WEYLER AND MACEO.

The Insurgent Leader Says He Will Not Be Caught in a Trap.

Trial of Filibusterers Captured on Board the Schooner "Competitor."

NEW YORK, May 8.—A messenger direct from Cuba arrived at the office of the Cuban junta in this city last night and reported practically as follows: "Gen. Maceo, with a well equipped army, has full and complete possession of Pinar del Rio province, and expects to hold his present position until the rainy season sets in. The recent victory claimed for the Spanish troops under Gen. Inclan was a severe reverse for Spain. The General sends word that he will recross the trocha when he gets ready to do so, but he has no intention of leaving his headquarters in the mountains at present. Weyler wants Maceo to attack the trocha now, because he has massed thousands of soldiers there. Maceo laughs at this, and would like to have Weyler know that the patriots will pay him a visit soon enough."

Gen. Mariano Torres relates in an official report from Maguaraguas, received to-day by Gen. Palma, that Narciso Lopez, an American citizen, was snatched from the breakfast table by Spanish soldiers passing that place April 11, taken to the road and shot. Gen. Torres says the Spanish are constantly committing atrocities in the interior of Cuba.

The Advertiser of this morning says: The greatest need of the Cuban revolutionists is arms and ammunition, and these the patriots in the United States are determined to supply to them without stint. Large orders have been placed, and so large a quantity is now ready that it has been determined to send out an expedition of three vessels. One has just been bought for the purpose. It is said she is the fast steamer Magnetic. The Magnetic will be convoyed by two other steamers, both of which will be well armed and prepared to fight. It is thought the two vessels chosen are the Bermuda and her sister ship the Muriel. Both are well suited for the intended service.

HAVANA, May 8.—The trial by court martial of the men captured on board the American schooner Competitor, of Key West, Fla., by the Spanish gunboat Messagera, began in the court of justice in the navy yard here this morning. The prosecutor was Lieut. Miguel Suarez, who opened the proceedings by describing the capture of the Competitor. Lieut. Butron, in command of the Spanish gunboat Messagera, testified that he found on board the captured schooner a number of documents inscribed and classified as orders from Colonel Munson, insurgent officer, recommendations from Estrada, the insurgent chief, to call Azo, another insurgent leader, proclamations signed by Lavorde, list of members of the expedition and the war material on board, and a permit for the Competitor to be used as a "life boat." Lieut. Butron also testified that the war material captured consisted of 60 Remington rifles, 40 carbines and 60,000 cartridges.

STATE ELECTIONS.

[From the New York Sun.]

A larger number of states will participate in this year's presidential election than in any previous presidential election in the United States, and a larger number of states, too, will vote on the same day, Tuesday, November 3, than ever heretofore, the list of states holding preliminary spring or autumn elections having been steadily reduced of late years. None of the doubtful states now holds a preliminary election, and one of the last states to fall out of the early list is Oregon, which in June, 1888, sounded what the Republicans called "the opening gun" of the Harrison and Morton contest by a Republican majority of 6,000. In the preliminary election of June, 1892, in Oregon the result was indecisive and unsatisfactory, the Republican candidate at the head of the state ticket polling 31,000 votes, the Democrat 29,000 and the Populist 12,000. Later on the electoral votes of the state were divided between Gen. Harrison and Gen. Weaver.

On August 3 there will be a state election in Alabama, and a repetition of the lively times of 1892 and 1894 is promised. In both elections Kolb, a former Democrat, was the opposition candidate to the regular party nominee, and the claim was made that the results, as officially returned, did not correctly represent the vote cast. In August, 1892, Kolb polled 115,000 votes (or was credited with that number) and his Democratic opponent 126,000. In the state election of 1894 in Alabama Kolb had 83,000 votes, and Oates, his Democratic opponent, 110,000. Afterward Kolb caused himself to be sworn in as governor, and a dual administration was for a short time time threatened. This year a repetition of the fight is probable, and the national committee of the Republicans will probably, as in 1892, be asked to take a hand in the contest. At that time Chris Magee represented the national committee.

