

papers had been thrown overboard. The question of piracy may be raised; otherwise the prisoners are ordinary prisoners of war.

Six of the party were shot by the marines of the Mensagera. One of the killed is said to have been Quesada.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A special correspondence to the World from Santiago de Cuba, under date of April 17, says:

On the 15th inst. 800 Spaniards under Garrido had a severe engagement on the plantation of Mon Dazier (Guantanamo) with Boone and 700 insurgents. The fight lasted an hour, the Spaniards losing a captain, two sergeants and forty-two soldiers killed and ninety wounded, and the insurgents twenty killed and thirty-two wounded.

The insurgents placed a dynamite cartridge on the iron bridge of the railroad near Gibara, near the Cocoyuguan river which exploded as a train load of Spanish soldiers was passing, killing eleven soldiers and wounding twenty-four.

The Spanish Colonel Ardenaz, with 1,200 men had a fight on the 14th with rebel forces in Aroya Soco, the rebels numbering 1,500 encamped in thick woods, opened fire on the Spaniards killing twenty-two and wounding 185. The rebel loss was very light.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Representative Woodman of Illinois introduced a resolution today providing that the House of Representatives directly request the President to make immediate proclamation that a condition of war in Cuba is recognized, and that it is the purpose of this government to preserve a position of neutrality, and that the United States will look with especial disfavor on the countenance of any methods of warfare not recognized in the rules of war as practiced by the leading nations of the civilized world.

In the preamble it is recited that the executive department of the government has not seen fit to act on the almost universal recommendation of the people, as expressed by both branches of Congress, and that "the situation in that most unhappy island is becoming a stench in the nostrils of Christendom. The outrages, barbarities and horrors perpetrated by the Spanish in Cuba are so notorious that civilization itself stands appalled.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Special correspondence to the Herald from Havana under date of April 30 says:

"If General Weyler succeeds in quelling the rebellion in the time he has set—two years—and he has made very little headway up to date," said a sugar broker to me, "Cuba will be a mere slender path between the Gulf of Mexico and the ocean. It will be laid to waste as no country ever was before."

It has been said that the work of the torch must end somewhere, but the fires continue to crackle merrily all over the island and the end is not yet. An inevitable result of this form of campaign has been the levying of blackmail by minor chiefs. A wealthy man informed me yesterday that he had been notified by the insurgents in charge of the district where his property is located, that it would be spared for the consideration of \$8,000. As the buildings cost more than \$250,000, the

owner would gladly pay \$8,000 if he knew that he would receive protection. He fears, however, that if he pays the rebel officer will be transferred to some other section of the island and his successor will immediately apply the torch. Something of that kind recently happened in Matanzas province, where a building was burned after \$500 had been paid to protect it.

Another result of the war may be the practical extermination of the Cuban breed of horses that are not unlike Texas mustangs in appearance, small, wiry and very strong. Horses have always thrived here and there was an enormous number of them on the island when the war began. Since then the slaughter has been enormous. Spaniards and insurgents alike kill all those found in the country that they could not use themselves, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Official reports, notoriously works of the imagination, have described ever since the first day of the war innumerable skirmishes in which the Spaniards were always victorious and the insurgents were driven away after hard fighting, usually with dead and invariably leaving horses, arms and ammunition on the field.

It is said in Havana in sarcasm that more insurgents have been killed than ever have taken part in the uprising and that a fair estimate of the horses captured from them would be four millions.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Whether it was a lovers' quarrel or because he was sick and despondent, that induced Michael McInerney to leap into the river last night may never be known, but it is certain that the thought of suicide came to him suddenly and upon the instant he jumped into the water and was drowned, while his companion looked on and screamed. McInerney was employed by the Ames and Frost Bicycle works and had been working overtime. He complained of illness and was told he might lay off. While on his way home he met Miss Louise Licht and together they walked toward home. At North avenue bridge McInerney said that life was not worth living and he had a mind to jump into the river.

"I dare you to do it," said Miss Licht, with a laugh, thinking her friend was joking. The next moment there was a splash and the young man was in the water. He sank at once and made no outcry. The girl screamed, a rope was thrown to McInerney as he rose to the surface. He made no effort to save himself and went down for the last time.

CLEVELAND, O., May 5.—No sooner had Bishop Andrews called the general Methodist Episcopal conference to order this morning than C. W. Bennett of Cincinnati, presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to pass on all communications from laymen. This committee was to consist of one minister and one layman from each district. After a good deal of debate, in which Rev. Dr. Shire, of Detroit, expressed regret that any feeling existed between the clergy and laity, the resolution was adopted.

The woman question was then precipitated by President Daniel Stevenson of Union College, Ky., who criticized the action of the bishops in de-

ciding against women in 1888. Rev. G. Neely led the fight against the women. He held the question had been of law purely. He said it was true the Bible said men and women are one in Christ but not in a general conference. He held that in the church the status of women is different from that of men. The question, he said, is a constitutional one and no one is to be admitted unless specifically mentioned.

The delegates were thoroughly aroused and the feeling ran high. Judge Caples, Oregon; Senator Harlan, Dr. Buckley, New York; Rev. Dr. Harris, Maine; Rev. Dr. James Chaffey, Minneapolis; Rev. Dr. J. Hamilton, Dr. J. R. Day, Dr. Emery Miller, Iowa; and several other men prominent in the councils of the church, spoke upon the question. When the hour for adjournment arrived, the conference discontinued debate until tomorrow morning. No business will be done until the woman question is settled.

PRETORIA, May 5.—The Volksraad assembled today. President Krueger, in his speech opening the Parliament said: "In spite of the past troubles, the republic continues to maintain friendly relations with foreign powers." The expression of a hope by the president that a closer union is soon would be effected between the Orange Free State and the South African republic is regarded as significant.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A special to the Times Herald from Perry, O. T., says.

Fifty Osage Indians who have displayed an extraordinary fondness for whiskey and its effects are now taking the Keeley cure and hope soon to become good Indians. Most of them are wealthy, own large property interests and are powerful in the tribe, but their indulgence in fire water has almost wrecked them. There are also half a dozen squaws who are taking the cure.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—The federal trades council has not, as reported, a sympathy strike. Resolutions promising moral and financial support were adopted. A committee was appointed to protest to the council against the officiousness of the police in helping to run cars and collecting fares. This morning three car lines were tied much more closely than at the same hour yesterday. The electrical workers in the employ of the railway struck this morning. The company officials managed to keep the plant in operation.

Not a man returned to work at noon, the hour fixed by the street car company when all employees were to report for duty or be discharged. Women present at headquarters, with children in their arms, jeered the men running the cars.

A car was stoned by strikers on Red street this afternoon, passenger and policemen receiving injuries. Stones and other obstructions are being placed on the tracks in the suburbs.

E. C. Brauford, of Denver, Col., died of heart failure at Los Angeles, Cal. He was a veteran railroad man, having been a locomotive engineer in the employ of the Union Pacific for thirty years, and for the past twenty-five years was on the same run between Denver and Cheyenne. The widow of the deceased is a sister of W. H. Cody of North Platte, Neb., who is known the world over as "Buffalo Bill."