

# The Democratic Sentinel

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## SIXTY FALL TO DEATH

### AWFUL PLUNGE OF A VICTORIA, B. C. STREET CAR.

Dives to the River 100 Feet Below  
Through a Rotten Bridge—Big Cotton  
States Show Falls Through  
Apathy of Those to Be Benefited.

**Horror at Victoria.**  
A terrible accident occurred at Victoria, B. C., Tuesday, when a Victoria street car, carrying about 100 people, fell through a rotten bridge, plunging into the water 100 feet below. The car was completely submerged, and all on board were drowned with the exception of some of those who were standing on the platform and who, escaping injury from the falling timbers, managed to save themselves by using the floating rafts of the bridge and thus got ashore. Sixty bodies had been recovered at 10 o'clock at night. Only a few of them, however, have been identified.

### EXPOSITION POSTPONED.

#### Cotton States Fail to Do Their Part for the Big Show.

The proprietors of the Cotton States exposition, which was to have been held in Chicago this fall, have decided to give up the scheme for the present. This action was decided upon at an executive session of those in charge. The proposed fair grew out of the visit of many prominent Chicagoans to Atlanta last November. The leaders of the movement for the Chicago Cotton States exposition have been confident of success. For a long time it has been apparent to the Chicago committee that the South would eventually fail to come to time and the exhibition would fall through. The Chicago committee has done all that it agreed to—it has raised the necessary \$100,000 successfully to carry on the project; it has facilitated railroad communications between the North and South, but after repeatedly advising the Southern committee that it was ready to carry out its part, a communication was received asking the committee to postpone the date, no time being set. This, it is thought, amounts to an eventual abandonment of the scheme on the part of the South. The directors say that the exposition has not been entirely abandoned, but that \$100,000 or some other year may be selected as the time to hold it.

### A. C. MILLETTE DEAD.

#### Ex-Governor of South Dakota Succumbs to Heart Failure.

A. C. Millette, ex-Governor of South Dakota, died Monday morning at his home in Pittsburgh, Kan., of heart failure, after an illness of about five weeks. Death was, however, brought on by a complication of diseases of four or five years' standing. He was a prominent Knight Templar.

### Standing of National League.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Cincinnati . . . 21	11 Chicago . . . 17
Cleveland . . . 18	10 Washington . . . 14
Boston . . . 18	12 Brooklyn . . . 13
Pittsburgh . . . 16	11 New York . . . 12
Baltimore . . . 18	13 St. Louis . . . 11
Philadelphia . . . 17	14 Louisville . . . 7
St. Paul . . . 17	14 Louisville . . . 7

### Western League Standing.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Detroit . . . 19	8 Minneapolis . . . 15
St. Paul . . . 18	12 Indianapolis . . . 12
Kansas City . . . 15	11 Columbus . . . 9
Milwaukee . . . 17	14 Grand Rapids . . . 7

### Gives Her Estate to a Convict.

Mrs. Martha Calloway, a large property owner of Fort Scott, Kan., died Tuesday, leaving a will bequeathing to her son, Clark Bedell, who is a life convict in the New York State prison at Auburn, half of her valuable estate and precluding her husband from any share in it. The convict son was for many years a prominent member of the Methodist church, and his parents have succeeded in keeping his disgrace a profound secret until the mother died and the step-father retained counsel to contest the will. The nature of Bedell's offense is not known at home.

### Hermit C. H. Thomas Has an Heir.

An official search of the effects of Charles H. Thomas, the aged hermit who died at the Cincinnati hospital, disclosed that he has a son, Henry, who is, or was, acting sheriff at Glenwood Springs, Colo. The old man was miserly and physician say he died of starvation. He left a son on what he gathered from garbage barrels. He owned a farm in Kentucky, an orange grove in Florida and had several hundred dollars in bank. He lived in a dingy hole in McFarland street, where he kept a junkshop.

### Devoted to Reports.

The second day's session of the Presbyterian general assembly at Saratoga, N. Y., was opened with devotional exercises led by Rev. George D. Lindsay, of Galena, Ill. The business of the day consisted principally in the reception of the reports of the special committees appointed in 1905. Some standing committees were announced by the moderator, Dr. John L. Withrow.

### Gov. Bradley Indicted.

Gov. Bradley has been indicted at London, Ky., by the grand jury for failing to file a description of his lands in that county under the recent tax law. It is believed that the lands are not very valuable and the Governor overlooked the fact that the lands were in his name.