Three states will vote in September: Vermont on September 1, choosing a governor for two years; Arkansas on September 7, choosing a governor for two years, and Maine on September 14, choosing also a governor for two years. On October 6 there will be a state election in Florida, and on the day following, October 7, a state election in Georgia, which promises to be hotly contested between the two Democratic factions.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

LONDON, May 7.—A deputation from the West Indian Association, including many planters, had a conference with members of the House of Commons to-day on the subject of the sugar bounties. Mr. Neville Lubbock, on behalf of the association, pointed out the disastrous effects which the bounties paid by foreign governments have had on the sugar colonies and refineries of Great Britain. Germany, he pointed out, had recently made overtures to Belgium, France and Austria, with a view to the simultaneous abolition of all sugar bounties. And all of these governments were favorable to such abolition except France, which it is hoped will concur in the project. As a result of to-day's conference it was decided to present the subject to the House of Commons.

POSITION OF CECIL RHODES.

LONDON, May 8.—Mr. Chamberlain, in replying to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, said that Cecil Rhodes' recent actions were universally condemned, but they must not forget his past services. But for Englishmen like Cecil Rhodes, English history would be much poorer and the British dominions would be much smaller. (Applause.) Both the English and the Africanders of the Cape, continued the Secretary of State for the Colonies, thought Cecil Rhodes the greatest benefactor the colony ever had. He was powerless in future to do mischief, as not an armed man could be moved without the authority of the government's own officers, and they were ready to give President Kruger any reasonable guarantee. With the view of removing any shadow of suspicion, the government had refused to advise the Chartered Company relative to Mr. Rhodes' resignation. But, in view of the disturbances in Rhodesia and the impossibility of finding out the opinion of the settlers, they thought it fair that the directors should be given time to consider the matter. They thought that Mr. Rhodes was in his proper place in South Africa, whether as a director or as a shareholder. After the judicial proceedings were ended the government would review the situation in the light of the information obtained. Mr. Chamberlain further said that the government believed the proper course to follow would be that a joint committee of both houses should inquire into the whole situation, including the administration of the British Chartered South Africa Company. The policy of the government, he explained, was to prevent absolutely the recurrence of the regrettable proceedings, to continue by every legitimate means the efforts to secure a fair and equal treatment for British subjects in the Transvaal and to restore amity between the two races there.

Mr. Labouchere, Radical member for Northampton, who followed Mr. Chamberlain, made a violent attack on the British Chartered South Africa Company. He was inclined to believe, he said, that if Mr. Chamberlain had been given a free hand they would not have heard much more of Mr. Rhodes and his company. The entire press, he went on, had conspired to blink at the real truth. The outcome of the situation was that they had a gang of gamblers and financiers, headed by Cecil Rhodes, who wished to rob the public. Mr. Labouchere charged Cecil Rhodes with lying to conceal his complicity with the invasion of the Transvaal and with using his position to advance his personal and sordid interests. With incredible infamy, said the editor of Truth, he allowed his instrument, Mr. Jameson, to be tried, when he himself was responsible. Every one of the directors in the Chartered South Africa Co., Mr. Labouchere concluded, with intensified bitterness, was guilty of culpable negligence and showed not even the proverbial honor among thieves in their financial transactions.

One of the points in Mr. Chamberlain's speech was that he referred to Sir J. A. Dewitt, the British agent at Pretoria, as an "old man who had earned a rest." The great crowd which had gathered in the house in anticipation of Mr. Chamberlain's statement dispersed directly he had finished his speech. Rt. Hon. Leonard Courtney was meantime saying, "Repent in haste, do the right thing at once. Do not dally with dishonesty."

The remaining speeches on the subject were listened to with apathy, and the house adjourned at midnight.

The Times correspondent at Pretoria, in a despatch published this morning, gives some further telegrams in the so-called "Cryptogram" series. They are, however, of little interest, for the most part dealing with the preparations for the raid. There are also extracts given from a copy of a note book kept by Major White, which is now in the hands of the prosecution. The entry in this notebook for December 29, says: "Received a despatch from Cecil Rhodes to move at once to Johannesburg." Then follow details of the march. The correspondent suggests that this notebook is possibly spurious. He also says: "I understand that the Transvaal government will publish all of the documents in the case in a green book."

ITALY IN EGYPT.

ROME, May 8.—During the course of a debate to-day on the African credits in the Italian chamber, the minister for foreign affairs, the Duke of Sermoneta, repudiated the idea that the Italian government had the intention of abandoning Massowah, and intimated that the Italians would hold Kassala as long as the interests of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola demanded it.

General Riolotti, minister of war, following the Duke of Sermoneta approved of the decision of the government to abandon Tigris. To prosecute the war for two years, he said, would require 150,000 men and an expenditure of £40,000,000 would be needed. The Italian possessions would therefore be limited to the Marebelesa river line. The government, he said, would do its utmost to obtain the release of the prisoners in the hands of the Abyssinians, even paying a ransom for them. He hoped that eventually a modus vivendi would be arranged with Abyssinia.

