INSURGENT VICTORY.

General Garcia Doubles Upon and Nearly Annihilates a Spanish Regiment.

Gomez Continues His March—Disgraceful Butchery of Non-Combatants.

Key West, Fla., May 1.—Advices received here state that a notable victory has been won by the insurgents, commanded by General Calixto Garcia, in the province of Santiago de Cuba. General Garcia's forces fell upon the Spanish column commanded by General Munoz and almost annihilated them. The battle occurred near Sanga, on the banks of the river Cuato, where General Garcia, moving west with 1,500 men, intended to cross the river. Munoz, who was at Manzanillo, decided to prevent Garcia from crossing, and led 2,500 Spanish soldiers out of Manzanillo ordered gunboats to proceed up river to co-operate. Garcia heard Munoz's movements and effected a junction with the columns of Rabbi and Maghaust, thereby increasing the forces of his command to nearly 3,500 men. Garcia stationed his men near Zanja, and when the Spanish column under Munoz appeared struck the front and flank, doubling on it.

The Spanish were taken by surprise, and many rushed into the river and were drowned. The fire of the insurgents also did great execution. When the annihilation of Munoz's column was made certain the gunboats appeared to save the remnants. Over three hundred of Munoz's men were killed by insurgent bullets or drowned, and about four hundred wounded. The Spaniards retreated down the river to Manzanillo, protected by the gunboats. The insurgents' loss was small. General Garcia then crossed the river, and is now proceeding west.

News of the advance of General Gomez has been confirmed. He has entered Matanzas province at the head of twelve hundred men, well armed, seven pieces of artillery and plenty of ammunition. It is said that the field pieces are in charge of expert American artillerymen who served in the Pennsylvania guard and left Philadelphia for Cuba several months ago. The forces of Gomez are said to be advancing westward rapidly, and in a short time will be in Havana province. It is also said in Havana that Gomez intends moving to attack the trocha from the east, while Maceo hurls his columns against it from the west. General Weyler is evidently expecting a simultaneous assault on the trocha by the forces of Generals Gomez and Maceo, for he is hurrying to the line every soldier not needed for garrison duty.

In the next few days fighting may be expected on the trocha.

New York, May 1.—The World this morning prints the following from its special correspondent at Havana: General Gomez is reported to be in Matanzas province with over one thousand men heading for Havana. He has artillery and is said to be prepared to push a battle.

A dispatch to the World from Havana says: Your correspondent has personally investigated the death of the eight peaceful white men shot without trial at Campo Florida, near Havana, on the afternoon of April 3. Between April 13 and 22 ten peaceful inhabitants were taken from their homes and shot on the Fierabras road, between Campo Florida and Minas. The victims were all white, and their bodies were all thrown into a huge sugar boiler which lies half buried by the roadside on land owned by J. Cabrora. No less than sixteen white men were shot without trial in the same neighborhood, opposite Jesus and Mary grocery store on the Arango estate. Most of these were taken from the ploughs. Four noncombatants were also shot without trial and thrust into a sugar boiler on the highway to Minos. I have confined my dispatches to one little farming district close to Havana, but the same stories reach me from all parts of the island, although they are set down as nothing without investigation. You can imagine the scenes in the interior. No wonder foreign correspondents are not allowed to accompany the Spanish columns, but are nearly all bottled up in Havana.

Tampa, Fla., May 1.—Bishop Diaz arrived last night from Havana, accompanied by his wife, three children and brother Alfred. To an Associated Press reporter he said:

"My brother and I were arrested at 4 p.m. on the 16th inst., at our home in the outskirts of Havana, and taken immediately to prison and placed in separate cells, where we were kept 130 hours without the privilege of communication. Then I heard that I was to receive a military trial for complicity in Cuban affairs. This they could not substantiate. I was caring for sick soldiers, for whom I had organized forty sanitary delegations and several hospitals, where two thousand Spanish soldiers were cured of wounds and sickness. As soon as I was allowed, on the Tuesday following, I wired Dr. Tichner, of Atlanta, that I needed help immediately, and sent the message to the office by a friend, who paid for it. Next day the message was returned with the money, accompanied by a statement from the American consul that the Spanish authorities would not permit it to go. I smuggled the message on board a steamer at Key West, and as soon as the Spanish authorities learned that I had sent it they released me, ordering me to leave by the next steamer.

Bishop Diaz will soon go to Atlanta.