### Colonel Mosby Critically Ill.

Col. John S. Mosby, the ex-Confederate soldier, recently consul to Hong Kong, is lying critically ill at his home in San Francisco. He is suffering from appendicitis.

### To Inhabit Arnold's Cottage.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Park Commission a proposition was made by ex-Mayor Stokely that the city renovate the residence in the park that was occupied by Benedict Arnold when he resided there and make it the official summer residence of the Mayor.

### Horror at Buffalo, N. Y.

At Buffalo, N. Y., the Seneca street side of the Brown building, formerly occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company, collapsed Thursday and a score of people were buried in the ruins. Two were killed outright, two are missing, and others are badly hurt.

## SENT TO THE BOTTOM.

### Schooner Sunrise Run Down by the Whaleback Barge 133.

The schooner Sunrise was cut in two by whaleback barge 133, in tow of the steamer W. H. Grattwick, some sixty miles northeast of Chicago harbor, Thursday morning. The schooner went to the bottom so quickly that the crew had barely time to launch the lifeboat and get clear of the wreck. They were taken on board the whaleback and were then transferred to the Grattwick, which arrived at Chicago the next morning. The Sunrise left Chicago Wednesday night, bound for Cockburn Island, Lake Huron, for a cargo of cedar. She was in command of Capt. Duncan Buchanan, one of the old-time navigators of the lakes. Just after daybreak Thursday morning, when a dense fog hung on the lake, the three blasts of a steamer's whistle were heard. The Sunrise was then seen before the south wind. Capt. Buchanan had taken in all the light canvas, and the schooner, one of the fastest on fresh water, was jogging along some five miles an hour. By the sound of the whistle blasts, Capt. Buchanan found he was clear of the steamer. He heard no bell or anything to indicate that she had another boat in tow. The next thing he realized was that his boat was struck by the whaleback barge on the starboard bow. The crash was terrific. The whole bow of the schooner was cut off clean, twelve or fifteen feet back from the stem.

### TALES OF SPANISH BRUTALITY.

#### A Missionary Relates Them to a Senate Committee.

Rev. Albert J. Diaz, the American citizen and Baptist missionary who, with his family and brother, was expelled from Cuba after having been arrested and incarcerated in prison there, has been given a hearing before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, consisting of Senators Morgan and Davis. Mr. Diaz made a statement under oath. Many of the statements made by Mr. Diaz have already appeared in print. One case just furnished the State Department was at Guatimo, where the Spanish soldiers killed six or seven men (non-combatants). Then the Spaniards went into different houses and gathered seventeen men. They shot these men, two by two, among them being twelve children of Key West, an American 21 years old, who was found sick in bed. The men were taken to the street and commanded to kneel down. The soldiers fired at them, killing all except the American. This occurred May 22 in the immediate presence of the wives and children of the unfortunate men. Dr. Diaz's statement gives accounts of cases where he alleges explosive bullets were used by the Spaniards in the shooting of two children in the arms of their mothers by the Spaniards. March 15, in Havana, he saw a man who had been killed by the soldiers and who had seventy-one bayonet wounds. Dr. Diaz mentioned several instances where the Spaniards bombarded insurgent hospitals, killing the inmates.

### MILLIONS FOR COAST DEFENSES.

#### Fortifications Bill Carries an Appropriation of \$10,763,888.

The fortifications bill which passed the Senate appropriates the liberal sum of \$10,763,888. The House Committee on Appropriations appropriated \$5,845,837 for coast defenses, but the Senate increased the amount by \$4,918,051. The main question of importance in having this large appropriation made was conceded without objections in the Senate, so that the fortifications bill passed unanimously.

### Coming Here to Study.

The Chinese Government has awakened to the fact that the recent defeat by their smaller but more highly educated neighbor, Japan, was due entirely to the inability to enter into mechanical training methods. In view of possible future complications the Chinese Government has decided to recognize the superiority of foreign training. As a result twenty Chinese boys, ranging in age from 10 to 12 years, will soon make their appearance in this country. Unlike their predecessors, these visitors come as children to become skilled in mechanical arts. The youngsters will come over in care of the Rev. H. K. Kim, superintendent of the Presbyterian mission, who is a graduate of an American college and the third Chinaman to be ordained in this country. Mr. Kim saw that the Chinese officials had not seen—that to properly educate the oriental child he must be brought here while very young. Finally an experiment it was decided to permit the minister to bring back with him to America twenty boys. He selected the sons of farmers as being better fitted physically to enter into mechanical training. The expenses of the pupils are paid by their fathers. Mr. Kim's plans are not yet known to the people in charge of the mission, but it is understood the lads are to be sent to a private school in the United States where they will receive a liberal and scientific education. China, it is believed, will also apply soon to this Government for the privilege of sending one or more of its youths to West Point and Annapolis. The twenty youngsters who will arrive soon will remain here under bond to return to their native country, and every precaution will be taken against the violation of our anti-Chinese laws.

