

WEYLER'S FIRM TROCHA.

The Strongest Spanish Line Yet Stretched Across Cuba.

SOLDIERS SUCCUMBING TO HEAT.

All the available Spanish troops are being used to maintain a wall of men across the narrowest part of the island. The value of the barrier from a military standpoint—hospitals crowded.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 21.—General Weyler has succeeded in accomplishing what Martinez Campos attempted in vain. He has built a train across the island and kept it intact for two weeks. This present trocha is formidable even the insurgents admit, but they profess that it alarms them not at all.

When Maceo passed through Havana province to the west, and Weyler stationed 10,000 men along the twenty-one miles from Martel on the north coast to Majana on the south, he called to Madrid announcing that the second in command of the insurgent forces was penned up in the western province.

After striking his reputation on the absolute impossibility of Maceo's crossing, he found that detached parties of from 100 to 200 insurgents were getting through the line.

When Maceo brought all the troops from other parts of the island that could be spared, leaving the eastern and middle provinces with scarce twenty battalions, for garrison duty, and practically suspending active operations all but the western province, the concentration raised the force on the trocha to 28,000, and gave 5,000 more for use in flying columns, acting in conjunction with those on the line. The troops were set to work erecting forts, digging trenches and making barbed-wire.

The work has been pushed night and day, and the best trocha Spain has ever built in Cuba now confronts Maceo. Through the city country south from Manzanillo, redoubts have been built for artillery upon every eminence.

Between Guanajay and Artemisa, along the middle part of the line, forts and block posts, and with barbed-wire between, have been constructed. From Manzanillo to the south coast, through marshy land, is a broad belt, crossed by stocks, with block houses at intervals.

This fact has raised a question as to the value of the line from a military standpoint. To maintain its strength at all points leaves only a few thousand men who can be used in aggressive operations.

Maceo's own forces, with those of Bandera and Belandier, number about 15,000 men. They have been in the hills around Leuzta, thirty miles west of the trocha, for two weeks.

Meanwhile, the main body of Spanish troops occupies the trocha. Maceo's force has been reduced to a few thousand men. Some have remained in Pinar del Rio province. Several large insurgent columns have been broken up. In Havana province, from east to west, numbering 6,500 men from Santiago province, has arrived, and is now near Oquirren, twenty miles south of the trocha.

General Arolas, who is in command of the troops on the line, says the insurgents cannot cross without tremendous losses. He says that the trocha will remain intact for several weeks, and that he can maintain its strength at all points with only a few thousand men.

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TWO NAME RUSSELL.

State Conventions in Massachusetts and Rhode Island Indorse Him.

At Boston, Mass., Ex-Governor William E. Russell was indorsed for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic State Convention. As he was also indorsed by the Rhode Island Democrats, Mr. Russell starts in the race for the nomination with two States at his back.

John W. Corcoran, Chairman of the State Committee, and the 1245 delegates to order, John P. Thayer, of Worcester, was



EX-GOVERNOR RUSSELL. (Named by Massachusetts Democrats as their candidate for President.)

made Permanent Chairman. John E. Russell, George F. Williams, J. W. Corcoran and James W. Donovan were chosen delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention. The platform adopted declares for sound money and against free silver coinage, indorses the Cleveland Administration, denounces the Republican party for coquetting with the American Protective Association, and presents Mr. Russell as a candidate.

At Providence, R. I., the Democratic State Convention also indorsed the same affair it promised to do. When the name of General Oley

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

HE WRITES A CHAPTER ON WANTON CRUELTY.

Sorry That He Once Fired Upon His Neighbor's Cow.

And the sports killed a thousand pigeons in Macon the other day. That is awful. I did not know there were such unfeeling people in this civilized country. There is nothing more harmless, nothing so happy and so beautiful as the pigeons that domesticate around our homes and seek the protecting arms of mankind. I thought that this cruel sport had been abandoned and that clay pigeons were substitutes and were thrown from a trap by a spring. No wonder the good people of Macon refused to witness the unfeeling sport. It is an honor to them and it seems to me they might have found some law to prevent it. Where did they get so many pigeons? Is it possible that any gentleman who had them on his place would let his boys sell them for such a sacrifice? Just think of it! A thousand happy, innocent birds torn and mangled by shot and shell, legs broken or wings, and then dying a lingering death of pain. This thing could not have been done in Carterville.

