TELEGRAPHIC.

WEYLER DEFEATED

Consul General Lee and an American Captain Defy Him.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT IN HAVANA.

Spaniards Threaten to Sink a U. S. Vessel, and our Consul Threatens to Bombard the City.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The Times-Democrat's Key West special says: If the Spanish authorities had taken Senor Angel Fernandez off the Warrior the answer Vigilancia while that vessel was in Havana harbor last Friday, United States warships would have immediately been ordered to Havana to enforce a demand for reparation, and war between this country and Spain would have undoubtedly resulted. For three hours last Friday the United States and Spain were on the brink of war, and the Cuban insurgents were only relieved when the Spanish authorities ignominiously backed down and allowed the Vigilancia to proceed to sea with Fernandez still on board.

A letter received here from a correspondent in Havana who is close to Consul General Lee gives a dramatic account of the episode. According to the letter, when the Vigilancia put into Havana the Spanish authorities demanded the surrender of Senor Angel Fernandez, a Mexican, on board the vessel. The Spanish authorities alleged that Fernandez was not a Mexican, but a subject of Spain. Capt. John McKinnon of the Vigilancia refused to surrender Fernandez. Then the Spanish authorities told McKinnon that if the Vigilancia attempted to go to sea with Fernandez on board she would be sunk by the guns of Morro castle. Captain McKinnon immediately laid the matter before Consul General Lee, who complimented the captain on his bravery and told him to take the Vigilancia to sea when they pleased. Consul General Lee was greatly enraged at the threat to sink the Vigilancia, and is reported to have sent to Capt. McKinnon: "If the guns of Morro castle sink your ship, American warships will be bombarding Havana in a few days."

Captain McKinnon returned to the Vigilancia, and Consul General Lee informed Weyler that the vessel was going to sea and that if any attempt was made to take off Fernandez, and the vessel was fired upon, Spain must see the consequences. Weyler immediately summoned a cabinet council, and while the council was considering the matter the Vigilancia began to weigh anchor. The Spanish officials board protested, but Captain McKinnon said in vigorous language, that he either would "fly ship has been aboard. My orders have told me to go to sea. I am going, and I dare you in or to prevent me. Get off my ship!"

And with that the Yankee roughly shoved the Spaniards into the winding stairs, and the Vigilancia, flying the stars and stripes, started for the mouth of the harbor, which is commanded by the guns of Morro castle. All was excitement in Havana, and the quays and housetops were lined with thousands of persons who expected to see the Vigilancia fired upon. Consul Lee himself watched the Vigilancia through a glass. Meanwhile, signals were being exchanged between Weyler's palace and Morro castle, and in the latter place there were signs of great excitement. Slowly the Vigilancia entered the mouth of the harbor, and then it was noticed that the guns of Morro were turned on the ship. The Vigilancia repeatedly signaled Morro castle, "I am going to sea," but no answer came from the fort until the vessel was in the water, and then the Spaniards let up the signal which means "Goodbye."

It is said Weyler is furious over the departure of the vessel and Consul Lee's course. It is stated Weyler intended the commandant of Morro to sink the Vigilancia, but that at the last moment he yielded to the entreaties of his colonel and entertainment the order.

The episode causes more excitement in Havana than anything since the beginning of the war.

SPANISH INTERVENTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 19.—El Mundo today has an article on the proposed intervention of Mexico and the United States in the conflict between Spain and Cuba, which says in substance that Mexico regards the United States as a firm and loyal friend, with whom social and commercial relations are growing daily more intimate, and if the United States should support officially in Mexico the desirability of joint intervention, President Diaz would accept with pleasure, being certain of the moral support of the Latin-American republics, but Mexico could only accept the part of a joint participation in case the Spanish nation should not insist on carrying on a war to her sovereign rights to the bitter end, or the Cuban people, fighting desperately for liberty, should not show obstinacy, in other words, both parties to the conflict should accept intervention.

Nobody here knows how the sympathies of General Diaz are in this great conflict, as he has observed a most successe conduct. He has a profound sympathy for Spain, and at the same time retains his own struggle for the liberty of his people. The Mexican people would gladly see the name of Mexico figure in universal history as alleviating the suffering, but would refuse to enter into diplomatic conflicts likely to bring about complications in the future.

WATSON'S LETTER.

Senator Butler Believes That He Never Received It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Despite the fact that Vice Presidential Candidate Watson insists that his letter of acceptance was mailed in Senator Butler here five days ago, the latter says he has not yet received it. Today he authorized the following letter to be sent to Mr. Watson:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson, Thompson, Ga.:

Dear Sir—Senator Butler informs that you are reported in an interview as stating that you mailed your letter of acceptance to him at Washington on last Wednesday, October 14 ts. He requests me to inform you that no such letter has been received by him.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. HOOVER,
Private Secretary.

