

SPAIN ALL TORN UP

Military and Civic Elements Struggle for Control of Government.

ARMY HOLDS WHIP HAND AT PRESENT

Appointment of Weyler as Captain General of Madrid in Nature of Defeat.

MINISTER LINARES TAKES DARING STAND

Butcher of Innocent Cubans Assumes Duties of His New Office.

SENOR SILVELA ADVOCATES ALL POWER

Task of Forming New Cabinet Undertaken by General Azarcarra Results in All but One of the Portfolios Being Accepted.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—General Azarcarra has succeeded in forming a cabinet with the following distribution of portfolios: President of the Council—General Azarcarra.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Marquis Aguilar Campo.

Minister of War—General Linares.

Minister of Finance—Senor Alfer de Salazar.

Minister of the Interior—Senor Urdariz.

Minister of Justice—Marquis Vadillo.

Minister of Public Instruction—Senor Garcia Añiza.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works—Senor Sanchez Toca.

The post of the minister of marine has not yet been filled. General Azarcarra presented the list to the queen regent this evening and the ministers will take the oath tomorrow.

The under secretary of the interior, the prefect of Madrid and the mayor of Madrid, as well as several prefects of departments, have resigned.

In spite of the ministerial crisis, of which he is the cause, General Weyler has taken up his duties as captain general of Madrid. He is accused of anti-parliamentary intentions and his appointment, which was made by the minister of war, General Linares, unknown to the other ministers, is regarded by some as tantamount to the abdication of power by Senor Silvela, who thus "throws himself into the arms of militarism."

The present crisis is an outgrowth of the conflict between the civil and military elements. Since their return from Cuba, Generals Weyler and Linares have gathered around them a group in defense of the interests of the army and, in spite of the budget's economy which has been generally demanded, they aim to reconstruct the army and navy. The first step in the direction of this plan was to proclaim the independence of the minister of war against the members of the cabinet and General Linares appointed himself minister of war, a move which was regarded as a coup d'etat.

General Weyler, who recently adhered to the liberal party, which he hoped eventually would enable him to get the portfolio of war, announced that he accepted the post as a politician. Nevertheless it is thought his present action will cause him to be abandoned by the liberals. In the meantime General Weyler retains his post, saying he was nominated by the government of the queen regent and apparently he believes he can never be removed.

Vice Admiral Churruarri will probably be appointed minister of marine.

Senor Sagasta, who was interviewed today on the cabinet crisis, said if General Azarcarra succeeded in forming a ministry it would be ephemeral.

CHANGES IN COLONIAL STAFF

New Governors Appointed by Great Britain for Many of Its Possessions.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney has been appointed governor of Trinidad and Tobago island and will be succeeded as governor of the Windward Islands by Sir Robert Baxter Jewell, now administrator of the colony of the Gambia and formerly minister of Tobago island.

Langhorne Thompson, who has been administrator of St. Vincent since 1895, will be transferred to St. Lucia. Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, who has been administrator and commander in chief of the Gold Coast colony, has been appointed governor of the Barbadoes.

WINDWARD IS STILL MISSING

Fishermen from Labrador Declare Return of Their Relief Steamer This Season Improbable.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 22.—The latest fishing craft to return from northern Labrador report that nothing has been seen of the Peary relief steamer Windward. The winter season has already set in near Hudson bay. Ice is forming and the whole region will soon be frozen up, making it next to impossible for the Windward to get south this year.

REFORM IN COURT-MARTIALS

French Minister of War Proposes to Substitute Civil Magistrates for Military Judges.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—General Andre, French minister of war, has almost concluded, according to La France Militaire Et Religieuse, the drafting of a bill to reform court-martials by the substitution, at least in time of peace, of civil magistrates for military judges.

Roasts Keller's Pet Policy.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The Prussian Volkshart, whose leader is Herr Eugene Richter, in convention at Gerlitz today adopted a resolution against Emperor William's Chinese policy, particularly condemning the undue prominence assumed by Germany, which the resolution declares to be in no way justified by Germany's actual interests. The convention also denounced the recently proclaimed doctrine of world empire as "leading to ceaseless interference everywhere, endangering Germany's international position and the maintenance of peace and calculated to retard her trade aspirations."

Dowie Nobbed Again.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist, was mobbed at a meeting at St. Martin's town hall this afternoon. From 600 to 700 students attempted to prevent the faith healer from entering the hall, but by strong force of police pulled Mr. Dowie through the mob of students and arrested the ringleaders.

Stands by the Government.

OSMOND, Neb., Oct. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: In reply to your letter will say the reason I have not signed the petition is because I do not stand by the government at the time of war. Yours truly, NIS NISSEN.