The other day two young bucks, who are proud of their muscle, planned a boxing match to come off at the city hall and our mayor and council rose up in arms and called out the militia and beat the long roll and issued a proclamation and scared the young bucks so bad they left the town for three days. Their boxing gloves were seized as contrabands of war and have been filed away among the trophies. One of the bucks is from England and the affair may yet get up another Venezuelan complication with the Monroe doctrine attached. What right has Johnny Bull to be knocking out an American born sportsman? No, we don't believe in sports that are cruel or dangerous. A man went up in a balloon here today and hung from it by his toes on a trapeze and then cut loose and came down with a parachute and everybody gazed and wondered, for it was a free show, but he ought not to have been allowed to do it, for they got killed sooner or later, and it excites a thirst for dangerous risks and an indifference to death. A man who will wantonly and foolishly put his life in hazard is a fool for want of sense and will never get to heaven, in my opinion. Many years ago I saw Blondin, a little Frenchman, who was brought over by Niblo to dance the rope at his garden show in New York. The garden wasn't big enough for his ambition and he got to walking ropes from steeples of high buildings and next over waterfalls, and last over the great chasm below Niagara falls. The last time I saw him he was walking over that chasm on a rope that was 1,300 feet long and was 10 feet above the surging waters and he had a man on his shoulders. Well, of course that was very wonderful and very perilous, but it accomplished no good to anybody and nobody would have cared if he had fallen and killed himself. "Just another fool gone," the spectators would have said. And I have known my father tell about Sam Patch, who astonished the country by jumping from top masts of vessels and from high bridges. He jumped the falls of Paterson, N. J., about 100 feet, and then the falls of Niagara and Rochester, and finally the Genesee falls, 125 feet. His body was found four months afterwards and he was pronounced a first-class fool. But still I have more respect for Blondin and Sam Patch than for any set of men who will wantonly kill a thousand pigeons just to show off their skill in shooting. It is a bad sign in a boy to be cruel. We have pigeons at our home and they give us pleasure every day and sometimes the bad boys slip around in the back alley with their sling shots and shoot them from their hiding places and we find the dead birds lying around, and it distresses my wife sorely. What makes boys do so? Why do they love to shoot the English sparrows? The girls have no such desire. They would rather caress them and nestle them in their bosoms. Man is harder hearted than woman and maybe the maternal instinct has something to do with it—the love of little helpless creatures. Maybe it is because she was the last baby of God's creations. One day I looked down my gun in anger to shoot a cow that was in my corral. She had broken down the fence several times, but old John Allen was a good neighbor and had promised to fix his fence and didn't do it, and he was away from home a good deal, for he was a millwright. My wife begged me not to shoot his cow, but I did it, and put out one of her eyes and tore her up pretty bad. I didn't see John for some time and didn't want to. One morning he stopped at the gate and asked how we all were and talked about the rain and the weather, and after awhile remarked that he had been right away repairing his part of that old fence, and it was all right now. "My cows will not trouble you any more, I hope," he said in his English brogue. Then, of course, I had to apologize for shooting his cow and to explain how much damage she had done. "Well," he said thoughtfully, "when I came home I was very sorry for you and for the corn, but more sorry for my cow. Hit was my fault and not 'ers. I wouldn't av shot your cow, maybe, but I am not complainin'." You 'av been a good nabor to me and your children 'av been kind to mine. Good mornin'! Have broke my badze and 'av to get a new one."

Good old John Allen. He died the other day and Dr. Felton preached his funeral. He was a good nabor and an

LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

CLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

Southern News Notes.

Taylor Harmon, a Negro murderer, is to be hanged at Charlottesville, Va., on June 27th.

The Georgia Railroad Commission has failed so far to upset railroad consolidation in that State.

The Confederate Veterans of South Carolina held their re-union in Charleston. Thousands of old soldiers were in attendance.

The Asheville and Montgomery Railroad Company, of North Carolina, has recently been granted a charter by the Secretary of State.

Gustavus A. Kohn, who has had charge of a large millinery establishment in Europe and America, committed suicide in Richmond, Va., last Thursday.

Two inventors of Remington, Ind., have invented a glass coffin and they say there is a yearning desire for glass coffins all over the country, which thus far has had to go unsatisfied.

The railroads in the Southern Passenger Association will charge 25 cents hereafter for carrying a bicycle in the baggage car. This is a uniform rate for all distances.

Hon. C. M. Bushee, ex-Grand Sire of the Odd Fellows of the world, will deliver the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the main building of the Odd Fellows of the Orphan Home in Goldsboro, N. C.

The Seaboard Air-Line has issued a very attractive pamphlet, with a handsome picture of the Robert E. Lee statue in Richmond, Va., in regard to the re-union of United Confederate Veterans at Richmond, June 30 to July 7.