DEMAND FOR FLAGS.

Chairman Jones Calls Upon Democrats to Display the Emblem.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee issued the following appeal late this afternoon:

Democratic National Headquarters, Chicago, October 19, 1896.—The American flag has always been the emblem of national honor, and it will always remain so. It is too sacred to be prostituted to partisan purposes, as has been attempted for the first time in this campaign. Its influence has always been for good for mankind. Its display is always potent for the advancement of all that is best in our government, for it appeals to every sentiment of patriotism and national pride. I therefore suggest that on Saturday, October 31, at 3 o'clock we do reserve to ourselves the country's honor and independence as it came to us from the heroes who believe in the rights of every race, rich or poor, in order free and autonomous nations, into spoon government by corporations and coronets of rulers, and in the belief that the principles for which they once again return to show our people, during the national colors at their homes, their place of business and their places of worship, that in order that voter whose hearts are for their country may be cheered and their purpose strengthened and that those who are wavering may take courage of their patriotism to perform their duties as citizens, to the end that government of the people for the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

JAMES K. JONES,
Chairman Democratic National Committee.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

The Agitation Still Continues to Great Meetings.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—St. James's hall tonight was packed with an audience of 2,000 people, a large proportion of whom were women, to take part in the demonstration of protest against the Armenian massacres. Nearly 7,000 people applied for admission to the hall. Intense enthusiasm was manifested by those present when Lord Rosebery read the reading of a letter from Mr. Gladstone.

In this letter Mr. Gladstone expressed the hope that the meeting would worthily crown the Armenian meetings of the past two months, which, he said, were without a parallel during his political life. The great orator, Mr. Gladstone said further, was to stimulate Lord Salisbury's hands and to stop the series of massacres which was probably still unfinished, and to provide against their renewal. As he believed that Lord Salisbury would use his powerful position, he was no longer inclined in the strongest manner to abridging Lord Salisbury's discretion by laying down that it that as things which he sought could be done in a way with paralysis, without the support of reason of history, to say the solemnest and treaty rights to stop systematic massacres, together with effective security against Great Britain's arming them for selfish purposes, would provide the institution of one or more of the powers.

Mr. Gladstone's letter concluded as follows:

"I have had special opportunities of knowing what materials the sultan, with all his seeming obstinacy, is made of. From deplorable and shameful causes he trembles at the moment, but for the moment only. In the face of united mankind he has received the first admonitions, first and foremost, of Russia, and, next, of the world. Let the world, in the name of humanity, those who have been his willing, brutal and sanguinary tools."

The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions expressing the horror of the Armenian massacres and in support of the British government in its efforts to stop them, appealing to the powers to co-operate with that object, and asking all nations and creeds to unite in the succor of the helpless and suffering Armenians.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST NOT STEAL.

The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a correspondent who calls upon a step that the government will make known its actual position on the Armenian question, says he regrets he is not in a position to speak freely on the subject, as if he could, he would reserve some agreement, but, he continues, as Great Britain is not taking isolated action at Constantinople, there are various objections to his speaking freely which would not exist if the government were acting independently of the European powers.

GAY LEAD TO TROUBLE.

Senator Vest's Idea Should Be Given Flat Down as a Dangerous One.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Ex-United States Senator John S. Harrison of Missouri, in a speech here tonight, scored the Chicago platform and sentiment, and said in part: "The Populist platform which is now a part of the Democratic party, for Bryan stands upon both, proposes to seize the railroads and telegraphs. I know what they are doing they certainly intend to reorganize the government. If they should be so bold as to make the attempt, not less than four or five million soldiers will resist. We will do as the men did in 1861. We simply stand where that the Constitution is not disturbed, nor would defend it as we did then."

To Continent Bryan.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—It has been arranged by the Republican campaign managers to have ex-Congressman William E. Mason of Chicago speak in the immediate vicinity of every rail to which Mr. Bryan makes an address in this city. Two weeks before the Chicago convention Mr. Mason met the Democratic presidential nominee in a joint debate in Iowa. The Republican leaders say they are as well satisfied with the result that this plan of practically pitting Mr. Mason with Mr. Bryan has been decided on. There is no intention, they say, of interfering with the Bryan meetings in any particular, but a chance will be given all voters who would rather hear a Republican than a Democrat at liberty to exercise their choice. The plan promises to furnish some of the most lively incidents of the campaign.

The Philippine Rebellion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Advices by the steamer Twin from Hongkong and Hongkong state, up to Sept. 28th the rebellion in the Philippine islands is much more serious than has been generally recognized. It is said that the reports of revolutionist defeats sent out by Spanish officers have been greatly exaggerated, and that so far the rebels have not been beaten but feel very in the struggle for independence. It is stated that the revolution is now beyond the control of the Spanish authorities and that serious reinforcements are sent to Manila immediately the Spanish forces are in danger of final defeat. The rebels now hold the province of Cavite, are at gates of Manila and have 4,000 Mauser rifles. There are many native in the Spanish troops and the officers are afraid to trust a large regiment to the interior to cause their loyalty is doubted.

