

THE NORTHWESTERN

GEO. E. BENSCHOTER, Editor & Pub. LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA.

Wolf hunts are all the rage now in various parts of the state.

The Platte Center Signal talks of a reported gold-field discovery two miles due east of there.

Green stovewood is being sold in Fremont at \$1.25 a cord, the lowest price ever heard of.

Matthew O'Keefe of Fort Niobrara, has been appointed a tigger in the Bureau of Animal Industry at \$720 per annum.

Buy home made goods and build up home industries, is a good policy. Farrell's Fire Extinguisher, made by Farrell & Co., Omaha.

A number of men who sold out in Polk county to go to the land of the big red apple are back in Nebraska thoroughly ashamed of themselves.

Justice Nourse of Decatur has ordered J. S. Hammond, a restaurant keeper of that place, to suspend his sale of hard cider to Indians or he will close him up.

Mr. Mercer has introduced a bill to place on the pension roll Rev. Warren Cochran of Omaha at the rate of \$72 per month, he having served as chaplain through the war.

Thousands of wild geese have wintered comfortably in the cornfields of the northwest, and furnished amusement for the local sports second only to hunting wolves.

Arthur Strout and John Johnson, two young men held on the charge of grand larceny, broke jail at Gering and are now at large. It is believed that they had outside assistance.

Application has been made to the district court of Lancaster county by some of the depositors of the Lincoln Savings bank, which failed some time since, for the appointment of another receiver.

John Souls, living four miles northwest of Wayne, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, walked to town and created quite a disturbance by crying an imaginary sale. He will be sent to the asylum.

While the employes at Levi Bros. livery barn in Nebraska City were at supper one night last week sneak thieves entered the office and took away with them four good overcoats that were hanging therein.

A Washington dispatch says that petitions are coming in from Grand Army of the Republic posts in Nebraska and Iowa, asking that the grade of lieutenant general be revived, and that General Miles be appointed to the same.

The directors of the Gering Irrigation district will, at a meeting to be held soon, submit a proposition for voting \$200,000 or \$250,000 worth of bonds for the construction of the high line canal along the Hawkins or Hickok survey.

The Kent Cattle company of Union shipped twenty-five cars of cattle to Liverpool. This shipment was preceded by a trainload of twenty cars and will be followed by another shipment of twenty cars, making sixty-five cars in all.

August Raasch, one of the substantial farmers of this part of the county, says the Norfolk News, states that last season he farmed 160 acres, five acres of sugar beets and the balance in ordinary crops. Notwithstanding the bad season for beets he claims he received more clean cash from the five acres than he did from all the balance of the farm.

Sheriff Holloway of Cass county received a telegram from St. Joseph, Mo., stating that Albert Abels, the horse thief who had escaped jail at Plattsmouth in November last, had been arrested at that place, charged with stealing a horse and buggy and advising him to be present at the preliminary hearing if he needed the fellow, if he was turned loose.

The Improved Stock Breeders' association, in session in Lincoln, elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: W. G. Whitmore, Valley, president; William Foster, Sallito, secretary-treasurer; vice presidents, A. L. Sullivan of Lincoln, I. W. Chappell of Normal and J. H. Wescott of Malcolm. The three vice presidents represent the breeding industries of horses, cattle and swine respectively.

As George Leonard, who lives six miles east of Pender, was driving home accompanied by J. O. W. Graves, one of the tags came unhooked and frightened the team. In his efforts to control the team he jumped out, but his foot caught in the lines and he was thrown under the buggy and dragged nearly sixty rods. Graves, accompanied by a neighbor, hastened back and found him with his skull fractured and his back broken. He lived until the next day.

Elias Baker, ex-clerk of the district court of Lancaster county, is reported to be short in his accounts from \$6,000 to \$10,000. The present incumbent of the office, Sam Low, said that the shortage would be nearer \$10,000 than \$6,000. For seven weeks Low has been in possession of the office and during that time has tried in every way in his power to secure a settlement with Baker. Then he went before the board of county commissioners and laid the state of affairs before it.

The city council of Hastings has passed a curfew ordinance and hereafter the waterworks whistle will blow each evening to warn children that it is time to retire from the streets. The hour was made 9 o'clock, and all children under the age of sixteen are included.

The pay-dirt washed by the Milford gold field proprietors produced about a dollar a ton of free gold, and it is said that much was wasted. At first the black sand was not saved, but about nine pounds was secured and this must yet be smelted, which will probably increase somewhat the percentage of gold.

Pleading for Walker's Life.

The hearing on the petition for a commutation of the death sentence of Walker, the condemned Dawson county murderer, was held at the office of Governor Holcomb last week. Captain McNamara, the attorney who defended Walker during the trial, appeared and pleaded his case with the governor. He read a large number of petitions from citizens of Dawson county for executive clemency, and followed these with quite a number from Kentucky. Captain McNamara said that these last were in the nature of new light on Walker's case. While the Nebraska petitioners were unanimous in the opinion that Walker was hopelessly insane, and was so at the time of the murder and trial, the Kentucky petitions were from parties who had known Walker in his youth and early manhood. They were all to the effect that during that period the condemned man never evinced the least symptoms of insanity. He was regarded as a quiet, sociable, even-tempered man, and one who gave every promise of becoming a most useful and exemplary citizen. The Nebraska petitioners held that the prisoner was always morose, vindictive and positively dangerous. The governor will give his decision in the case at an early day.