### "Czar" Is Still Mum.

A Washington correspondent says: Tom Reed is being strongly urged to accept the Republican nomination for Vice-President. Some of his most intimate friends are so convinced of his fitness for the office that they are making every effort to get him to stand for second place on the ticket. But since then, for some reason which they decline to explain, a change has come over the spirit of their dreams, and they are now making every effort to get him to stand for first place in the place now occupied by Stevenson. Their efforts thus far have not been successful. The urgers are sufficiently encouraged, however, to warrant them in continuing their course. They have been unable to get the speaker to say he would accept the nomination, but they have so accustomed him to the idea that he listens to their suggestions now without a prompt and stern rebuff which their past advances met. The vice-presidency is a dead deal, a come-down from the presidency; but it is, nevertheless, a very big office in point of honor, and though the latitude is not so great as that enjoyed by the speaker of the House, there are many things which go to make up the shortcoming in that direction. The people back of the movement hope to get an early answer from the speaker warranting them in informing the voters that the speaker will be at the St. Louis convention that Reed will accept second place.

### Humane Bequest of \$100,000.

The will of Edward W. Kennedy was admitted to probate at Philadelphia. He bequeathed his entire fortune of \$100,000 in trust for the benefit of the woman's branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

### Great Loss of Life Feared.

Violent gales have prevailed along all the British coasts and the shipping at Hull has suffered considerably. A large vessel was driven ashore near Port Patrick, Scotland.

### Death and Destruction in Iowa.

Meager reports Monday morning state that a cyclone struck Pella, Iowa, fifteen miles north of Des Moines, killing nine people and injuring a number. At

midnight a cloudburst occurred at La-Moille, and flooded the county as if a river had been turned loose suddenly from some commanding point of vantage. Streams that were but rivulets and even "barre" creeks were swollen to enormous proportions. Creeks became broad, surging rivers on the instant and the dire work of laying waste began. Railroad tracks were washed away, sections of roadway half a mile in length were carried off on the turbulent waters like toy boats in the hillside brook. Trestles succumbed to the flood, bridges disappeared, crops were laid waste, and havoc wrought in every conceivable form.

### BRITISHERS CAUGHT NAPPING.

#### Americans Cornered the Bicycle Tube Market in Advance.

United States Consul Parker, at Birmingham, England, has contributed to the State Department a special report on the remarkable success of the business of making steel tubing at that place, caused by the great increase in the use of the bicycle. Incidentally he tells of a shrewd Yankee business transaction which has placed the British bicycle makers in a hard plight. The American manufacturers, foreseeing a great demand for wheels, not only purchased all of the stock of steel tubing on hand in England, but gave orders that engaged the output of many of the factories for a long time to come, and so it happened when the "crash" struck England the British bicycle makers found they had been caught napping and were short of material. Immediately there was a rush to start up new steel tube plants, and so many have been projected that overproduction is feared in the end, but meanwhile there is a stringency of material. The extent of the increased export of this tubing to the United States, the consul says, that while the entire export for 1904 was \$85,899, that for the first quarter of this year amounts already to \$231,200.

### TRADE FAIRLY BRISK.

#### Short Crop Stories Have Little Effect on the Market.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The waiting condition, which seems to some people nothing better than stagnation, still continues. But there is a difference. Thousands of orders and contracts are merely deferred because they can be more safely given a little later. There is nothing exciting in the speculative market for exportable products, and the stories about damage to wheat have had little effect on the general belief regarding the future supply is fairly reflected in the decline of 1.62 cents per bushel. The western receipts of wheat larger for last week, 5,818,025 bushels, against 4,362,337 last week, while Kansas receipts, for the same week, only 3,198,803 bushels for the same week, against 4,749,674 last year. The home market falls entirely to respond to short crop stories, for it is known that western receipts indicate a crop exceeding last year's."