DUTCH ARCHIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 8.— Prof. G. L. Burr, holding the chair of history at Cornell University, who has been working in Washington under the direction of the Venezuelan boundary committee, sails to-morrow from New York for Holland to make an examination of the Dutch records bearing upon the boundary controversy. The special reason why the committee desires to have these archives examined is that reference is made to them in a general way in the British blue book and by historians without specifically designating the particular documents upon which the statements of the blue book and of the historians rest.

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Recognition of Canadians by Royal Geographical Society—Militia Drill Pay.

Gratifying Revenue Statement—Work of the Geological Survey for This Season.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 8.—The gratifying intelligence was received to-day of the recognition by the Royal Geographical Society of the meritorious work of two Canadian geologists and geographers for their services to geographical science. The society awarded to A. P. Low what is known as the Gill Memorial, and J. B. Tyrrell the Bach grant. Both are members of the geological survey staff.

The revenue of the Dominion exceeded the expenditure last month by a quarter of a million dollars. The surplus to April 30 is nearly five millions.

A militia general order issued to-day states that four days' pay will be allowed to all officers and men who have already performed twelve days' drill for the year ending June 30. The order also applies to field batteries which have not yet performed their annual drill for the current fiscal year. City corps will be allowed until June 30 in which to complete or perform twelve days training. Authorized field batteries, which have already put in eight days training in camp will be permitted to complete twelve days training on the same basis as city corps.

Director Dawson, of the geological survey, has completed the programme of field work for his staff during the coming summer. Mr. McConnell leaves next week to examine part of the Saskatchewan river near Edmonton in connection with prospective sites for the second experimental oil boring station. After that he goes to the West Kootenay district. Mr. McEvoy will spend a portion of the summer in West Kootenay and another portion in the Shuswap district. A. P. Low will go by way of Hudson Bay to further explore part of the Labrador peninsula. Dr. Bell, assistant director, will also spend a portion of the summer in the vicinity of Hudson Bay.

OTTAWA, May 9.—Sir C. H. Tupper arrived to-day from Nova Scotia. He says the prospects in that province for the government are of the brightest description. The Liberals are not likely to secure more than two seats in that province.

Oil boring at Athabasca Landing will be continued for some time longer. A depth of 1,730 feet has already been reached.

Civil service promotion examinations will be held at all the centres commencing next week.

The Liberals in Ottawa city have secured William Hutchison, as their candidate.

Earl Spencer arrived here, and is the guest of Governor-General.

GREATEST IN THE WEST

The Winnipeg Demonstration the Most Successful Ever Held in That City.

The Premier Charmed With the Reception Accorded Him—An Augury of Success.

WINNIPEG, May 9.—(Special)—The Conservatives are enthusiastic over the success of the mass meeting held here last night, addressed by Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Hugh John Macdonald. It certainly was the greatest political meeting ever held in the West. The fact that over 20,000 words of the speeches were sent East by the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company shows the great interest attached to the meeting in the Eastern provinces.

To-day Sir Charles held a public reception at the Hotel Leland, where he received a constant string of callers. In the afternoon he was presented with a large life-sized oil painting by his Manitoba admirers, and made a happy speech in reply. He also received a deputation from the Western Canada Immigration Association.

Col. Prior is here, and occupied a seat on the platform at the mass meeting last night.

Sir Charles Tupper goes East to-morrow and speaks in Montreal next Friday or Saturday.

A telegram from Dalton McCarthy states that he will be in Winnipeg to begin a series of meetings in Manitoba on May 25.

A Free Press reporter had a short interview with the Premier. "I have nothing to say," he said, "except that I am charmed beyond expression with the very warm reception accorded me here and the opportunity that has been presented to meet so many representative citizens of the Province and the Territories, and their assurances of success in the approaching contest makes me carry with me to the seat of government the firm conviction that the whole West will, as it has in the past, be unanimous in the support of the government that has done so much for it.

A JEALOUS LOVER

COLLINGWOOD, May 7.—(Special)—Near Gibraltar, a hamlet eleven miles from here, David Richmond, a farmer, went out last night to see Catharine Peavoy to her father's home. They met Frank Woodyard, a farm hand at Peavoy's, who had been recently paying attention to Miss Peavoy. The sight of his sweetheart with Richmond maddened Woodyard and he opened his jackknife and stabbed Richmond seven times, once in the cheek, five times in the chest, penetrating the lungs, and once in the abdomen. The wounded man is not expected to recover. Woodyard has not yet been arrested.

