

result of the election Senator Carter last night said:

"The election of McKinley bids the American people to renew hope in the future. That the newly elected President will justify the expectations of the people, none familiar with his past record and great ability can question. It must be understood, however, that his path is liable to be beset with difficulties. It is obvious that the Senate will be very close on the subject of tariff legislation. The very large vote cast for Bryan will, I am sure, admonish those in the minority of the necessity for prompt and vigorous efforts in the direction of securing results on the coinage question in accordance with the party platform."

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Bourke Cockran said last night in regard to the result:

"This was not a political contest in the ordinary meaning of the term. It was an insurrection against the underlying principles of civilization and I believe it is without a parallel in the history of the world.

"I have no opinion to express as to the future of the Democratic party. It has no future which it can determine for itself. This in my opinion was not an explanation of the people as to what should be done during the next four years, but as to what should not be done. I do not regard it as a verdict in favor of any specific policy. It was a verdict against debasement of the currency, against the destruction of the Supreme Court as an independent tribunal, and against the nullification or abridgment of the President's power to enforce law. In fine, it was a verdict that the fundamental conditions of civilized society should not be disturbed in this country.

"The final outcome of yesterday's election no man can predict further than to say the political issues of the future depend entirely upon the character of McKinley's administration."

Said Mr. Hobart: "It is a demand for the continuance of a sound money policy. The Democrats who contributed to the result are entitled to sound recognition for their services to the people. It would be improper for me to discuss what will be the policy of the administration. It is the duty of the government to protect in all practicable ways the development of our industries, the elevation of home labor and the enlargement of the prosperity generally of the people.

"I favor a tariff bill that will furnish not only adequate revenue for the expenses of the government but one that will protect American labor."

THE CUBAN WAR.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—According to insurgent statements the frequency of engagements recently fought in the province of Havana is evidence of the truth of the report that Antonio Maceo and Maximo Gomez are directing the forces under their command upon the city of Havana itself, with the intention of laying siege to it. They still insist that Maceo has passed the military line after having bombarded Artemisa. As a matter of fact, the Spanish commanders admit they are not aware of the whereabouts of Maceo. There is another feature of

the situation which is causing the insurgents considerable satisfaction and that is the visit of the United States Consul General Lee to the United States. They insist, in spite of all denials, that the relations between the government at Washington and the Spanish authorities are of a decidedly strained nature and further claim the interview which is expected to take place shortly between Consul General Lee, President Cleveland and Secretary Olney will lead to important and new departures in policy on the part of the United States government. The more hot-headed of the insurgents continue maintaining that the intervention of the United States in Cuba is certain before long, as the insurgents insist they have demonstrated their ability to maintain, for more than a year past, a permanent and independent government in Cuba and to keep their large armies in the field, in spite of the fact that Captain General Weyler has some 250,000 troops. They add that the Spanish are no longer in possession of anything more than the large cities of the island and that with the investment of Havana, the fall of several of those cities would be anticipated.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 5.—Advices from Cuba give plainer descriptions of the movements of insurgents than can be sent by cable from the island.

Antonio Maceo has moved to the plain country, that is to say, to the southeast of Pinar Del Rio, with the intention to make an attempt to pass the trocha, protected in the meantime as he hopes by insurgents at the rear of the trocha. He is at present supposed to be at Carajal, in the direction of the Swamp of Majala. If he does not accept a battle he will be obliged to go further toward Dayanigueta, for advance by Pueblo Nuevo, taking the road by Cayajabos and thus get La Gloria to Laserra. It is thought probable that it will be difficult for him to pass by the south coast to the western portion of Pinar Del Rio, because General Weyler has stationed 2,000 cavalry to prevent that movement near Candelaria.

Captain General Weyler's columns are fortifying the strategic positions taken from the insurgents in the mountains of Pinar Del Rio so as to form a strong base of operations. When once these are finished, General Weyler calculates he will be able to dispose of 10,000 more men in the pursuit of Maceo, and it is the general opinion that he will be able to give him a decisive blow. The insurgents have dynamited the culvert of the railroad at San Cristobal, in the province of Pinar del Rio, detaining a passenger train until the next day. The military governor of Cabaaer Havana province learned that the insurgents were in the habit of passing daily across the river at Mandares. He prepared an ambushade, as the result of which the insurgents lost one man and the well known leader La Fleurcade also being wounded in the leg. The splendid farm house of San Miguel near Guayayaraba Meleno have been burned by the insurgents. They also attacked the village of Moacuga, plundered the stores and burned the greater part of the houses. The troops on the ground made a

stubborn defense but were unable to drive out the insurgents before they burned the town. The fort only dominated a small part of the village. The insurgents left three of their killed in the street when they made their retreat. The numerous families left homeless took refuge on the plantation of Duze Nombro.

The insurgent leader Aguirre, and it is supposed some others are active in the neighborhood of Guana Basea just across the bay from Havana and have made several feints to attack that village with the intention of creating sensational diversion, but the government has several columns in pursuit of them.

STATE LAND BOARD.

The board of land commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which Selector A. D. Ferron and Commissioner Rees presented a report on the Uintah reservation, in which they say:

His Excellency, the Governor, furnished us a letter of introduction to Col. James F. Randlett, U. S. A. acting Indian agent. Immediately upon our arrival at Fort Duchesne we called upon the colonel, but unfortunately he was too ill to receive us that day. The following morning, however, he had sufficiently recovered to give us a very pleasant interview which resulted in arrangements that were highly satisfactory to us personally and contributed materially to the accomplishment of the object of our visit. The colonel regretted very much that his indisposition prevented him from personally showing us over the agency. He therefore arranged to have us taken there in his own conveyance. Our drive took us through the Indian farms, and it was gratifying to see the great progress that has been made to induce the Indians to give up their roving, predatory habits, and become tillers of the soil. Thousands of acres of land have been cleared and are now being cultivated by these Indians, who but a few years ago, considered it a disgrace to work and who derided and scorned the few that could be induced, by presents and other favors, to make a beginning in this direction. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Col. Randlett and his assistants for the admirable tact and judgment displayed in overcoming the inherent prejudice of these savages toward any and all forms of civilization.

Arriving at the agency, we found that the colonel had already informed, by telephone, Mr. Muse, the gentlemanly clerk in charge, of our coming. We were immediately made welcome. The following letter of introduction, which the colonel had given us, was presented and read:

FORT DUCHESNE, Utah,
Oct. 19, 1896.

My Dear Muse:

Mr. Rees and Mr. Ferron come to the agency, introduced by his excellency the Governor of Utah. I wish you to show them the school and agency, with all its pertaining. Have Mr. Wayman show them his department, and I desire him to take them out to the new ditch and tell them everything he knows of the character of the country, west of the Duchesne,