The Hong Kong Press says editorially that there is no longer room for the least doubt that affairs in the Philippines will to a short time come to a repetition of the Cuban rebellion. The native are determined. As each rebel signs an agreement he writes his name on his arm with blood and swears vengeance against the Spaniards.

The story of the original plans for raising the blow is a most serious one. For a long time the natives have been conspiring to overthrow the government and it was finally decided to make a strong attack on the 25th of July. Several thousand Chinese were to have been mustered by one of the natives on that day, and it was arranged to suddenly swoop down upon the forts of Cavite, Malabon and Pasig, and, if possible, to take the city of Manila and take active possession of the place. It was due to a woman that the conspiracy was discovered. In the commencement she disclosed the plot to the priest, who divulged the secret. The three principal leaders of many native plants indicated that the private were cognizant of it.

REED MAKES A SPEECH

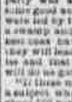
He Predicts a Great Victory for McKinley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Thomas B. Reed spoke tonight in the big Republican tent at Fifty-fifth and Paulina streets. The tent was filled to its utmost capacity, but the meeting was marred to a great disappointment, for Mr. Reed was able to speak only a few minutes. His throat has been troubling him seriously and he could only speak with great difficulty tonight. His address was as follows:

"I can see very plainly from the behavior of this audience that the name of McKinley is dear to you. I have spoking Reed. You have been through so much since 1892 that you choose to discuss the question from your own standpoint. You know that very well, perhaps, what is involved in the principles of silver currency or the—at least there are so many reasons upon the one side and so many on the other. You see all of you understand that in 1892 we were overwhelmed by a majority that in 1896 we are unreasonably prosperous. Your memories are so short that you cannot bend the bend that the same people who were so long if you would go wrong you would have a great thousand so very happy, are the very same men who are now talking you. If you will follow them and you will be happier still. In other words, when the Democratic party was altogether and unalterably silver party, we were in a minority, we were led by the majority of them into a swamp and quagmire, and now the best thing we can do, if, they fall in they will lead us to the left of prudence and that the unwary Jacksonian will do as good.

"Now, we have been wrong upon a subject which one been discovered for about 100 years, now in the worst and they be right on a question that has not been discovered until after the greatest crisis of 1873? If they can be wrong after 100 years of education, what will they be after twenty years? I say without the slightest doubt that we acted in 1893 that we were in favor of protection, and we were only waiting for the time to get rid of those who had been misleading us. You see only to do what you ordinarily do—you and talk to your neighbors you will talk to the fellows in the country, to the fellows in the book and generational sentiment—and you want to make it warm for the community. Now, I am in the judge's pew and need my advice to the effect. I tell you we not only want a victory winner, as far as I can judge in between, and the victory, we also want to have, but we want a victory so thoroughly that this thing will disappear and be made impossible for generations to come. Do you understand? Do you understand?"

A Prompt Stimulant



is often needed by public speakers and actors. Money and self-confidence sometimes fail at the moment when the greatest effort is required to insure success in performance. Abnobella stimulants are unsatisfactory. They quickly vanish, and leave the mind more weak and nervous than before. Instances of the above are constantly occurring. The ideal helper in mental effort is the great African tonic-stimulant

Vino-Kolafra

It will be found a powerful aid and sustaining force for depressed faculties and nerves strained by overexertion. It gives the user the command of his faculties. It is valuable beyond estimate to physicians, clergymen, authors, editors, night-workers, students and all who undergo great mental strain and long hours without sleep and rest. Vino-Kolafra has no reaction or bad after-effect.

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There is one medicine which every family should be provided with. We refer to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. When it is kept at hand the severe pain of a burn or scald may be promptly relieved with the first application. It much less than that which medicine has to be sent for. A scald may be promptly treated in the Sensation pain is, which requires a very little about one-third the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate attention, before the parts become swollen, and when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is applied it will heal them without matter being formed, and without leaving a scar. A sore throat may be cured in one night. A piece of flannel dampened with this ointment and bound on over the seat of pain, will soon have none of pain in the side or chest in twenty-four hours. It is the most valuable remedy for rheumatism. Persons who use this ointment are unanimous in its praise. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I bought a bottle. A couple of doses of it completely cured me. Now I am a champion of that remedy for all stomach and bowel complaints." For sale by druggists.

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[illegible] men's fine calf lace shoes in the latest pointed toe, this is one of the best selling shoes we have, always sold at $2.50, for one week at $1.95

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