WINNIPEG'S WELCOME.

Remarkable Demonstration at the Prairie Capital—Every Provincial District Represented.

Magnificent Speech by the Premier Who Arouses the Heartiest Enthusiasm.

WINNIPEG, May 8. — (Special)—Several thousand people were packed in the big skating rink to-night to listen to Sir Charles Tupper deliver the opening speech of the Dominion campaign. It was a meeting such as Winnipeg has seldom seen, and in respect to numbers was perhaps never equalled. The building was elaborately decorated with flags, bunting and mottoes. Among those mottoes were: "1867 Macdonald-Tupper—1896, Tupper-Macdonald"; "Peace, progress and prosperity"; "Welcome true friend of Manitoba and the Northwest"; "The Cumberland warhorse, a great statesman for a great nation" "Representation and development, no obstruction," and many others of a similar character. On the platform were representative Conservatives from every district in Manitoba. Before 8 o'clock the great building was densely crowded, and until the arrival of the Premier's party the brass band played patriotic selections. At half-past eight Sir Charles and Hon. Hugh John arrived; and their appearance was the signal for tremendous cheering, while the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

J. H. Brock, of Winnipeg, presided and called upon J. S. Aikens, who presented to Hon. Hugh John Macdonald a requisition signed by two thousand citizens asking him to be their candidate.

The remarkable personal popularity of Hugh John "The Old Man's Son" was made manifest when he rose to make a speech accepting the Conservative nomination. The ovation he received was one he will long remember. Hugh John declared that until Sir Charles took the helm he had not the remotest intention of re-entering politics. But Sir Charles had been the true and trusted friend of his father and had stood with him through good repute and evil repute, and when Sir Charles asked him to join his government he could not refuse. He felt that with Sir Charles as his chief he could render valuable service to his adopted province, and feeling so, his duty was clear. Then Mr. Macdonald took up the questions of the day, dealing first with the school question which he carefully reviewed. He was, he said, now and always had been a supporter of national schools and while he protested against the brutal manner in which they had been brought about, he felt that they were a move in the right direction. But, when the Privy Council of England decided that an injustice had been done the Catholics, that they suffered under a grievance, he had taken the position that they were entitled to reasonable redress. The Manitoba Catholics had been done an injury and the Manitoba government should have given a remedy. But because the Manitoba government found it could make capital out of the question it refused to give justice. If Manitoba refused to give justice the federal government was forced to give it.

Sir Charles Tupper was then presented with an address of welcome from the Conservatives of the West, read by George Galt.

On rising to reply the Premier received a very cordial greeting, the vast audience rising and cheering him heartily. Sir Charles said of the reception accorded himself and his colleague, Hugh John, that the demonstrations of last night and to-night were mere enthusiastic than any he could call to mind in the forty years of political life. Such demonstrations, he should never forget. He then entered upon a eulogy of the policy of protection and dilated upon the benefits Canada had reaped from it. He was in the middle of this when the heavy rain falling on the tin sheeted roof of the rink building rendered his voice inaudible, and he was compelled to resume his seat. The band played for a quarter of an hour and then Sir Charles was able to proceed. Contrasting Canada's progress with that of other nations he declared it to have been remarkable, and the manner in which Canada had passed through the period of depression which swept over all countries had challenged the admiration of the world. Canada under Conservative rule had much to show for its expenditure. It had accomplished vast public works, yet it was a remarkable fact that its debt per capita was to-day less than when the Liberals went out of office.

Taking up the question of Imperial Federation Sir Charles declared that the adoption of preferential trade was not of less consequence to the people of Canada than even the national policy of protection. The threat of war by America had given an impetus to Imperial Federation and had shown Britain's statesmen the necessity of cementing the union between Britain's colonies. Imperial Federation and preferential duties would settle up Manitoba more rapidly than anyone had ever hoped or dreamed. To the West preferential trade was of vital importance. Bring it about and the development of the Canadian West would be so rapid that the world would be astonished.

