

BOYCOTT UNCLE SAM.

A MOVEMENT BY MERCHANTS OF CUBA.

They are Urged to Cancel all Orders Outstanding for Our Goods to Get Even for the Action of the House and Senate Cuban Resolution—A Protest Against So-Called "Offensive Words."

Cuban Merchants Aroused.

HAVANA, March 7.—A strong effort is being made for united action by the Spanish merchants and importers of the entire island looking to a complete severance of commercial relations with the United States. Centenares of dispatches announce anti-American demonstrations to be held there tonight, formal permission having been asked of the provisional authorities. The Cienfuegos chamber of commerce resolved yesterday, as a protest against the action of the United States, to cancel all orders outstanding for American goods and to boycott the United States goods of all kinds in future.

Commercial organizations in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and other cities were notified by cable of the action of Cienfuegos merchants and were asked to co-operate. The Havana chamber of commerce immediately held a meeting and passed a resolution congratulating the Cienfuegos chamber of commerce on its patriotic attitude and promising to lay its action before several other Havana commercial organizations. A committee waited on Captain General Weyler, and asked his advice. He recommended prudence and extreme caution. The committee assured him of its regret for any offensive words against him and against Spain in the United States Senate and pledged him its sympathy.

The Havana Produce exchange also held a meeting to consider the Cienfuegos proposition. Many members urged immediate boycott on American imports. One member, a colonel of volunteers, said Cuba could do without American land, and could use Spanish oil. He had no use for anything American now. Others, who maintained they were equally as good Spaniards, urged deliberation. After much patriotic talk the conservative element prevailed. The meeting contented itself with sending a dispatch to the Cienfuegos merchants, applauding their patriotic motives, but omitting to pledge co-operation in the proposed boycott.

A number of deputations have called upon Attorney General Weyler to-day protesting against the so-called "offensive words to Spain and himself uttered in the United States senate."

STREET CARS RUN BY AIR.

A Chicago Traffic Company to Test a New Motive Power.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The General Street Railway company has contracted to test on its lines a new compressed air motor, which the owners claim will sound the death knell of trolley and cable systems. Two of the new motors are on the way from Rome, N. Y., where they are made, and where one of the kind has been in successful operation without a breakdown in eight months. The cars to be brought here for the test are "double-enders" like trolley cars. The system of operation is still partly a secret, but one of the local stockholders, a scientific army officer at Fort Sheridan, said yesterday that seamless tubes, filled with compressed air, were stored under the seats of the cars, connecting by pipes with the engine underneath the car; that before reaching the engine the air passed over a hot water tank, receiving heat by contact; that in the coldest weather a little vapor escaped from the engine, this being the only evidence of the force at work.

Experiments have demonstrated, it is claimed, that explosion need not be feared, and that a single charge of compressed air is enough to drive a car seventeen miles. If trailers be used, compressed air tanks may be stored under them, and an indefinite run thus provided for. Any desired speed, it is said, can be attained, and the cost of operation is declared to be from 30 to 40 per cent less than by electrical or cable power.

The other advantages claimed by the promoters are: No poles, overhead wires, cables, pipes or conduits; no electrolysis of water and gas pipes by escaping currents; no obstructions to the fire department; no tearing up of streets for underground construction; no fatal accidents from live wires; no stalling of cars in time of riots by tampering with the source of power.

BEHEADED HIS MINISTERS.

The Latest Korean Coup d'Etat No Improvement on the First.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The steamer China arrived yesterday from Yokohama, bringing news of another coup d'etat on an extensive scale at Seoul, Korea. On February 10 a detachment of Russian marines numbering 127 arrived in Seoul from Jinsen. The Korean King and the crown prince went into the Russian legation and formed a new government, dismissing all the former cabinet ministers. Premier Kim Hong Tshu and seven other cabinet ministers known as Pro-Japanese statesmen, were beheaded and their corpses dragged around the streets. A decree said to have been signed by the king at the Russian legation ordered that the heads of five of the murdered ministers be fixed on sticks and exposed.

ATTACKED AT VALENCIA.

University Students Stone the American Consulate.

VALENCIA, March 7.—The disorders which were prevalent here when the news was first received of the action of the United States senate on the Cuban question broke out afresh yesterday, and there were renewed demonstrations of hostility toward the United States. The mob made its way to the United States consulate, which was stoned and the windows smashed by the infuriated populace.

THE PRESIDENT SCORED.