Havana, April 30.—Consul Williams called upon Captain-General Weyler today in reference to the capture of the American schooner Competitor and the imprisonment of the alleged filibusters found on board her.

New York, May 1.—The Herald says: The Spanish authorities here and in Washington have recently discovered a conspiracy formed by Cubans to blow up a Spanish warship and at the same time intercept a Peninsular mail steamer and rob her of a large quantity of gold intended for the government troops on the island. The plot included, further, the capture of the seaport town of Neuvitas and contemplated certain demonstrations along the northern coast of the eastern Cuban provinces in order to precipitate a rush of troops from the west and effect a weakening of the military trocha across Pinar del Rio. While the disclosure of the conspiracy may not discourage the Cuban leaders, it will require an entire change of tactics to free Antonio Maceo from the uncertain position he occupies in the extreme west of Cuba, and in Spanish circles it is looked upon in the light of a blow to the Cuban cause. The plot originated and was perfected in this city with the assistance of the insurgent leaders of Cuba. The first blow was to be struck a month hence. The revolutionary congress at Cubitas has felt for some time the necessity of seizing and holding a seaport town, and has made several attempts to get possession of small towns on the coast of Cuba. Finally the congress decided that Neuvitas, on the northern coast of Puerto Principe province, was the most available point. It is situated at the head of the harbor of Neuvitas, which can be entered only through a long, winding and narrow channel. The harbor is well sheltered from the sea and affords an excellent anchorage. The town is not strongly garrisoned. The coast line Peninsular mail steamer stops at Neuvatis at regular intervals, and when there are supplies on board the boat is escorted by a Spanish cruiser. After a long survey the Cubans devised a plan by which a formidable demonstration could be made at Neuvitas in order to force General Weyler to send strong bodies of troops to the western end of Cuba. It was decided that it would be possible to blow up a Spanish vessel as she passed through the narrow channel to Neuvitas harbor, but the wreck would so completely block the entrance that no other vessel could pass in to displace the rebels after they had captured the place. The insurgent president entrusted the carrying out of the plot to one of the members of the Cuban revolutionary party in this city. The latter called to his aid an adventurous young American, who began to perfect all the details. It was not long afterwards that the Spanish and American detectives were on the trail of the Cuban plotters. Negotiations were entered into by the Cuban agens for the purchase of a Cape Ann schooner, and a New England skipper was employed to navigate her. A small steam tender was purchased which was to be carried on board the schooner. The entire outfit has been estimated to cost not more than $8,000. Those engaged in the scheme were promised in the event of success $100,000 and one-half of the prize money found on board the mail steamer to be trapped and seized. The schooner, the Spanish authorities learned, with her crew, was to sail from this port as a fisherman. She would carry, in addition to thirty days' provsions for four men, besides the crew, the steam tender, coal, several small kegs to be converted into submarine torpedoes, an electric battery and about two thousand pounds of dynamite. The schooner was to take the far outside course. The plan was to launch the steam tender at night when near the Cuban coast, and to work back and forth between the spot and the schooner under cover of darkness, using no ship ligths. The men who were to do the wrecking of the Spanish cruiser, the dynamite and other materials were to be landed and concealed on a plantation near the coast close to the entrance of the harbor. From this plantation the Cubans could reach the channel and lay torpedoes at the only point where a warship could pass, in less than two hours' time.

Information received by the Spanish authorities indicates that, as soon as Neuvitas should fall and the cruiser was reported destroyed, strategic movements were to be made around Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, Gibara, Cardenas and other eastern points.

A reporter saw the Spanish consul-general yesterday. He claimed that the Spanish authorities had received information of the plot. He said, guardedly:

"We hear occasionally of some of these murderous and anarchistic plots. Some time ago we learned of a plot to blow up the Infanta Isabella off Key West. We know enough about this conspiracy against the Spanish vessel in Neuvitas harbor to prevent its accomplishment if it is ever attempted. The Washington office may know more than I do. I hardly believe that the Cubans could blow up the Alphonse XII., though I understand it is this vessel they have planned to attack, because that vessel could not enter the harbor under any circumstances, as she draws too much water. Nevertheless, I believe the insurgents are desperate enough to undertake any heinous affair, for their case is already threatened with disaster.

"Yes, you may say that we know all about the contemplated plot against Neuvitas and have taken precautions against its being carried out."