### PRISONERS HIGH IN MIDEAST.

#### Big Wheel Stops Running, to the Great Discomfit of Passengers.

At the London, there is a great wheel larger than the famous Ferris wheel of Chicago, carrying forty big cars. Thursday evening the wheel started with quite a number of people on board, but suddenly ceased to revolve. A number of people were compelled to remain aloft until next morning.

### Murder Mystery Clearing.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, Henrietta Clausen and Annie Samuelson disappeared, and a few days afterward in the basement of the First Scandinavian M. E. Church were found traces of a bloody crime. Developments have resulted in the arrest of the pastor. In his trunk were found many articles of personal property belonging to the girls. There is every evidence that the bodies of the girls were cremated in the church furnace.

### Czar Reaches Moscow.

The czar and czarina made their triumphal entry into Moscow amid the thunder of batteries of artillery, the clanging of countless bells and the cheers of a vast multitude of loyal Russians and equally enthusiastic visitors from all parts of the world. Probably the most impressive of nations has been there such an assemblage of peoples. Possibly the gorgeous scene may never be repeated in its grand entirety.

### Company Grants an Advance.

One thousand men in Cleveland, Ohio, who have been idle for the past ten days as a result of the strike at the ship yards of the Globe Iron Company, have returned to work. The company submitted a proposition offering a substantial advance in wages and after a long and heated discussion the men voted by a small majority to return to work on condition that all hands be taken back.

### Arkansas Firm Ships 15,300 Frogs.

A firm at Stuttgart, Ark., shipped by express Friday 15,300 frogs to northern markets. They were captured in the swamps of Arkansas County.

### Missouri Is on the Rampage.

The Missouri river is in flood, and all streams on both sides of the river, 100 miles north are bank full and flood damage is imminent.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 50c to 61c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 8c to 11c; potatoes, per bushel, 12c to 20c; beans, \$25 to \$50 per ton; corn to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.00.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 1 white, 28c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, 35c to 37c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$4.50 to \$4.65.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 3 spring, 61c to 63c; corn, No. 3, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; barley, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 36c to 38c; pork, mess, \$7.25 to \$7.75.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.25 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; butter, creamery, 12c to 16c; eggs, Western, 10c to 12c.

## GREAT SEED HUBBUG.

### COSTLY TRASH SUPPLIED TO THE FARMERS.

Each Recipient of a Free Package Gets Two-thirds of an Ounce, Not Enough to Be Serviceable, and Uncle Sam Pays \$185,000 a Year for It.

### Congressional Extravagance.

Washington correspondence.

HUBBUG, they name is Congress! There never was a better illustration of this fact than the recent controversy over the question of distributing "free seeds." Secretary Morton wanted to stop a step in this ridiculous abuse, which, in the last twenty years, has cost the Government over \$2,580,000; but the Congressmen objected to the loss of the privilege of scattering complimentary prize packages among their constituents without cost to themselves.

The hollowness of the fraud was strikingly exhibited when, a few weeks ago, Secretary Morton proposed to furnish to each member of Congress 1,000 packages, every one of which should contain one large paper of big peas or corn and fourteen papers of small seeds. This raised a row right away, because the legislators said that 1,000 packages would not go among their constituents. They obliged the Secretary to divide the seeds into packages of five papers, so as to give 5,000 to each Congressman. It was made clear to them that the packages of five papers each would be too small to be of any practical use, but that objection was ignored. It was not denied that the seeds should be useful to the farmers and other people, but that they should serve the political ends of the Congressmen. Accordingly, the order was changed at a cost of about \$600 for the additional number of envelopes employed.

### Not Enough to Be of Service.

The law prescribes that the seeds shall be of "rare and uncommon varieties." But the Congressmen will have nothing but ordinary garden and field seeds, ranging from nasturtium and pansy to corn and peas. Each package contains five of each of these seeds, amounting in all to about two-thirds of an ounce of seed, consisting of two-tenths of an ounce of cabbage seed, two-tenths of an ounce of cucumber seed, three-tenths of an ounce of turnip seed and less than one-tenth of an ounce of tomato seed.

This is as much as any individual gets from the much-advertised distribution of free seed by Congress. It is for this that the Government is paying out \$80,000 this year, without counting the cost of sending the packages by mail. The cost of each of the envelopes, for instance, is 1-8c. The actual expense of delivering it by mail is 4c in addition. For this expenditure the farmer receives a little gift which he could purchase at the country store for from one to three cents. In any such case it is usually found on the counter several boxes of seeds, retailing at from two cents to five cents a box. They are just as good as those furnished by the Government and the papers are apt to hold about twice as much.