His New York Home Mission Speech Attacked in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The House yesterday wrangled about four hours over the salaries of United States marshals and the other features of the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system in the cases of United States attorneys and marshals. Interest in that debate was completely overshadowed by a sensational attack made upon President Cleveland by Mr. Hartman, Republican, of Montana, who felt himself personally aggrieved by Mr. Cleveland's utterances at the Presbyterian Home mission meeting in New York on Tuesday, and who seized the opportunity allowed by the latitude of debate on appropriation bill to repel the idea that the Western States were the home of evil influences. Mr. Hartman sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following extract from Mr. Cleveland's address:

"The toleration of evils and indifference to Christianizing and elevating agencies" in the new states of the West, which, "if unchecked, develops into badly regulated municipalities, corrupt and unsafe territories and undesirable states."

"Whatever may be my individual opinion of the president," said Mr. Hartman, "matters not. It would not be proper for me to state it here. For the high office of president of the United States I have a supreme regard. The legitimate functions of that office are limited to those enumerated in our constitution. Under the constitution and laws I deny the right of the chief executive to willfully and wantonly, in public address or otherwise, insult any of the citizens of any state of the republic over which he has been called to preside."

"The percentage of crime in those states and territories will not exceed that found in the state of New York, where the President seems to think all virtue resides. The per capita of wealth of the citizens of our state exceeds that of any state in the Union, save one. Our educational facilities are equal to those of any section of the Union, and if some of the patriotism of the people of the West had been possessed by the President and his friends, the citizens of this republic would not have been called upon to witness the national humiliation of hauling down the American flag at Honolulu; of begging the bankers of Wall street and Great Britain to save us from financial ruin, and under the behests of the powers behind the throne, of denying to the oppressed citizens of Cuba the recognition which the dictates of humanity and common right demand. (Applause.) It is true we do not get our patriotism from Wall street, where the President gets his. (Laughter.) It is true none of our citizens has possessed that particular style of patriotism which would enable them to save by thrift and strict economy five times as much as is also true that the patriotism of these 'corrupt and unsafe territories and undesirable states' have never been able to rise to that lofty plane of supreme wisdom and virtue."

"It is also true," continued Mr. Hartman, resuming, "that the patriotism of these 'corrupt and unsafe territories and undesirable states' has never yet been able to rise to that lofty plane of supreme wisdom and virtue, which enables those who claim to occupy it to justify the sale of thirty-year government bonds of a year ago for 104 when that very day ten-year bonds were selling at 106. On behalf of the citizens of the states and territories thus slandered and maligned by the chief executive I here and now repel the insult and respectfully suggest that the greatest need of this country for the work of the missionary, the schoolmaster and the statesman will be found at the White house. (Laughter and applause.) This closed the incident."

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Says the Administration Has Not Yet Defined Its Position on Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President said to-day: "I see it is assumed in certain quarters that a deliverance published a few days ago on the Cuban question may be taken as defining the attitude of the administration on that subject. I wish you would say that I never saw the statement, nor heard of it, until it read in the newspapers, and even then neglected to read all of it, supposing it represented nothing more than a newspaper guess. I do not know how it originated nor by whom it was constructed or inspired, but I do know that I am in no manner responsible for it, nor in any way related to it. I only desire to say, in addition, that I do not know whether the publication referred to represents the views of the administration or not and that I never have found any difficulty in communicating with the people in a manner which leaves no doubt as to the authenticity of any statement purporting to represent my views."

Oklahoma Statehood Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Oklahoma Statehood bill will be given consideration in a short time, separately from the Arizona and New Mexico bills. Those who are pushing it believe that the same influence, opposition to free silver, which is operating against the other Statehood bills, will not be shown toward the Oklahoma proposition, and that there is a good chance to get it through at this session.

He Lived 116 Years.

DURBUR, Iowa, March 7.—Christian Conrad of Delaware county is dead, aged 116 years. He was the oldest man in Iowa.

A Widow of 18 Weds a Third Time.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 7.—Minnie Russell, aged 18, was married yesterday to Lewis Russell, aged 61, from whom she was divorced three months ago. Her first marriage was when she was 14 years old to a man named Higginbotham. He died less than a year ago, leaving her with two children. Then she married Russell. Now she's married him again.

Russia Ridicules Spain's Stand.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—Spain's attitude toward the United States in connection with the Cuban question is regarded here as ridiculous.

SMASHER OF HEARTS.