Springfield, Ill., May 1.—Walter S. Whitcomb, of this city, who enlisted with the Cuban insurgents and made his escape from the famous Moro castle, just outside of Havana, by means of a rope, has returned to his home and tells an interesting story of his experience while in the army of the Cubans. He was walking along the streets of Jacksonville, Fla., when his attention was attracted to a squad of Cuban patriots, each bearing white silk banners, designating that they were in search of men to enlist for the war. His adventurous spirit seized him and he joined the cause, receiving $150 at the outset in American currency. Six other recruits enlisted with him. They took sail in the tug Port Jackson and landed at Del Rio, where they were met by two men from the insurgent camp under the command of Antonio Maceo. The party went at once to the rebel camp. Whitcomb remained at the rebel camp five weeks. The camp was ninety miles from Havana and contained twelve thousand insurgents. The patriots were well informed, Whitcomb says, in the simpler army tactics and devoted most of their time to drill work. While in camp Whitcomb suffered from an attack of fever, and upon his convalescence was given a pass through the lines to Havana. When within twenty miles of the city he fell in with a camp of Spanish soldiers. They captured him and tied him hand and foot to a tree. There were several Cubans capured with him and they were tied in a like manner. He spent the night thus bound. In the morning the Cubans were gone—killed, the Spanish soldiers told him. Whitcomb was taken to Moro castle, in company with other prisoners. At night he was confined in the great, dingy tower, but in the daytime he was permitted the freedom of the boulevard. There were sixty prisoners in the castle, including seventeen Americans. Whitcomb had $140 with him when imprisoned, which he had concealed in his shoe. He bribed the guard assigned to his cell, paying him $80 for forty feet of rope with which to escape from the tower. Then he fastened the rope to a stone and swung off into the Gulf of Mexico. He swam out to a catboat belonging to one of the officials and was picked up by the Adrian, bound for the Florida coast. The catboat was taken in tow, and upon reaching Florida Whitcomb sold it for $60.

A YOUNG LAD'S RESCUE.

CONFINED TO HIS ROOM FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

An Intense Sufferer Through Pains in the Muscles of His Legs and Arms—Reduced Almost to a Living Skeleton.

From the Wolfville, N. S., Acadian.

Mr. T. W. Beckwith is the proprietor of the Royal hotel, Wolfville, the most important hostelry in the town, and is a man well known and esteemed throughout that section. He has a bright, handsome looking son, thirteen years of age, named Freddie, who is a lad of more than average intelligence. It is pretty well known in Wolfville that Freddy underwent a very severe illness, though perhaps the means to which he owes his recovery is not so generally known, and a statement of the case may be the means of helping some other sufferer. On the 26th of December, 1893, Freddie was taken ill and was confined to his room and his bed until March, 1894. Two different physicians were called in during his long illness. One said he had la grippe and the other said that his trouble was rheumatic fever. He was troubled with se-

vere pains through the muscles of his legs and arms, and after three or four days was obliged to take to bed, where he lay nearly all winter, suffering terribly from the pains. He became reduced nearly to a skeleton and was unable to relish food of any kind. During his illness he suffered a relapse owing to his trying to get up sooner than he should. Boy-like, he was anxious to get out and enjoy the beautiful spring sunshine, and for several days was carried out and taken for a drive. This brought on the relapse. The doctor was again called in, and as he continued to grow worse he was ordered again to bed. Things then looked very dark, as despite medical care he did not get any better. At last his father decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Soon after beginnig their use Freddie began to feel better. His appetite began to return and the pains were less severe. As he continued the use of the Pink Pills he regained health and strength rapidly, and in about a month was apparently as well as ever, the only remaining symptom of his trying illness being a slight pain in the leg, which did not disappear for several months. It is over one and a half years ago since Freddy took his last pill, and in that time he has not had a recurrence of the attack. There is no doubht that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him, and both the boy and his parents peak highly in their praise.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the medical marvel of the age. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other remedies had failed. They are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutes, against which the public is cautioned.

EUGENE VASSEUR'S MURDER.

The Young Frenchman Was Killed by His Father and Cousin.

New York, May 2.—According to the Journal's Paris correspondent, Eugene Vasseur, a young Frenchman whose dead body was found in a thicket on the Bois de Vincnes, was murdered by his own father and cousin, the latter having been hired to assist by the former. Vasseur did not bear a good reputation, and it is claimed that his father wished him dead rather than he should disgrace the family. The cousin, whose name is Boucher, tells the following story of the crime:

"A lonely spot in the Bois de Viennes was fixed on for the scene of the tragedy and it was arranged that Boucher should go along a small path with Eugene while the father was to hide in a thicket and then spring out on the victim. At 8 o'clock the next evening Boucher persuaded Eugene he had a job for him at Cravelle, and the couple went down in a boat to Charenton, climbed to the plateau and as they passed the fatal spot the father sprang out like a tiger and seized his son by the throat.