### \$185,000 Wasted Every Year.

In every third package of vegetable seeds sent out this year is a paper containing about one-fifth of a pint of peas or corn. Imagine how much of this is to be to the farmer. But as has been said, it is not intended to be useful to him; it is designed as a compliment from the Congressman and to please the good wife and the children. The seed contracts enforced by Congress call for this year 10,125,000 papers of seed, which the Government \$75,000, to which must be added \$80,000 for postal expenses. In other words, the so-called "free seed" this year will cost the people of the country nearly \$155,000, besides injuring the legitimate trade to the extent represented by an equal amount. The truth is, made in order, as a member of Congress said during the recent discussion, to show the poor toiling farmer at home that Uncle Sam remembers him and desires to assist him in his struggle for existence—by the export of Congress seed.

### Uncle Sam and Spain.

He puts his foot down on the proposed execution of Americans. It is not improbable, indeed it is very probable, that before the Cuban revolutionary struggle is ended the Spanish Republic will find themselves at war. The situation between the two countries is very strained, even the British press, usually conservative, saying that matters could not be much graver than at present. The events leading up to this was the seizure by the Spanish government of the schooner, the Competitor, and the trial by court martial and sentencing to death of five American citizens who took part in it.

The Spaniards had an indubitable right to seize the schooner, arrest the offenders and even try them in court; but they violated treaty rights in trying them by court martial and against this act the American consul at Havana, Mr. Williams, protested. A stronger protest than his was, however, made. Secretary Olney made vigorous representations to the Spanish Government at Madrid and in compliance with his request the Spanish Government ordered the postponement of the executions until the views of the United States as regards the application in the matter of the treaties or agreements of 1765 and 1877 shall have been presented. This postponement means that a new trial and that by order of civil process shall be granted the prisoners.

### A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST.

#### It Is Predicted by Those Who Study the Spring and the Growing Crop.

It is an accepted fact that whatever conditions affect the agricultural interests of a country will have a direct bearing on all its other industries. In other words, whatever tends to aid or injure farming pursuits will benefit or disadvantage all other industries. It goes without saying that the farmers are the backbone of the nation, and that the success of the nation depends upon the success of the farmer. The outlook for a splendid crop in the corn belt region.

Copious rains had fallen during the spring and the growing crop in splendid condition for seedling and growing. The fears of another drought have long since been laid to rest and the agriculturist looks hopefully forward to a rich reward for his toil. Not only does the farmer expect a good crop this year, but the conditions thus far have been so much more favorable than in several years past that he expects a crop which will fully make up for a few short ones. Nor is the expectation without reason. There is not a single condition lacking, either of soil or weather, which should bring out the best of the farmer. The soil has received more moisture in the shape of rain and snow than in many years and the weather has been all that could be desired for growing. Therefore, if all these signs point for anything, they indicate a year of prosperity throughout the great

## HOMAGE TO THE CZAR

### RUSSIAN RULER ENTERS THE EMPIRE'S OLD CAPITAL.

Nicholas Is Hailed by Booming Cannon and Pealing Bells—In Dazzling Cavalcade—Royalty and Nobility Journey from the Petrovsky Palace.

### Day of Joy at Moscow.

The czar and czarina made their triumphal entry into Moscow amid the thunder of batteries of artillery, the clanging of countless bells and the cheers of a vast multitude of loyal Russians and equally enthusiastic visitors from all parts of the world. Probably never in the history of nations has there been such an assemblage of peoples. Possibly the gorgeous scene may never be repeated in its grand entirety. In anticipation of the coming of the czar, the entire route from Petrovsky palace, about three miles on the road to St. Petersburg, to the Kremlin was so densely packed with people that movement except on the outskirts of the immense crowds was out of the question. The signal for the commencement of the day's movements was a salute of nine guns from a battery outside the city. This was followed by the dull booming of the big bell of the Cathedral of the Assumption and the assembling of the troops at their various mustering points. Then the countless high dignitaries of the empire and of foreign countries began to gather at the Petrovsky palace, to take their places in the gala equipages or to escort on horseback the carriages of their imperial majesties. The grand dukes and grand duchesses, the princes and the princesses, the Asiatic potentates, the innumerable representatives of every country

### CUBA'S AMERICAN PRISONERS.

#### Owen Milton and Alfredo Laborde, Who Were Condemned to Die.

The American citizens who are causing all the trouble between Spain and the United States are Owen Milton, a newspaper correspondent, and Alfredo Laborde, who was in command of the schooner Competitor when she was captured by the Spanish gunboat. Milton is the son of D. W. Milton, a Confederate army lieutenant in 1864.