NINE WIVES LIVING AND DOUBTLESS SOME DEAD.

Women by the Dozen Married for the Apparent Sole Purpose of Securing Their Money. After Which They Were Deserted and Left penniless Among Strangers—He is Known to Have Nine Wives Living.

Had Wives by the Dozen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 6.—H. C. Wilmoth, who was recently arrested at Terre Haute, Ind., and taken to Kansas City, Kan., on the charge of bigamy, was before Judge Alden in the district court across the state line shortly after noon to-day and pleaded guilty to the charge. The court room was crowded with people who had gone there to catch a glimpse of the man who, if all stories are true, has made the wrecking of feminine hearts his sole business in life, and to-day has nine living wives. The punishment that will be given Wilmoth, or whatever happens to be his name, will be somewhere between six months in jail and five years in the penitentiary.

Wilmoth is without doubt the most daring, unscrupulous and successful bigamist that ever operated in the west. The police records of different western cities, when compared, show that Wilmoth in the past ten years has married dozens of women, solely for their money, deserting them as soon as he got hold of their money. In some instances he took the women to far-away cities, where the marriage ceremony was performed, and then the victim was deserted and left penniless and friendless among strangers.

There is a strong likeness between the methods of entrapping women used by Wilmoth and Holmes, now under sentence of death in Philadelphia. Each of these master bigamists seems to have exerted some hypnotic influence over women he designed to dupe, and each, in his dealings with women, was utterly without principle or pity.

Wilmoth is a medium sized, well built, rather stout man. His complexion is swarthy, he has dark hair and mustache and is rather good looking. It is his voice and the manner of using it that wins the women. He is a pleasing talker; women say he is a winsome talker.

SMALLPOX IN CUBA.

The Dread Disease Is Epidemic at Manzanillo and Unrestricted.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Smallpox has been added to the horrors existing in Cuba, according to a communication received by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine hospital service from Dr. Caminero at Santiago, Cuba. In his report Dr. Caminero says: "A general order has been issued by the authorities to the town to report any case of smallpox presenting itself for the purpose of sending any such case to a smallpox hospital provided by the municipality, outside the city, but this measure will not prevent, in my judgment, the development of the terrible disease if it should further appear among us. No quarantine is enforced upon the coasting steamers coming from the port of Manzanillo, where smallpox is epidemic, and most likely some passengers will arrive with the disease in its period of incubation, which later on will develop into a more or less malignant form of smallpox."

Iowa's Abandonment of Prohibition.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 6.—The Senate suppression of temperance committee decided to report the bill allowing the manufacture of liquors in Iowa. The bill operates on the lines of the Mulct law, requiring sixty-five per cent of the voters in the cities or counties on the petition of consent to manufacture. No sales are allowed of quantities less than four gallons. No liquor manufacture is allowed within 300 feet of any school or church building. Violations of the provisions of the law make the violator liable to penalties of the prohibition law.

General Booth's Commissioner.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The latest Salvation army commissioner to reach this country is John A. Carleton, who had control of the banking, insurance, property and legal departments of the International Salvation army headquarters in London. He arrived on the Majestic. Colonel Nicol explained that the visit of the commissioner at this juncture was to perfect the legal transfer of the property here from the keeping of ex-Commander Ballington Booth to his successor.

A Boston Company Ready to Sail.

BOSTON, March 6.—Over 300 men, armed and equipped, who have been drilling for weeks in preparation for joining the Cuban insurgents are now ready and waiting only for the Washington action on the Cuban question. If the action be favorable, they will leave openly, and if adverse, they will depart secretly.

Didn't Like the President's Speech.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Mr. Hartman of Montana made an attack on President Cleveland in the House late this afternoon for his speech before the Presbyterian home mission board in New York which he declared was a slander on the Western States and was grossly improper. Mr. Powers of Vermont and Mr. Miles of Maryland attempted to call Mr. Hartman to order, but Mr. Hepburn, in the chair, declined to interfere.

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE.

Ballington Booth Gives the Independent Organization a Name.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Christian Crusade is the name suggested by Ballington Booth for the new evangelical movement which the ex-commander of the Salvation army has pledged himself to lead. It is said that Ballington Booth will establish a paper in opposition to the War Cry, and that it will be "up to date" in all evangelical matters, not limiting itself to the discussion of purely army affairs, but dealing with all matters of interest to Christian workers.

THEY BURNED OLD GLORY

Spanish Students Insult the American Flag at Madrid.