Sir Charles then discussed the questions of the Hudson Bay railway and the improvement of Red river navigation, and aroused great enthusiasm by his references to these matters, which references he prefaced by a challenge to any man to point to any pledge made to his countrymen in his forty years of public life which he had not fulfilled. The Canadian Pacific railway, he said, had found its greatest friend in him, and as such friend he could point to the fact that soon the Canadian Pacific would be helpless to handle the vast grain production of the Canadian West. He could see the Hudson's Bay railway was rapidly becoming a necessity. It was a work that demanded immediate attention, and he pledged his government to aid it. He also promised to improve the Red river navigaiion, and declared that the government would have made a grant for it last session but for the senseless opposition which came frgm the last quarter it had been looked for—the opposition of Winnipeg's own representative. The fast Atlantic steamship service was briefly touched upon and endorsed by Sir Charles, as was also the proposition for improved defences.

On the question of Manitoba schools, Sir Charles declared that he was prepared to speak on this as on all other questions, fearlessly and honestly. The act of 1871 had given the Catholics privilege of their own schools and the act of 1890 had taken this privilege from them. That they had suffered a grievance in this respect was undoubted. The Privy Council of England declared they had a grievance, and this grievance in all honor and justice should be remedied. Under the Canadian constitution the Catholics had a right to claim redress. They had this claim under a clause which had been placed in the constitution by request from a Protestant source for Protestant protection. Because we had hostility to a separate school system we could not say we would tear up the leaf in the constitution which gave the Catholic minority the right to claim redress. Sir Charles said he appealed for the feeble Catholic minority of Manitoba, no matter what their opinion was in regard to separate schools. Had the Protestants of Quebec been treated as were the Catholics of Manitoba to-day, it would have been another ox that was gored and every Protestant pulpit in the land would have rung with denunciation. Where was there a man with a head on his shoulders, and brain in that head, who would say that in the interests of national schools it was wise to turn out the present government and put in power a Roman Catholic and Frenchman as premier?

He appealed to the people of Manitoba to exercise toleration and a spirit of justice in this school question. He earnestly desired its settlement, for it was doing the country incalculable harm and giving the envious enemies of the Dominion in other lands a weapon to strike a blow at Canada's progress. He would never consent to do injustice to any of his fellow citizens, be they Catholic or Protestant. The feeble Catholic minority of Manitoba were as much entitled to justice and protection as the strong overwhelming Protestant majority, and as a statesman he would be unworthy of himself did he not stand firmly for equal justice to all classes, great or small.

The rain again rendering it impossible for Sir Charles to be heard he closed with a prediction of success, and even a larger majority for the Conservative party at the elections.

WINNIPEG, May 8. — (Special). — The Conservative convention held here to-day on the occasion of the visit of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., was most unanimous and hearty. The Premier visited the convention during the morning and received great applause. In a speech, he said, that in all his career as a public man he had held as an axiom that the future of Canada depended to a great extent upon the development and progress of the Northwest. One of the great factors in the future development of Western Canada would be an outlet to Hudson's Bay, the natural pathway from the prairies of the great West to Great Britain, and it was his firm conviction that the presperity of the West and the whole Dominion called for the speedy construction of the road to the bay. (Prolonged applause.) The Liberal party had persistently, though not inconsistently, opposed this great national undertaking at every stage since the question of its construction was first mooted.

The Conservative party had given to Canada the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific railways, and he could now assure the people of Manitoba and the Northwest that that same party would give them the Hudson's Bay railway. The government was a unit on the policy of a road to the Bay. They are publicly committed to that policy, and he could assure them that arrangements had been made which enabled him to state that the first link of that railway to the Saskatchewan river would be built during the year 1898. (Cheers and applause.)

Resolutions were adopted by the convention approving of the trade and other policies of the Conservative party as set forth by Sir Charles.

QUEBEC, May 8.—(Special)—Another demonstration on behalf of Hon. Mr. Laurier occurred last night in the constituency of Quebec East. He spoke in French, largely on the lines of the previous night, but made a new and important declaration. He said if he was placed in power he would appoint a commission of inquiry into the school question at the head of which he would place Sir Oliver Mowat. "This would be a guarantee of justice, nay, more than justice, a guarantee of generosity." This commission with Sir Oliver at the head would be sent to Manitoba to make a report on the grievances of the minority, and he was confident justice would be rendered to the minority and that the majority would be the first to acquiesce.

PICTOU, May 8.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and C. Beil, ex-M.P.P., were nominated at Pictou, N.S., as the Conservative candidates.

WARKWORTH, May 8.—At the Conservative convention for East Northumberland held here yesterday, Mr. Cochrane was unanimously chosen as the candidate.