LAYING PLANS FOR PEACE

Correspondence Between France and United States Is Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The State department today made public the correspondence which has taken place between itself and the French government since the original French note respecting China, which laid down the terms suggested by France as a basis of settlement. This last correspondence consists of two notes exchanged between Secretary Lay and M. Thebaud last week, putting in formal shape certain verbal statements of importance respecting the settlement of the Chinese question.

An interesting and important feature of the United States' position is the closing suggestion that the powers bind themselves to preserve Chinese territorial integrity and to maintain the "open door."

The present crisis in the relations between the United States and France is a result of the agreement and it is entirely possible that it may have been the means of bringing about a disclosure of its purposes. Our suggestion indicates a favorable response by the United States government to the invitation to join with Great Britain and Germany in the settlement.

The correspondence is as follows: Correspondence—(Chinese Affairs—October 1918).—In further relation to the proposals presented to the powers and the French respecting the bases for the settlement to be negotiated by the powers and the United States, the French government has handed to the secretary of state by the French minister in Washington, October 19, 1900.

The government of the republic has highly appreciated the response which the government of the United States has given to the proposals of the 4th of October. It has been especially gratifying to it to observe the sentiments which the United States government has expressed in its reply.

The essential principles of the French note, insofar as concerns the points which are the subject of the present correspondence, are as follows: The French government, which has declared itself ready to negotiate, that the powers should be invited to determine the terms of the settlement in the course of the negotiations which will be conducted in the most friendly and speedy manner possible.

In this regard it would seem that if the propositions which have been accepted as a basis of settlement by the powers and the United States are in accordance with the essential principles of the French note, inasmuch as they have a happy result in the determination of the terms of the settlement, the French government will be glad to accept them.

It goes without saying that the French government will be glad to accept the terms of the settlement which are proposed by the powers and the United States, provided that they are in accordance with the essential principles of the French note.

The government of the United States is invited to express its views on the proposals which have been presented to it by the French government.

The secretary of state in the French note of the 4th of October, in response to the memorandum in regard to the bases and conditions of the settlement, has expressed his views on the proposals which have been presented to him by the French government.

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EX-SENATOR SHERMAN DEAD

Brain Exhaustion the Immediate Cause of His Taking Off.

LIES UNCONSCIOUS FOR SEVERAL HOURS

Sketch of His Career—Long Record of Public Service Covering the Most Important Period of Country's History.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Hon. John Sherman, former representative in the house, for a long term a member of the senate and twice holding cabinet positions, died at his residence in this city shortly before 7 o'clock this morning in the 78th year of his age. His death had been expected for days and loving friends gave him their unremitting care and attention to the end. The immediate cause of death was described as brain exhaustion incident to extreme weakness, due to old age and to several attacks of sickness, from which he had suffered for the past year and a half. Since Saturday afternoon Mr. Sherman has been most of the time unconscious, rallying partially at intervals, when slight nourishment was given him. Yesterday afternoon evidences of the approaching end were manifested and he failed to regain consciousness after 5 o'clock passing away peacefully just after dark. About 1 o'clock this morning he rallied somewhat from the stupor and turned himself over in bed, but after that he gradually sank until the end came.

During the day and evening a number of inquiries were made at the house concerning the condition of the sick man. President McKinley being among those who sent to ask about him.

Relatives Summoned.

Several days ago, realizing the critical condition of Mr. Sherman, the members of the household here sent telegrams to a large number of his family connections throughout the country notifying them of his extreme illness, and some were able to reach here before he died.

Most of those who arrived were at the bedside when the end came, the number including Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sherman, New York, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilcox of Cincinnati, Mr. William K. Otis of New York City, P. Tecumseh Sherman, a son of the late General Sherman, Charles M. Sherman of Chicago and Miss Lizzie Sherman, his daughter, who were with him when he died.

Mr. Sherman's death occurred in the handsome home on K street, which he had occupied for eight years. It is a large double structure with white stone front and with the hall running through the middle. The house faces on Franklin square, the prettiest reservation and park in the capital city. Some weeks ago the secretary decided this valuable property to Mrs. McCullum. The secretary was a large holder of real estate in this city, having invested extensively in it from time to time during his residence here.

At a round \$1,000,000, most of which is believed to consist of Washington real estate. Other investments consist of securities, and it is stated that the old family home at Mansfield, O., remained in his possession. Charles Sherman had not been disposed of it prior to his return to Washington last month.

Arrangements for funeral.

Arrangements for the funeral will be completed today. As tentatively determined they contemplate services being held at the residence in this city and at Mansfield, where the body will be placed in the family burying ground, beside the body of Mrs. Sherman, who died early in the summer. The services here will be held probably on Tuesday afternoon, the body to remain at the house after the conclusion of the services. The body will be placed in a special train for Mansfield, leaving here at 8 o'clock. Some time ago Secretary and Mrs. Sherman occupied a pew in the Epiphany church here, but in later years the secretary had no church affiliations. It is expected that the body will be placed in the Episcopal church in that city until the following day, when the interment will take place.

