamo, Cuba, in 1835. During the last revolution he was constantly in the field. His valor and natural ability to handle arms and other war material, has earned him the attention of his countrymen and he has been named for one office after another until finally announcement was made that he will be proclaimed President.

How Marti Was Killed.
News has been received of the manner in which Marti met his death. It is said that Marti and a few friends were betrayed by a soldier who informed a troop of infantry where Marti was stopping. When the detachment of infantry came up, Marti and his retainers were found asleep in hammocks. While asleep they were riddled with bullets. Mrs. Marti, now in New York City, admits that she has no hope of ever seeing her husband alive.

Gomez Burning Towns.
General Maximo Gomez, of the Cuban insurgents, has captured and burned the towns of El Castillo and San Geronimo. These places are in the very center of Puerto Principe Province and to the west of its capital, Antonio Maceo succeeded in making his way from Santiago Province into Puerto Principe Province, at the head of a large body of men, and his intention was to cut his forces with those of Maximo Gomez and make a combined attack upon Puerto Principe.

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A Hotel Hoodoo.
"Don't shut that book, if you do you'll hoodoo this house," said a clerk in one of the largest hotels last night to a visitor, who, in leaving, had carelessly closed the hotel register. The clerk insisted and the visitor returned to open the book and ask an explanation.

"Why, don't you know," the clerk said, "that if you shut a hotel register on that book is sure to be a dead beat. At least that is the universal superstition among hotel men, and my observation has been that there is something in it. I wouldn't open that book to-night. I have often seen half way across the office to put my finger between the leaves and prevent some careless person like yourself from shutting the register. Almost every one has a superstition and that is one of the most important in a hotel clerk's creed."—Kansas City Star.

Commodore Seward.
Commodore Seward, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, issued an order that officers must not wear tan shoes or loud neckties.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Zinc can now be refined by electrolysis.
The summit of Mount Vesuvius can now be reached by a cable railway.

M. Cristiani, of Geneva, has made chemical tests which show that at a height of six hundred metres the air is free from bacteria.

Popcorn pops because the essential oil in the corn is converted into gas by heat, and thus an explosion occurs which tears the kernel open.