MADRID, March 6.—There were renewed disturbances here yesterday and demonstrations of popular anger against the United States government. In spite of the special prohibition directed against them by the government, the students and other inhabitants indulged in renewed manifestations of their unfriendly sentiments against the United States. They assembled before the Madrid university and there publicly burned an American flag. The police dispersed the meeting, after making several arrests. As a result, the cabinet council decided to close the university temporarily. It was also decided to create a special budget for naval armaments.

The premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, denies that Spain is negotiating with any foreign power with regard to Cuba.

The opinion prevails in official circles here that President Cleveland will not approve of the Cuban resolutions adopted by the United States Congress.

The minister of foreign affairs, Senor Elduayen, has resigned owing, it is said, to ill health.

The Duke of Tetuan, who resigned the office of minister for foreign affairs on January 18, owing to the recall of his friend Marshal De Campos from the captain generalship of Cuba, will again take the portfolio of minister for foreign affairs.

PREMIER CRISPI RESIGNS.

He and His Cabinet Forced Out of Office by Popular Clamor.

ROME, March 6.—The ministry announced its resignation in the Chamber of Deputies to-day and Premier Crispi added that it had been accepted by the king.

The Chamber of Deputies was crowded and the galleries were packed with excited spectators. The crowds about Monte Citorio, upon which the Chamber of Deputies stands, frequently raised cries of "Down with the government!" "Death to Barateri," etc., and from the galleries, previous to the entry of the ministers, a number of persons were ejected by the police for uttering similar cries.

Almost immediately after the appearance of the premier, who was greeted with cheering by some of his supporters and by cries of derision from his opponents, he announced that the cabinet had resigned and that the king had accepted its resignation. The announcement was followed by loud cheers which were heard by the crowds outside and, being understood, were taken up and echoed far and wide.

Crispi gazed calmly upon the shouting deputies, as if such a demonstration was quite an ordinary occurrence and, when he was able to make himself heard, he added: "The ministers will remain at their posts until their successors are appointed."

More cheers and shouts of disapproval followed this statement, after which the president of the Chamber asked that the House adjourn until the crown decided upon the successors of the ministers who had just announced their resignations.

The Leftists raised a storm of protest against the proposition, saying that the government should be impeached, that the public was entitled to know who was responsible for the disaster in Abyssinia and that there was no excuse for not making public promptly all the facts in the possession of the ministers. But, when the protest of the Leftists had been exhausted, the house adjourned, pending the appointment of a new cabinet.

King Humbert has consulted with several statesmen regarding the formation of a new cabinet. Among those who have been sent for by his majesty are the presidents of the chambers, the Marquis Di Rudini, Viscount Venosta and General Ricotti.

An intimate friend of the Marquis Di Rudini, the opposition leader, is quoted as saying that Rudini will not consent to accept office during the present crisis. He is reported to be of the opinion that Signor Crispi should be compelled to straighten out the difficulties into which he has led the country and that the defeat of General Barateri is not so much a misfortune as the greater financial troubles which are likely to follow.

The conservative newspapers say Italy is confronted by a knotty problem—whether it would be better to make peace at any price with the Abyssinians than incur the immense expense involved in undertaking a successful campaign against Abyssinia.

GOV. GREENHALGE DEAD.

The Chief Executive of Massachusetts Succumbs to a Long Illness.

LOWELL, Mass., March 6.—Governor Greenhalge died at 12:30 this morning. He has been critically ill for several weeks and for several days it has been recognized that the end was very near. He was three times governor and also served in Congress.

A Normal School Burned.

STANBERRY, Mo., March 6.—The Northwestern Normal School at Stanberry was burned early this morning. The fire started in the bakery and a fierce wind aided the progress of the flames. The building was built in 1881 at a cost of about \$25,000, and an addition, which cost \$20,000, was built in 1893. The insurance is between \$15,000 and \$20,000. There will be a mass meeting to consider rebuilding, and the school will continue, the churches and public school building being used as recitation rooms.

Will Wood Not Indicted.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., March 6.—The grand jury adjourned without returning an indictment against Will Wood as an accessory in the attempted abortion on Pearl Bryan. It is learned that the investigation was not completed owing to the absence of important witnesses.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations decided to favorably report Dingley's bill for exterminating the seals.

HIS LIFE WORK ENDS.

VENERABLE ARCHBISHOP KENDRICK DEAD.