Northern News Items.

Linford L. Bliss, 65 years of age, was killed in Philadelphia, Pa., by an electric wire.

The long-expected distribution of World's Fair diplomas and medals has begun at last.

In the District Court at Denver, Col., Madame Warren has been accepted as a juror.

Three persons killed, several injured and much property destroyed in Ohio by a cyclone last Monday.

Nine thousand maple trees are to be cut up in Maine this summer, to fill an order for 1,500,000 shoe lasts.

The frosts for the last ten days were uncommonly severe throughout California, and the fruit crop has been destroyed in some sections.

Charles Pastolka and Louis P. Herrman, New York City murderers, were put to death by electricity in the penitentiary at Sing Sing last Wednesday.

In the trial of Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan, at Cincinnati, O., a clay figure, clad in her dress was set up in the court, but objected to and removed.

The Greater New York bill has been passed over the veto of Mayor Strong, of New York, and Mayor Warrenter, of Brooklyn, by a vote of 78 to 69. The opinion is that Governor Morton will sign the bill.

The New York Herald says that the ice trust cut all the ice sold in New York and Brooklyn. Families are forced to pay 40 cents a hundred weight for ice. The price this time last year was from 20 to 25 cents.

Washington.

The nomination of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, to be Consul-General to Havana, has been confirmed.

The United States Senate has passed the bill appropriating \$150,000 for public building at Portsmouth, Va.

Vice-President Stevenson will deliver an address on the occasion of the Commencement of the University of North Carolina, Thursday, June 4th, and will also deliver the diploma to the graduates.

Foreign.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

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More favorable reports from commercial travelers are from those representing Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Milwaukee houses. Moderate improvement is shown at a few other Western centres but at most of the large distributing points throughout the country the movement of merchandise, on the whole, shows no material change.

While sooting is progressing rapidly in the Western country trade there is unfavorable. Lack of rain in Florida is the cause of scarcity of early vegetables and at almost all cities mercantile conditions continue sound.

The early prices of raw cotton, of that for several preceding weeks with a large number of decreases. In addition to those mentioned, when flour, Indian corn, oats, sugar, leather, petroleum and lard are lower, while wool, lumber, coal, pork and print cloths remain nominally unchanged. Cotton dry goods stores, was selected mayor, and Mrs. Viola Galtner, Miss Lillian Haverly, Mrs. Emma Shields and Ella Newcomb were elected members of the council by average majorities of twenty. They were named majorities of twenty, and they propose to enforce the prohibition law to the letter.

Elected a Female Ticket.

The enfranchised women of Ellis, Kas., scored a sweeping victory at the recent municipal election. A complete ticket of women candidates was nominated and all were elected, with the exception of Mrs. Clara Sheldon, candidate for police judge, who was defeated by a majority of five. Mrs. M. E. Wade, proprietor of a large millinery and dress store, was elected mayor, and Mrs. Grosvener, but he said he would support the bill however, for the good things there were in it.

FRIDAY.

The general deficiency bill, as it passed the House, contains the following item of interest: To refund to the collector of customs, Beaufort S. C., for repayment by him to the persons entitled thereto the same imposed and imposed and collected in the case of the schooner Phantom for a violation of R. S. 4336, since remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury \$100.

SATURDAY.

The House Saturday discussed the advisability of closing the debate on the pension bill for a few days. So soon as the pension bill is out of the way the bankruptcy bill will be taken up. The bill by which Confederate soldiers, who served in the Union army, may be pensioned, was criticised by Mr. Grosvener, but he said he would support the bill however, for the good things there were in it.

A woman of Bowling Green, Ky., with a family of twenty-one children, is suing her husband for divorce.

WITHHOLDS THE RENT.

COMPTROLLER BOWLER DEFIES CONGRESS.

Says the Venezuelan Commission Can't Spend Any of Its \$100,000.

First Comptroller of the Treasury Robert B. Bowler, who withheld from the sugar planters of Louisiana and the West the vote voted to them by Congress has now decided that the Venezuela Boundary Commission has no power to use any portion of the \$100,000 appropriated by Congress for its use in the payment of rent for the offices which it occupies. Because of this decision Senator Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is compelled to ask for further legislation to meet the Comptroller's opposition.

Senator Gorman criticised the Administration's Venezuela policy a little, and in the Senate they caused the subject of the appropriation to go over until they could consider it fully. Mr. Gorman is one of the Senators who think that Congress did a very foolish thing in upholding the hands of President Cleveland in his so-called war policy against England in the boundary dispute, and the brief and sarcastic remarks which he made in the Senate he voted the hostility of himself and many of his colleagues, chiefly on the Democratic side of the chamber.

