

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

COLOGNE, May 19.—The train conveying a detachment reserves from Westphalia to Metz was wrecked today between Hillosherm and Golscherm. Nine men are known to have been killed and thirty-five injured. The accident was caused by the train breaking in two, the rear portion subsequently overtaking and crashing into the front part.

BAYFIELD, Wis., May 19.—Five miles south of this harbor half imbedded in the sand on the beach, James Taggart, a lumberman, discovered the first message from the forty persons who perished in the wreck of the *Manistree*, nearly fourteen years ago. It was a note carefully enclosed in a heavy glass bottle. The writing had faded with the lapse of years, and the glass of the bottle was worn thin with its constant nesting against the sandy shores of Chequamegon. The message on the note was as follows:

"November, 1883. Left Bayfield at 1:10 p.m. Just to sight of Micaulgan light house. We may not survive the storm. Heavily laden and hard to turn in the storm. Captain McKay, steamer *Manistree*."

The writing had faded so as to be almost illegible. There is a general impression here that the message is genuine. The action of the sand and waves on the bottle shows that it has been tossed around the beach for a long time. The faded writing also proves conclusively that the note was not written a few weeks or months ago, for the purpose of a hoax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The conference of the two houses of Congress today reached an agreement on the provision in the Indian appropriation bill concerning the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in Utah, the only item remaining in dispute between the two houses.

Following is the text of the compromise provision:

"The secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to at once allot agricultural lands in severalty to the Uncompahgre Ute Indians now located upon or belonging to the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in Utah, said allotments to be upon the Uncompahgre and Ute reservations, or elsewhere in said state.

"That all the lands of the said Uncompahgre Ute shall on and after the first day of April, 1898, be open to location and entry under allotment of the United States.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A special to the Times-Herald from New York says behind the movement for the passage of the Cuban belligerency resolution is a solemn pledge made by the Cuban junta to its most active supporters in Congress that four effective men-of-war flying the Cuban flag, are only awaiting this recognition to take to the sea. These vessels, it is declared, will be obtained in England and it is asserted that arrangements have already been perfected by which they will be manned, thoroughly equipped and be ready to sail the very day the belligerency of the Cubans is recognized.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Cuban resolution again came up in the Sen-

ate this afternoon. Morgan opposed the motion to adjourn from tomorrow until Monday. He said as a member of the sub-committee of the Senate committee on foreign relations which sought information regarding the condition in Cuba, he refused to accept consular information at the hands of the executive with the injunction of secrecy imposed. Two other members of the committee received the information but would not consent to receive information which they could not impart to other members of the Senate, explaining, he said, that the injunction of secrecy applied only to the names of the consuls.

In reply to a question from White, Morgan said both the President and secretary of state had imposed this condition.

A motion to adjourn from tomorrow until Monday was agreed to.

Vest asked in view of the fact that there was fear of danger to the consuls in giving their names, if the government had sent any gunboats to Cuba for their protection.

No one replied.

Foraker said another reason for not making known the sources of information was the fear that the publication might cut off information. Every scrap of information at the department's commands with the names of the authors should be sent to the Senate as private information to be considered in executive session. The injunction of secrecy applied only to giving information to the general public.

Hoar said he wanted an early vote, he wanted the resolution out of the way of tariff.

Gallinger said the Cuban resolution had been before the Senate 49 days, yet complaint was made by the opponents that they had not had time to present their views. He thought the Senate made a mistake in agreeing to adjourn until Monday.

Cannon said parties may come and go but jingoism would go on forever, as long as such a mad dog as Weyler was at large. Weyler, he characterized as a ravisher of women, assassin of men, crucifier of children. He said the Senate should be a temple of liberty, but instead he could have believed from the utterances here he was in the Spanish Cortes. It was evident, he said, that the money changers were in the temple. He adjured the United States to learn to stand alone politically, internationally and financially. To bid for European capital was to invite farther enslavement.

Cannon believed it to be the duty of the United States to establish a protectorate over the Cuban islands.

Cannon said he did not share the solicitude of Hoar as to the safety of the Americans in case the resolution should pass. He expressed the opinion that the resolution would pass and neither the tariff nor anything else would be allowed to prevent.

Lindsay (Ky.) favored the resolution expressing the opinion that if the United States had declared for belligerency a year ago it would have had the effect of lessening the horrors of the Cuban war. This recognition was

the first great step toward Cuban independence.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Interest in the Cuban question was focused upon the House today. The House galleries were filled. On the Republican side more than half the chairs were occupied, many members having returned to the city in response to messages from the chairman of the caucus.

The House unanimously passed the Cuban relief resolution appropriating \$50,000 for food and supplies.

A vote was taken at 3:25 p. m. on the Morgan Cuban resolution. The resolution passed the Senate by a vote of 41 to 14. The galleries broke into great applause.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 21.—It is rumored here that a mob in Havana has made demonstration against the American consulates. The report is not certain, however. There is considerable excitement in Havana over Washington reports and it is understood the palace officials are greatly worried over recent reports sent them by De Lome. The Spanish officials fearing some outbreak by the people when the news got out quietly placed a guard of troops around the American consulate though they are ostensibly placed there to guard another building.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The cabinet meeting today was interesting because the principal subject of discussion was our relations toward Cuba. The action of the Senate yesterday passing the Morgan joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba was regarded as a movement that threatened, if carried out, to interfere seriously with the effort of the executive branch of the government to accomplish something substantial for the Cubans. The details of the plan President McKinley has in mind have not yet been disclosed. In fact it may be said they are subject to arrangements upon a basis of the latest official information received from Cuba, probably from Mr. Calhoun, but it was clearly manifested in the cabinet meeting today that the President has made up his mind to take another forward step, and while up to this time he has, as he promised in the beginning of his administration, confined his efforts largely to securing absolute protection for American citizens in Cuba, he now has come to the determination to use his powers to stop the bloodshed in the island as far as this can be done without involving the United States in war.

There was some talk respecting the application of the relief measures in favor of American citizens in Cuba. It was decided that the delay of the formal signature of the resolution would not necessarily prevent immediate application of some money to feeding the people represented as in great distress. Drafts cannot be received before the formalities are completed and the resolution becomes a law.

Among other matters briefly discussed was the full report of the forestry commission upon the reservation question which caused so much debate in Congress. No action was taken on this subject.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Mrs. Ada Mohr, 33 years of age, and Baby Mohr, 18 months old, were burned to a crisp