"Eugene shouted for help, at the same time making desperate resistance, and the father, who was becoming black in the face, called to Boucher:

"'Why don't you help, you coward?'

"Boucher seized the young man by the throat and was bitten in the hand. He loosened his grip, whereupon the father, with a desperate effort, threw his son down, and bending down over him, strangled him. As he pulled the cord which he had prepared Boucher said:

"Let him alone; his punishment has been severe enough!

"The father replied: 'I believe you; this time the scamp has full measure and running over.'

Both men are under arrest.

SHOWS HER HEELS

Fast Filibuster Bermuda, is One Too Many for the Spanish Cruisers.

Gen. Fitz Lee Made U. S. Consul to Cuba—Capture of Competitor Confirmed

Jacksonville, Fla., May 1.—The filibustering steamer Bermuda was sighted about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon 25 miles south of Mosquito inlet, and fully 40 miles out at sea. Capt. R. J. Brown, of the coasting steamer Mabel, sighted the Bermuda. The steamer passed about a mile to the eastward of the Mabel. Her fires were banked and she was going very fast. Her course seemed to be shaped for the Bahamas. Capt. Brown knows the Bermuda well and looked at her through a glass, but he saw only four persons on deck. Capt. Brown then ran his schooner in shore, and when near New Smyrna saw two Spanish cruisers steaming slowly south. One was the Reina Mercedes. The Bermuda eluded these vessels by standing far out to sea after leaving her bar at Mayport. When the warships were sighted Capt. Brown says the Bermuda must have been sixty miles southeast. Capt. Brown is a friend of Capt. Reilly of the Bermuda. He thinks Reilly will take the Bermuda east of the Bahamas and around the eastern end of Cuba and finally land the arms and men. Off Cape Florida Capt. Brown sighted a Spanish cruiser which follow his vessel over 23 miles. The Spaniard finally concluded, apparently, that the Mabel was harmless.

Richmond, Va., General Fitzhugh Lee qualified last night before a United States commissioner as consul-general to Cuba. On Monday night General Lee received a telegram from Secretary Olney asking him when he could leave for Cuba. He replied that he could arrange to go in a few days— that is, if the state department would forward the necessary papers to be executed at Richmond, he would lose no time in getting ready. A large package, containing, among other things, the oath of allegiance, and form of bond, came in the morning. Gen. Lee has arranged with a Baltimore company for his bond and he filled up this paper and mailed it. He will get his final instructions from President Cleveland on either Friday or Saturday, and it is probable that he will go to Havana next week. Gen. Lee seems to be in excellent health. He does not feel any uneasiness on account of the climate of the island.

Washington City, May 2.—Advices have reached Washington City confirming the report from Havana of the capture by the Spanish naval forces of the American schooner Competitor, loaded with arms and ammunition for the insurgents, and with a party of men on board. Contrary to the first report, however, it was found that the vessel came from Key West, and there is reason to believe that the Spanish officers were aware in advance of her departure from Key West and were on the lookout for her off the Colon coast.

The Competitior was seized at Punta Berraco, on the north coast of Pinar del Rio, and, according to the Spanish reports, there can be no question of the legality of the seizure, for she was not only inside of the marine league over which the Spanish jurisdiction extends, but was actually engaged in landing men and stores on the island. It is reported that several Americans were of the party, and at least two of them were killed in the capture of the schooner.

FROM SHORE TO SHORE.

Will Be Announced the Opening of the New York Electrical Exhibition.

San Francisco, May 2.—Governor Levi P. Morton will touch the button on Saturday night in New York and the big cannon will be discharged in Union square, this city. This will announce the opening of the electrical exhibition in New York city. By the aid of the Pacific Postal company Governor Morton has been enabled, from one of the largest circuits ever known, to perform this ceremony. It was the intention of the directors of the exhibition to have four cannons fired simultaneously at St. Paul, Boston, New Orleans and San Francisco to-morrow night, and if the plans do not fail the four cannons will be fired at once.

NORTHERN PACIFIC SALE.

Motion Made for the Immediate Foreclosure of the Mortgage.