Mr. Sherman had not been in robust health for considerably over a year. In March, 1899, while on a pleasure trip to the French and Spanish West Indies, in company with a Seattle friend, Mr. Frank Wilcox, he suffered a severe attack of pneumonia, which almost proved fatal. The ship on which they were traveling touched at Santiago, from which place reports came to the United States that the well known statesman had succumbed to the disease. He rallied, however, and the family accepted the offer of the United States government to bring him back to the United States on the steamer Chicago, then in the vicinity of Santiago, and he was safely landed at Fort Monroe and brought to his home in this city. Here he gained strength and was strong enough by summer time to visit his home in Ohio. His remarkable vitality brought him through a relapse, which he suffered during the heated term, and by autumn he had regained much of his strength and seemed to be in good spirits. He spent last winter at his home in this city, enjoying fairly good health, occasionally going out to social affairs and attending the theater with the members of his family.

Death of Wife a Severe Blow.

The family left here early in the summer for the old homestead at Mansfield, O. They were there but a short time when Mrs. Sherman, whose health had been very frail, died. This was a severe blow to the secretary, from which he never fully recovered. He remained at Mansfield until the middle of September, when he returned to Washington. He was very much broken in health and spirit, but for a time he was able to move about in the open air. He took short rides around the city. For the past three weeks or more, however, he has been confined to his bed, his general debility being aggravated by an irritating bronchial cough that hastened the end.

Among Mr. Sherman's former associates in the senate his demise will be sincerely felt, without reference to party. In this field of activity his service had been particularly able and successful. He had served so long the experience added to his natural talents. He was a recognized master of all the great public questions, past and present, and he had at his fingers' end all

Why He is for McKinley.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Oct. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: I started from Elwood, Neb., August 1, 1896, traveled to Syracuse, Neb., a distance of 235 miles. Then I went from there to Palmer, Neb., Nance county, a distance of 150 miles, and from there to Humboldt, Neb., without receiving one day's work. The whole distance was traveled with team, and I endeavored to find work every day; I don't want any more of that in mine. But McKinley was elected and I have not been able to travel, because work is on every hand at good wages. I remain, yours truly, OSCAR SMITH.

FAILS TO FIRE USUAL SALUTE

British Government to Be Asked to Explain Breach of International Courtesy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The British cruiser Psyche did not fire the national salute before passing up the bay to her anchorage today. The cruiser passed quarantine shortly after 7 o'clock this morning and continued up the bay. At Governor's Island a detail of 200 men had been assigned to the battery under Captain William to respond to the customary salute fired by visiting war vessels. They went to their post at 8 o'clock and all day long they waited for the appearance of the Psyche.

About 4 p. m. Major Myers, Eleventh Infantry, commander of the military post, went to the battery and inquired whether the Psyche had gone up the river and was surprised to learn that the cruiser had passed up in the early morning. Major Myers said he was at a loss to understand why the cruiser had not saluted. It is possible that she went past the island in the fog, which was rather thick at that early hour.

Major Myers will write to Sir Percy Selwyn, British naval general, asking for an explanation. The cruiser sailed at 4:30 for the West Indies.

Francis H. Roe, former assistant paymaster of her Britannic majesty's navy, was taken from the Ludlow street jail today by deputy United States marshal, who put him aboard the British cruiser Psyche. The transfer was made upon the order of the British consul general in this city, Roe, who was arrested a few days ago on the arrival of a steamship from Bermuda, on which he had taken passage to this city, it is accused of having embezzled funds belonging to the British government. He is also charged with desertion and when arrested was a fugitive from justice. The prisoner, when arraigned after his arrest, admitted his identity and consented to return to England and stand trial.

SELL OUT TO THE BURLINGTON

Stockholders of Nineteen Iowa Roads Ratify Action of Directors in Transferring Property.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Special meetings of the stockholders of nineteen Iowa railroads operated and leased by the Burlington road were held today. They ratified the action of the directors in agreeing to sell to the Burlington company certain property, in which they are interested. The roads are the Chicago Burlington & Kansas City, Clarinda, College Springs & Southern, Creston & Northern, Fairfield & Ottumwa, Hastings & Avoca, Burlington & Missouri River, Newburg, Charles City & Burlington, the Burlington & Missouri, Keokuk & St. Paul, Leon, Mount Airy & Northwestern, Nebraska City, Sidney & Northwestern, Western Iowa, Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines, Brownville & Nowaday Valley, Clarion, Des Moines & Southern, Des Moines, Burlington, Hamilton & Shambaugh, Murray & Creston, Red Oak & Atlantic.