When the item in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to pay the rent of the offices of the Venezuelan Commission was reached Bowler made an objection, and on the necessity of such an item, and at the fact that the Comptroller did not, without further legislation, audit and pass the vouchers for rent of the office of the Commission. The law appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of the commission had been passed, he said, under great popular excitement at the suggestion of the President; and it was then supposed to be broad enough to permit the commission to go abroad, collect maps, gain information, and take all the steps necessary to settle that great conflict. But here the first Comptroller stepped in with a ruling that that momentous Commission could not pay its rent.

Mr. Allison admitted that it was a very ridiculous condition of affairs, but yet, he said, it existed, and he had no alternative.

Mr. Gorman added that there was a feeling throughout the country that the emergency out of which that Commission had originated had passed, if indeed it had ever existed. He was glad that it had dwindled down to a mere matter of office rent.

The Supreme Court in the United States heard the concluding arguments of counsel upon the sugar bounty cases—by Mr. Joseph H. Choate in behalf of the claimants and by Solicitor-General Holmes for the Government. In the course of his speech Mr. Choate briefly paid his respects to Comptroller Bowler, whose action necessitated the litigation, and who was an auditor of the argument throughout. He was speaking of the power of congress to make the appropriation that had been withheld from the claimants, contending that the courts had no jurisdiction to review the action.

"Why," he said, "these are here merely by accident. A big battle was fought in the case of the Government, and these claimants were compelled to come here to get it removed, and that the wheels might be allowed to go round."

At another period of his address Mr. Choate referred to the appropriation of money made by Congress to Lafayette.

"That was made," he continued, "to partly discharge what they believed to have been a debt of gratitude for great and valuable services rendered to the United States in the Revolutionary war, and yet, with a slight cut look at Mr. Bowler, if some persons had been in the Government at that time Lafayette would not have received that money, on the ground that Congress had no power to make the appropriation."

SILVER COINAGE.

Opinions From Many States Show an Irresistible Trend Toward Free Silver at Chicago.

The Journal of New York, has received from the Democratic leaders in nearly every State in the Union opinions as to the probability of the strength of silver or gold in their delegations to the national Democratic convention at Chicago. Many of them also discuss the probability of the adopting of a unit rule by their delegations.

Brooklyn seems to show that the west and south will be largely for silver, while the east and middle States will declare for gold, or at any rate against free silver.

That the results foreshadowed by this canvass are most important in politics cannot be gainsaid. These opinions from their character clearly indicate that a crisis in financial matters will be reached when the Democratic convention assembles and that the silver men will very likely control the convention.

The deductions from all these reports can be seen by a glance at the following table:

State	Opinion
Southern States—West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas.	Westers States—Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Arizona, California, New England (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Western States—Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota.
Southern States—Kentucky, Kentucky, Indiana, (divided), Ohio, Alabama, Florida.	Gold.
New England States—Maine (divided), New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Middle States—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Western States—Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Southern States—Kentucky, Kentucky, Indiana, (divided), Ohio, Alabama, Florida.	Free Silver.

Enterprise Projected, as Reported to the Manufacturer's Record.

Reports to the Manufacturer's Record show that the industrial enterprises projected in the South cover a wide number of industries, indicating an increasing diversity of manufacturing in this section; and while the number of new enterprises is not larger than for previous weeks, it shows that a very healthy and substantial progress is being made in all parts of the South.

In Florida contracts have been let for a \$43,000 water works power house at Jacksonville, and an electric light plant is to be built at Key West.

In Georgia, sulphuric acid plant at Atlanta; tin ware factory in Atlanta; a bicycle manufacturing company, the first such of Maryland, with a capital of \$15,000 organized in Atlanta; a cotton seed oil mill in Augusta; a \$10,000 cannery factory at Hiram; gold mining operations at Canton; an electric light plant and water works system at Dublin; a soap factory at Macon and a \$600,000 quarrying company.

North Carolina reports the necessary capital raised for putting into blast the Greensboro furnace, built several years ago, but never in operation; a cotton mill waste factory at Salisbury.

South Carolina, a sash and door factory at Aiken; the doubling of the capacity of a cotton mill at Bamberg; a \$1,000 knitting mill at the same place; and a \$10,000 lumber company at Charleston.

Virginia reports from ore property to be developed at Broad Vista; a vegetable dye factory at Lynchburg; a \$30,000 medicine company at Norfolk; a brick factory at Radford; and the establishment of extensive saw and planing mills in southwest Virginia by western people.

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