

were going west on a train from Rincon towards Guanañay. Gomez's route of march was parallel with the railroad used by Mario and not more than from six to ten miles distant at any time. Yet they did not learn until the following morning (Friday) that Gomez was in the east again. The first intimation received here was by a telegram from Quivican.

An exceedingly large number of people have been leaving Cuba in the past fortnight, and it seems as if the exodus has only just begun. Every steamer leaving Havana carries hundreds of families, not only to the United States but to Mexico, South America and West Indian ports. Steamship agents talk of putting on extra steamers to carry the passengers away.

Business is practically at a standstill.

Some sugar plantations in the extreme eastern province of the island are grinding. All that are grinding are doing so under strong military guard and are compelled to feed the troops, and the profits are very small. One or two plantations, it is said, obtained permission from Gomez to start their machinery.

At Constancia 400 regulars and 600 civil guards are encamped on and about the plantation to protect the men at work. Small stone fortresses have been built equal distances around the plantations, all being connected by telephone.

The troops use these as looking out places.

No attempt has been made so far to interfere with grinding there.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 2.—A special to the Times from Perry, Okla., says: A horrible murder came to light southwest of here, near Wewoka. Two Frenchmen, aged 60 and 75 years, were found dead in their home on a farm Thursday morning. The men, John and Jacob Mauntz, have never been married. They have a fine tract of land and lived in an ordinary house. It is said that they had great wealth, and the theory is that they were murdered for their money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Smith has sent to the House certain papers from the commission to allot lands to the Uncompaghe Indians in Utah. It seems from these papers, says the secretary, that there is not within the limits of the Uncompaghe reservation sufficient agricultural or grazing lands to provide those Indians allotments, and that even with the lands there the Indians will not agree to take allotments with the condition attached that they should pay \$1.25 per acre therefor. The secretary thinks further negotiations should be had with the Uncompaghe upon lines indicated with the commissioner of Indian affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Cleveland today sent Congress the following message:

"In my last annual message allusion was made to the lawless killing of certain Italian laborers in the state of Colorado and it was added that the dependent families of the unfortunate victims invite by their deplorable condition gratuitous provisions for their needs.

"It now appears that in addition to these three laborers, who were riotously killed, two others who escaped death

by flight, incurred pitiable disabilities through exposure and privation.

"Without discussing the question of the liability of the United States for these results either by reason of treaty obligation or under the general rules of international law, I venture to urge upon Congress the propriety of making from the public treasury a prompt and reasonable pecuniary provision for those injured and for the families of those who were killed.

"To aid in consideration of the subject I append hereto the report of the secretary of state, accompanied by certain correspondence which quite fully presents all the features of the several cases.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.  
Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 3, 1896."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The finance committee of the Senate has agreed to report for the tariff bill a substitute providing for the free coinage of silver. The substitute was suggested by Senator Vest and agreed to by a majority of one—Senator Jones, of Nevada, voting with the Democrats for the substitute, and all the Republicans present voting against. Wolcott, Colorado, the only Republican absentee was recorded as voting against the substitute. Senator Jones, Arkansas, the only Democratic member not present, was recorded as voting for it. The substitute agreed to is in the exact words of the silver substitute for the bond bill, which passed the Senate on Saturday. It provides for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; directs the immediate coinage into standard dollars of the silver seigniorage in the treasury, accumulated by purchases under the Sherman act; prohibits the issuance of national bank notes of a smaller denomination than \$10; directs to the secretary of the treasury to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in either gold or silver exclusively, at the option of the secretary and to reissue greenbacks.

The meeting of the committee did not last to exceed half an hour and was devoid of any special feature beyond the offering and adopting of the substitute. The Republicans brought up the tariff bill and expressed a desire to get it out of the committee in some shape. When Vest proposed a silver substitute it was remarked that the Senate already had been through one silver fight this session and the belief was expressed that another contest could avail little or nothing. When, however, the vote was taken and the result known, the Republicans made no effort to delay the report to the Senate.

The report proved a complete surprise to the silver Republicans and was unfavorably received by them. They immediately began a movement to have the two propositions, tariff and silver, separated and will generally support Quay's motion to this effect. The silver Republicans expressed themselves as follows:

Mitchell, Oregon.—It is a Democratic move to defeat the tariff. I won't vote for it.

Pettigrew.—I am against it. You might just as well try to put the ten commandments on any bill that comes into the Senate.

Carter.—The bill will be recommitted, and ought to be, with instructions to

report the tariff and silver propositions separately.

Clark.—The committee's work looks to me like boyish play.

Warren.—I am not for it. It is not in the interest of silver.

Mantle.—I am a silver man and may vote for the substitute. However, I will not feel obliged to do so, if it becomes apparent, as the matter progresses, that the substitute is intended for no other purpose than to beat the tariff bill.

Perkins.—I voted consistently for the silver substitute for the bond bill in accordance with the wishes of my constituents, and even went to the extent of opposing all amendments offered to defeat it, but I do not consider myself under obligations to support a measure so evidently intended for the purpose of defeating tariff legislation. The tariff bill is an emergency measure and the revenue it provides is needed for the support of the government.

Pritchard.—I am a silver Republican, in favor of tariff as well as silver legislation. Hence, I feel it my duty to oppose this substitute.

It is asserted that all Democrats and Populists will vote against Quay's motion. If this be true the motion cannot carry and the contest will come directly upon the substitute. Some "sound money" Democrats are inclined to support Quay's motion, but most of them take the position that they should vote against the motion as a means of killing the tariff bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—Capt. John K. Gowdy, chairman of the Republican state committee, called on Gen. Harrison this evening by invitation, and the ex-President handed him the appended self-explanatory letter:

Hon. John K. Gowdy, Indianapolis, Ind.:—In view of the resolutions passed by the state central committee at its recent meeting, and of the fact that the delegates to the national Republican convention are soon to be chosen in this state, I have concluded that some statement from me as to my wishes and purposes should now be made to my Indiana friends. Hitherto I have declined to speak to the public upon this matter, but scores of friends to whom I have talked and many scores to whom I have written will recognize in this expression the substance of what I have said to them. To everyone who has proposed to promote my nomination I have said no. There has never been an hour since I left the White House that I have felt a wish to return to it.

My Indiana friends have been most devoted and faithful, and I am their grateful debtor. The Republican party has twice in national conventions given me its endorsement, and that is enough. I think the voters of our party are now entitled to have a new name. For the sentiment, great or small, that has been manifested for my nomination, I am grateful; and of that wider respect and kindness—breaking party lines—which have been shown me in so many ways, I am profoundly appreciative.

I cannot consent that my name be presented to or used in the St. Louis convention, and must kindly ask my friends to accept this as a sincere and final expression upon the subject.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3, 1893.