HAMILTON, May 8.—Ald. Colquhoun and Samuel Barker are mentioned as the Conservative nominees for Hamilton.

TORONTO, May 8.—At the Conservative convention in Centre Wellington, Dr. Lewis was nominated.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 8.—In the division court this afternoon argument was heard for the granting of a new trial to Michael Brennan, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Banker Strathy at Barrie. The appeal is based upon a ruling of the trial judge at the trial of Brennan, who directed the jury to disregard the question of manslaughter and bring in a verdict as to whether or not the prisoner was guilty of murder. Judgment was deferred, but it seems probable that Brennan will have another trial.

Æmilius Jarvis, accompanied by C.A. Brown, representative of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club left this afternoon for Detroit to meet the representives of the Lincoln Park, Chicago, Yacht Club, to fix the details of the coming race and to receive bids from lake towns desirous of having the race.

WARNING TO GERMANS

Advised Not to Go to the United States—Agitations Against Government Forbidden.

The Kaiser Wishes Bismarck Were Back—The Cabinet Crisis Still Continues.

BERLIN, May 9.—The Reichsanzeiger to-day publishes a long article warning Germans against emigrating to the United States, and giving extracts from the annual report of the German society of New York, referring to the increase of the number of immigrants from Italy, Russia, Poland, Ireland and Austria, with whom, the report adds, the educated German mechanics cannot compete because they are used to higher standards of living. In addition German immigrants with capital are cautioned against investing in land whose title, it is said, is often fraudulent or doubtful or the situation of which makes it unprofitable. Clerks, teachers, officers, scientists and female teachers especially are advised not to go to America, no matter how undesirable are the conditions at their homes.

The Emperor William has grown stouter lately, having gained fifteen pounds, while the Empress, who is just finishing the Schweninger Banting cure, is now much more slender and is rather pale. Her Majesty has greatly aged lately and her hair is quite gray.

A decree was issued this week reminding government officials of the order forbidding agitations hostile to the policy of the government. The issuing of this decree is due to the strong support which many officials, and especially in the Eastern provinces, have given to the agrarian candidates for the reichstag and diet.

Prince Bismarck, speaking to the members of a delegation from Bremen a few days ago said: "God had planted discontent in us as a spur, and we must renounce the belief that a general state of content will ever arise in this world either by Social Democracy or in any other way. It is impossible we should become nothing but idle dogs who would lie under palm trees and do nothing but eat the dates which fell into their mouths."

The cabinet crisis continues. The unbroken series of parliamentary failures which the various ministers are meeting with in the Reichstag as well as in the Diet have shown the Emperor that the cabinet will not be able to accomplish any legislation of importance owing to its total lack of influence over the delegates and the want of cohesion and solidarity among the ministers.

Some idea of the situation may be formed when it is known that the Emperor during the past week said to a confidant "It would be better for me to fetch the Old Man back again." By the "Old Man" His Majesty referred to Prince Bismarck.

The Emperor is still regretting the dismissal of Herr Koeller, the Prussian minister of the interior, whom he speaks of as being at least a capable man. It is probable that the members of the present cabinet will hold their positions until the fall, as the sessions of the Diet and Reichstag are drawing to a close and the Emperor has a well-filled programme for the summer, which will keep him from Berlin for months. In spite of this, it is borne in mind that His Majesty has expressed himself strongly to his entourage on the ability of the cabinet, and there is an impression in court circles that if the ministerial failures continue he may lose his patience and force the resignation of the whole cabinet.

Make it a point to see that your blood is purified, enriched and vitalized at this season with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LABOR TROUBLES.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 9.—It is stated here that on Monday Swift & Co. will shut down their big packing plant for an indefinite period, on account of troubles which have existed for many months between the packing companies and those labor organizations which control the men in their employ.

BUTTE, Mont., May 9.—Two hundred and fifty miners, comprising all the employes of the Rarus mines, struck on Thursday because the foreman resigned. A threat was made to hang the new foreman, Gibbons. The union refuses to take up the case, and the men are becoming desperate.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—The efforts of the common council to end the strike of the street railway employes has failed, and the special committee appointed to mediate has been discharged. About one hundred cars are being operated. Riotous demonstrations continue, cars are stoned, rails torn up and wires cut.

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PAIN-KILLER
KILLS PAIN

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THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures

Diarrhœa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, It Cures

Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—*Chicago Dispatch.*

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Tennessee Organ.*

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain this medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—*Newport News.*

Beware of imitations. Buy only the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere; large bottles, 25c.