A Man who Lived a Life of Great Usefulness and Attained 88 Years—Brief Review of His Good Work for His Church, for Mankind and for His Adopted City—His Differences with Rome.

A Famous Prelate Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—Peter Richard Kenrick, who, for nearly a half century prior to three years ago, was Catholic archbishop of the diocese, died at 1:30 o'clock to-day in the 88th year of his age. He had been in very feeble health for several years.

With the possible exception of John Ireland of St. Paul, no other archbishop of the Roman Catholic church in America has attracted more notice than Peter Richard Kenrick. Until a decade ago he was the only member of the American hierarchy whose name was familiar to savants of the old world. His fame came during the great ecumenical council of 1869, when with only one ally, he kept at bay the Catholic theologians of the world and made an intellectual battle under the most pronounced odds, and though he acquiesced when the doctrine was promulgated, he lost prestige by his course at the papal court, and for over twenty years was practically an outlawed prelate.

He was born in Dublin and came of a family closely related to clergymen who had won names in the service of the church. In the early history of St. Louis, Archbishop Kenrick was a prominent figure. Not until late in his years did he retire from public life. He was a public man, and the community felt his influence. After the war he took a public stand against the "test oath" imposed by the Drake constitution, and spent \$10,000 out of his own pocket to fight the measure in the courts and disprove its legality. During the cholera epidemic he gave his time and money for the relief of the suffering, and went among the stricken patients, performing the simple duties of a priest.

Thirty-five years ago the city was in sore financial straits, and the banks could give no relief. Archbishop Kenrick advanced \$50,000 without interest or security. He did like favors a number of times for the local banking houses. The later years of Archbishop Kenrick's life were neither so glorious or happy as the earlier years of his episcopate. He had never been on good terms with Rome after the ecumenical council of 1869. When in 1883 his beloved coadjutor, P. J. Ryan, was made coadjutor of Philadelphia, the change was wrought by Rome without consulting him or giving him the slightest intimation. He felt the rebuff keenly. He maintained a dignified silence. He would not deign to petition for an assistant, and, old as he was, he performed single handed the laborious duties of the archepiscopal see.

Some time after the celebration of his golden jubilee, when his clergy saw that he was too advanced in years for the burden on his shoulders and petitioned him to ask for a coadjutor, he sharply repulsed them. They added nothing to the comfort of his declining years by petitioning Rome direct and obtaining an order from the propaganda to Archbishop Kenrick to hold an election for episcopal candidates.

The aged metropolitan never regarded his coadjutor archbishop as anything but an interloper and Archbishop Kenrick's lot has been far from pleasant since he took up his abode at the arch episcopal residence. When Archbishop Kenrick began his administration St. Louis was a town of 20,000 inhabitants and had two Catholic churches—the Cathedral, built in 1834 and a little Jesuit chapel. The diocese now contains over 300 churches, twenty-five stations, and a Catholic population of over 350,000. At the time of his appointment as bishop of Drassa the diocese of St. Louis comprised Missouri, Arkansas, and the western end of Illinois, and the bishop was compelled to travel on horseback or in wagons or stages over this immense territory, which has since been divided.

In the Vatican he was a strong opponent of the doctrine of the infallibility of the pope, and had it not been for this opposition, it is said that the archbishop would have been made a cardinal.

THREE POSTS REVOLT.

Ballington Booth Is Receiving Recruits for His Independent Salvation Army.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Salvation Army no longer presents a solid front. There are serious defections toward the new religious movement to be led by Ballington Booth and his wife. Last night, at Sea Cliff, the local corps there, the first to rebel against General Booth, held a rousing meeting and telegraphed Ballington Booth assuring him of their devotion to him. At Syracuse the local army corps has refused longer to obey orders from headquarters. Corps No. 2 of the army at Newark also took definite stand against international headquarters by refusing to sell the War Cry.

HOLMES MUST DIE.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Refuses to Reverse the Case of the Multi-Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The Supreme court to-day overruled all assignments of errors in the case of H. H. Holmes, sentenced to death for murdering Benjamin F. Pitzel, and confirmed the judgment of the court below.

Illinois Railroad Commission Report

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The annual report of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission for 1895 shows that passenger tariffs do not exceed 3.75 cents per mile, the average tariff on all kinds of freight, local and through, does not exceed 1.35 cents per ton per mile, being 46 and 80 per cent respectively lower than in 1870. During the past year 63,455,413 passengers were handled, but twelve persons killed in accidents, being one person out of every 5,280,451 carried. One person out of every 409,583 passengers carried was injured.