St. Paul, Minn., May 2.—Francis Lynn Stetson, representing the reorganizaton committee of the Northern Pacific railway and the J. Pierpont Morgan syndicate, have made an ancillary motion before Walter H. Sanborn, judge of the United States circuit court of appeals, and Judge Thomas, of North Dakota, for the immediate foreclosure and sale of the Northern Pacific property in Minnesota and North Dakota. Judge Sanborn amended the order by providing for the payment of the local debts and those contracted by the receiver, and compensation due them, before the delivery of the property in the district and other like changes.

—Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent livryman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain and the use of one bottle completely cured him. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Old Lady (on the road to Niagara Falls) What makes the cars jar and rattle so, conductor? It's abominable!

Conductor—It's the effect of carryin' so many bridal couples, ma'am! The course of true love never did run smooth, you know, ma'am!—New York Tribune.

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CONVENTIONS IN ORDER NOW.

Political Organizations Girding Up their Loins for the Struggle.

Kingston, May 1.—Hiram Calvin, M. P. for Frontenac, positively declines to enter parliament again, on the ground that his business interests will not permit the loss of his time while at Ottawa.

Toronto, May 1.—R. C. Newman, grand president of the True Blues, has accepted the nomination as an independent McCarthyite candidate for West Peterboro.

Hamilton, May 1.— A. T. Wood, mentioned as the probable Liberal candidate for Hamilton, will not accept the nomination on account of positive medical orders.

Brandon, May 1.—The political convention which is called to meet at Souris on May 5 will be attended by a number of McCarthyites from Brandon. Some delegates say that in all probability Dalton McCarthy himself may be asked to contest the Brandon riding.

Winnipeg, May 1.—At the Conservative convention held at Broadview, N. W.T., yesterday, W. W. McDonald, the old member, was nominated on the first ballot as the candidate for East Assiniboia for the Dominion house.

Montreal, May 1.—Sir Donald A. Smith states that the statement that he would run in Montreal West was wholly unfounded.

Winnipeg, May 1.—The Saskatchewan Conservatives will meet at Prince Albert on May 15 to select a candidate, Mr. McDowell having declined re-nomination. James McKay, barrister, and William Craig, farmer, are spoken of for the nomination.

A convention of the Conservatives of Brandon has been called for May 11 in Souris, when a Conservative candidate will be brought out. By that time it will be definitely known whether or not Mr. Daly will again enter the field.

HOLMES FRIENDS ACQUITTED

Of the Charge of Conspiracy in the Insurance Frauds.

Philadelphia, May 1.—Jephthap Howe, the St. Louis lawyer, arrested and indicted, together with H. H. Holmes, Carrie Pietzel and Marian Hedgewith, in two separate bills charging them with conspiring to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of the sum of $10,000, appeared in the court of quarter session to-day with his counsel, and requested that the bills of indictment against him be submitted to a jury and a verdict of not guilty taken. It was agreed that this should be done. Judge Gordon granted permission to the district attorney to submit the indictments and then instructed the jury to render a verdict of not guitly.

A MILLIONAIRE MARRIAGE.

Miss Florence Pullman Wedded To Frank O. Lowden at Chicago.

Chicago, May 2.—Miss Florence Pullman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, was married last night to Frank Orren Lowden, the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Lowden, of Hubbard, Io., at the Prairie avenue mansion of the bride's parents. The function was the most brilliant society event of the year.

Two hundred relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed in the main drawing room by Rev. James Pullman, of Lynn, Mass., assisted by Rev. Royal H. Pullman, of Baltimore, both uncles of the bride. The bridal party passed through an improvised arch of white and gold enameled posts wound in myrtle, surmounted by lilies of the valley and mignonettes, tied with white satin from post to post, extending the length of the apartment. The whole house was profusely decorated with orchids, roses and palms. A musical programme was rendered both before and after the ceremony in the music room, where a superb organ was built for the occasion.

The bride, a stately brunette, beautiful and accomplished, was attended by her sister, Mrs. Francis Carolan, of San Francisco, Miss Felicite Oglesby, Miss Florence Algar, daughter of ex-Governor Algar, and Miss Bertha West, of New York. Mr. Lowden's man was Henry L. Dawes, of Pittsfield, Mass. A reception of two thousand uests and a supper followed. The bridegroom is a lawyer of this city.

—Never let a cough run on from day to day. It indicates either inflammation or irritation, which, if allowed to continue, may result in serious injury to the lungs. A few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures any pulmonary complaint not entirely beyond the reach of medicine.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.