Owen Milton, a college man, of medium stature, with good features, a fair complexion and a slight mustache. Of late he had been living in Florida. He went thither from Arkansas, where he had been teaching school. He drifted to Key West, and was there a correspondent for several western newspapers. When the war came in Cuba he determined to go to the island, reach the insurgent lines, and furnish true stories of the revolution to American newspapers. He had engaged himself to do this for Jacksonville paper among others, and was furnished with the usual credentials. Before leaving Key West Milton stipulated that his salary be sent to his father, who lives at Aurora, Ark. As these facts go to disprove the Spanish claim that Milton was taken with arms in hand.

The other American, ALFREDO LABORDE, is a young man, 33 years old and was born in New Orleans. His father is a retired colonel in the Spanish army and lives in Havana. Captain Laborde has two brothers in New York and two sisters and five children near Havana. Another brother was one of the nine students who were shot in Cuba in 1871 for the desertion of Castillon's grave. It was this event that moved the father to retire from the Spanish army. Laborde was twice married, his present wife, to whom he was wedded only a short time ago, is now residing with her parents at Key West.

### UNCLE SAM AND SPAIN.

#### He Puts His Foot Down on the Proposed Execution of Americans.

It is not improbable, indeed it is very probable, that before the Cuban revolutionary struggle is ended the Spanish Republic will find themselves at war. The situation between the two countries is very strained, even the British press, usually conservative, saying that matters could not be much graver than at present. The events leading up to this was the seizure by the Spanish government of the schooner, the Competitor, and the trial by court martial and sentencing to death of five American citizens who took part in it.

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It is firmly held by the United States Government that the trial of the men by court martial was a violation of the agreement of 1877, which provided that Americans should not be tried by "any exceptional" tribunal; and while Spain is in the midst of the execution of the men by court martial, the United States view it as a defiance to this American view it greatly embarrasses the Spanish Government at home and abroad. At home there is danger of outbreaks for the Spaniards in their present temper are American haters, and in Cuba Gen. Weyler is offended at the conciliatory action of his Government and has sought to resign his office as commander-in-chief. His resignation has, however, not been accepted.

It is, doubtless, the incident which close politically, it shows that the situation is strained and that not much is needed to embroil the two countries in war.

### DOMESTIC EXPORTS INCREASE.

#### Gain Also in Imports for the Last Ten Months.

The exports of domestic merchandise during April, as stated by the bureau of statistics, was \$60,313,623, as compared with \$63,958,041 during April, 1896. For the ten months ending April 30, 1896, there was a gain over the same period in 1895 of \$56,673,000. The imports of merchandise during April were \$58,705,299, as against \$68,749,958 during April, 1895. Of the total imports a little less than 50 per cent was free of duty. For the ten months there was a gain in imports over the same months last year of about \$62,000,000. During April the exports of gold amounted to \$3,782,266, as compared with \$2,893,610 for April, 1895.

The confirmation by the Senate of Frank W. Joplin to be postmaster at Elizabethtown, Ky., terminated a contest that has been in progress for two or three years.

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Nicholas Is Hailed by Booming Cannon and Pealing Bells—In Dazzling Cavalcade—Royalty and Nobility Journey from the Petrovsky Palace.

### Day of Joy at Moscow.

The czar and czarina made their triumphal entry into Moscow amid the thunder of batteries of artillery, the clanging of countless bells and the cheers of a vast multitude of loyal Russians and equally enthusiastic visitors from all parts of the world. Probably never in the history of nations has there been such an assemblage of peoples. Possibly the gorgeous scene may never be repeated in its grand entirety. In anticipation of the coming of the czar, the entire route from Petrovsky palace, about three miles on the road to St. Petersburg, to the Kremlin was so densely packed with people that movement except on the outskirts of the immense crowds was out of the question. The signal for the commencement of the day's movements was a salute of nine guns from a battery outside the city. This was followed by the dull booming of the big bell of the Cathedral of the Assumption and the assembling of the troops at their various mustering points. Then the countless high dignitaries of the empire and of foreign countries began to gather at the Petrovsky palace, to take their places in the gala equipages or to escort on horseback the carriages of their imperial majesties. The grand dukes and grand duchesses, the princes and the princesses, the Asiatic potent