At their annual meeting on November 7, the stockholders of the Burlington will be asked by the directors to approve of the purchase of certain property in the interest of economy and improved methods of operation.

WANT SCHURZ AS PRESIDENT

National Civil Service Reform League Asks Its Leader to Withdraw Resignation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—George McAneny, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform league, today made announcement of the league's refusal to accept the resignation of Carl Schurz as president on the ground "that in accordance with the practice of the league, the independent political action of any member of a Civil Service Reform league should not affect his standing as an officer of the league, composed of citizens of the most diverse opinions on public questions not connected with civil service reform and that therefore the reasons given by the president of the league in his letter for the tender of his resignation are, in the judgment of the general executive committee, insufficient to justify its acceptance. The president is very respectfully requested to withdraw his said resignation."

FARMERS BURN TOLL HOUSES

Unbusiness-Like Methods of Indiana Turnpike Company Results in Outbreak.

FLORA, Ind., Oct. 22.—The mob that a few weeks ago dynamited two toll houses and burned a bridge on the Logansport and Burlington toll pike completed its work at an early hour this morning by burning the toll house at Deer Creek. The farmers living along the road were indignant because the company refused to repair the road and still collected toll. The toll house at Deer Creek had been offered to buy the road and settle the trouble, but the company refuses to accept the price, \$212 a mile, as fixed by the appraisers. There are only nine miles of the road in this county.

WAGE FIGHT ON POLYGRAM

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The Polygram Home Improvement Society, a fraternal organization, adopted a resolution asking congress to submit to the states a constitutional amendment providing for the election of the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. E. A. Allen, of New York; vice president, Mrs. Jane Christie Robinson of Detroit, Mrs. G. C. McChabe of Delaware, Mrs. William Harriet Herron of Cincinnati, Mrs. John M. Walden of Cincinnati and Mrs. L. H. Fowler of Buffalo, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Della Lathrop of Delaware, O.; recording secretary, Mrs. E. A. Allen of Cincinnati; treasurer, Mrs. George E. Thompson of Cincinnati.

Registration in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Revised figures of the Illinois election in Chicago and Cicero returned to the Board of Election Commissioners today show a total of 462,382 entitled to vote at the coming election. Of these 230 are in Cicero. This is an increase of 23,500 over 1898. Only 150 women registered this year for the privilege of voting for school commissioners, against 436 in 1898.

STRIKE MAY BE NEAR ITS END

President Mitchell Expresses Optimistic Views of Mining Situation.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT HAZLETON

More Than 1,000 Miners March Through Streets Headed by Their Chief, Who Later Addresses the Multitude.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 22.—President Mitchell, interviewed tonight, practically admitted that the anthracite coal miners' strike would end as the operators all posted a notice guaranteeing the advance of 10 per cent until April 1. President Mitchell said:

The prospect of an early settlement of the coal strike is becoming brighter. Some of the operators have not yet posted a notice, but I believe that they will do so in the near future. I am in line either with the Reading company or with the proposition made by the Lehigh Valley company in the Hazleton region. If all of them notify their miners by tomorrow, the strike will be over. An actual advance of 10 per cent will be paid each mine employee and guaranty its continuance until April 1, together with the abolition of the sliding scale. I believe the miners will accept this. The reduction in power on the 1st of 1899, which the miners, but some of the operators have explained, has been given, will be received the full advance of 10 per cent as well as all other employees and I believe this obstacle can be overcome.

Two Companies Are Holding Out.

Although, as President Mitchell says, the outlook for an early settlement of the strike is bright, it is difficult to make a prediction as to when the end will come. Some of the coal companies are showing a disposition not to issue a second notice guaranteeing the payment of the 10 per cent increase in the wages until April. Among these are the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Delaware & Hudson companies, which companies are reported to have declined to issue a supplemental notice. The labor leaders hope that the companies will in some way make known they will guarantee the payment of the advance until April 1.

President Mitchell appeared quite cheerful tonight when he made the announcement just quoted and his manner indicates that the time is near at hand when all the anthracite miners now on a strike shall return to the mines. As soon as the advance guaranteeing the payment of the advance is made, the miners will return to the mines. The time is near at hand when all the anthracite miners now on a strike shall return to the mines. As soon as the advance guaranteeing the payment of the advance is made, the miners will return to the mines.

Big Demonstration at Hazleton.

The largest labor demonstration ever held in this city took place today, when nearly 7,000 miners paraded the streets. The parade was headed by President Mitchell, who received an enthusiastic ovation all along the march. Thousands of miners, accompanied by their families, came to the city from every mining town in the region.

The parade was 150 men who were framed together in the streets of Hazleton. The parade was headed by President Mitchell, who received an enthusiastic ovation all along the march. Thousands of miners, accompanied by their families, came to the city from every mining town in the region.

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