A Postmaster Is Jailed.

WICHITA, March 4.—Yesterday G. H. Pierce, postmaster at Liverpool, Kan., was jailed here by United States Marshal Neely, of Leavenworth, on the charge of sending obscene matter through the mails. He will be tried in the federal court before Judge Foster.

Missionaries to Be Expelled.

BERLIN, March 4.—A dispatch to the Lokalanzeiger says that, at Russia's request, the porte intends to expel from Asia Minor all English and American missionaries.

BATTLE IN ABYSSINIA.

Italians Forces Defeated by the Shoans

ROME, March 4.—It is reported here that General Baratieri, commander of the Italian forces in Africa, who suffered another severe reverse at the hands of the Shoans while advancing on Abyssinia, was wounded during the engagement.

Full details of the battle have not yet been received, but it appears that the defeat of the Italians was complete. According to the correspondents in Africa of the Popolo Romano, half the Italian artillery and all the ammunition and provisions were lost. Other advices report that 3,000 Italian soldiers engaged in the battle were killed and that among them are Generals Albertone and Darbormida, who commanded two of the three columns. The number of wounded is not stated.

It is reported that the entire army of the class of 1873 is to be mobilized and that the government is taking steps to charter a number of extra steamships to send reinforcements to Massawa, where General Baldissera is said to have arrived to-day.

The Shoans are said to have been well armed with modern rifles and cannon, and the entire force opposed to the Italians is estimated to have been over 60,000 men.

A rumor spread through the city that General Baratieri, when he became aware of the full extent of the disaster, wrote to his successor, General Baldissera, and then committed suicide by shooting. At the ministry of war, however, this was discredited.

As the news of the Italian defeat was confirmed, the inhabitants gave way to excitement and rage against the government. Bands of young men began parading the streets, shouting "Down with Crispi" until they were promptly dispersed by the police. These demonstrations, however, attracted still larger crowds to the streets, and for a time serious trouble was anticipated. All the troops at the different barracks throughout the city were placed under arms, and patrols of mounted gendarmes were ordered to the leading thoroughfares.

AMAZED AT UNCLE SAM.

Europe Greatly Interested Over the Cuban Question.

BERLIN, March 4.—The intentions of the American government toward the rebellion in Cuba, as indicated by the action of the United States Congress, awakens profound interest and widespread discussion here, not only in the press and official circles, but in all classes of society. The questions involved are not regarded by any means as being confined in their effects to Spain and the United States. The Cuban resolution is coupled with President Cleveland's Venezuelan message in the public mind, and there seems to be a deep seated conviction in the European mind that these incidents mark a determination on the part of the United States government to depart from its time-honored course of non-intervention in European affairs. The American action on the Cuban question is, therefore, regarded as an event of the first importance to the European world.

It is not believed in Berlin that Spain will brook any interference with her course in Cuba, such as is contemplated by the concurrent resolution of the Senate, and the opinion is generally held by well informed politicians in the reichstag and in government circles that the Spanish government will find an ally against the United States in Europe should she find herself compelled to fight against the United States.

Official Relations Resumed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The British ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the Venezuelan minister in this city, Senor Andrade, have entered into direct negotiations for the settlement of the Uruan incident, which involves the arrest of a British police official in the territory in dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, the hauling down of the British flag and a subsequent demand for an indemnity upon the part of Great Britain.

Opposition to the Marquette Statue.

DETROIT, Mich., March 4.—E. H. SeMers, president of the National Council of Patriotic Associations of the United States, has issued an address protesting against the receiving by the Government the statue of Pere Marquette, which has been unveiled in the national capitol, and appealing to all members of patriotic orders to seek to influence their representatives in Congress to vote against the reception of the statue.

Brazil Wants to Arbitrate.

PARIS, March 4.—M. Bertollet, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave an audience to the Brazilian Minister, who is armed with power to arrange for arbitration of the matters in dispute regarding the possession of the Amapa territory. The Brazilian Minister submitted a project for a mixed commission to control the disputed territory pending a definite settlement of the dispute.

Has Weyler Resigned?

HAVANA, March 4.—The startling rumor that Captain General Weyler had resigned swept like wildfire through Havana last night, originating from an apparently worthy source. It was promptly denied, however, at the palace. When Martinez Campos retired his reported resignation was denied in Havana in official circles up to the last hour.

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