Nebraska Club Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation of the Nebraska club were filed with the secretary of state. The principal office of the enterprise is located at Omaha. The object of this association, as developed by the context of the articles, is the crystallization of the existing sentiment in favor of keeping the state of Nebraska to the front and to increase the present population by 1,000,000 citizens by the year 1900. The capital stock is placed at \$200,000, in shares of \$1 each, with the privilege of doing business when 5,000 shares shall have been paid up. The club can incur no greater amount of indebtedness than the amount in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The board of directors consists of not less than fifteen members, one to each county having an organized club. The incorporators are J. E. Smith, Ross L. Hammond, O. C. Holmes, Clinton N. Powell, Charles E. Williamson, Eli A. Barnes.

New State University Regent.

Governor Holcomb has appointed Victor Rosewater, managing editor of the Omaha Bee, regent of the State university to succeed Henry D. Estabrook, resigned. Mr. Estabrook removes from the state March 1, and the appointment of Mr. Rosewater becomes effective on that date. Letters from the following gentlemen recommending Mr. Rosewater to the position are on file at the executive office: President Seth Low, Columbia college, New York; President D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins university and member of the Venezuela commission; Prof. Nicholas Butler, recently president of the National Educational association and now dean of the faculty of philosophy, Columbia college; Prof. John W. Burgess, dean of the faculty of political science, Columbia college; Prof. Herbert R. Adams, head of the department of history and politics in Johns Hopkins university; Prof. William A. Keener, dean of the faculty of law, Columbia college; Prof. John H. Finley, president of Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., and other educators of national reputation.

Touching Unearned Land Grants.

In accordance with an order from Judge Caldwell of the federal court at Omaha, two petitions in equity were filed by Assistant United States Attorney Rush, wherein the Union Pacific and others and the Sioux City & Pacific and others are defendants.

The petitions, under instructions from the attorney general, were prepared almost a year ago and are filed after his approval of them.

The suits involve several hundred persons who have purchased lands of the two railroad companies mentioned. The subpoenas will be given to the marshal and service secured as rapidly as possible. Similar action is contemplated against the Burlington and holders of land titles emanating from that company.

After the Offenders.

A Lincoln dispatch: At the governor's office requisition papers were issued for George Smith, charged with grave robbing in Douglas county. On the night of February 20 he is said to have broken into the grave of and removed the body of Jacob Helin. Smith is now under arrest in Polk county, Iowa, and Detective Cox has been appointed agent to return him to Omaha. Requisition papers were also issued for Frank Smiekle. He is accused of the crime of burglary in Brown county, this state, and is now under arrest in Gregory county, South Dakota. William E. Day was named as agent to return Smiekle.

Nebraska National Guard.

Adjutant General Barry is having prepared a new book of rules and regulations for the use of the Nebraska National Guard. The last one was issued in 1883, and since then many of its provisions have been rendered nugatory by subsequent legislation. The present code has nothing whatever to do with tactics, but was adopted by the State Military Board on the 15th inst. Among the interesting contents will be found rules and procedure, arms and accoutrements, target practice, honors, salutes and official visits, armories and arsenals and an instructive chapter on court martial. One of the most useful portions of the new work is the article of instruction to civil officers as to the method of procedure in calling out the militia. In times of strikes and riot there generally arises serious questions of formality and precedence in making demands upon the governor for troops. The proper manner in which to proceed at these junctures is fully explained in the new work.

Nebraska Woman Under Arrest.

Philadelphia dispatch: The police of the city have in custody a man and woman charged with swindling a number of large stores here and suspected of operating successfully in New York, Boston and elsewhere. The prisoners are well dressed and possessed of considerable money and diamonds. The man gave his name as Robert Davidson and says he comes from Chicago. The police expect to prove that he is of a respectable family in Denver. The woman says she is Nellie Edwards. She is believed to have come from a town in Nebraska.

OVER PRESIDENT'S VETO.

THE HOUSE AGAIN PASSES THE ARIZONA LEASE BILL.

ABOUT SCHOOL LANDS.

The Vote Was 200 to 38.—Mr. Henderson Reports the Measure to Abolish the Fee System as Regards United States Attorneys and Marshals—The Bill's Main Provisions.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate amendments to the army appropriation bills were non-concurred in by the House to-day and the bill was sent to conference.

Mr. Lacey, chairman of the public lands committee, called up the bill to lease certain lands in Arizona for school purposes, which was vetoed yesterday by the President, and moved that it be passed over the veto.

Mr. Lacey, in support of his motion, said that the house was confronted with the constitutional interference of the president on a bill that had passed both houses unanimously.

Mr. Lacey explained that the bill was identical with that authorizing Oklahoma to lease her educational lands for school purposes, which had been prepared and passed by the last Congress at the request of the Secretary of the Interior and the commissioner of the general land office. As a result of the Oklahoma bills, \$8,000 had been realized in that territory last year, while under the former system \$16,000 had been obtained. Was it implied now, he asked, that the governor of Arizona was not as competent to lease these lands as the Secretary of the Interior, 1,800 miles away. Both were Mr. Cleveland's appointees. The veto message had called attention to the opposition of "influential citizens" in Arizona. Naturally such opposition would exist. The cattle barons in Oklahoma had protested, yet the law in that territory had worked admirably. Some of these lands were now occupied without authority and without rental. The President, Mr. Lacey said, had undoubtedly been deceived. He had been influenced by men who had, perhaps, been influenced by others interested in obtaining the use of these lands free of charge.

Mr. Murphy, the Arizona delegate, made the positive statement that the bill had the approval of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the general land office, and that their opinions in writing had been laid before the President while he was considering the bill. Notwithstanding the statement, Mr. Turner of Georgia thought it could be assumed safely that the President had had the advice of the secretary of the interior and that the latter probably had inspired the veto. One of the principal objections raised by the President was that the lands, if leased by the local authorities of the Territory, could be denuded of their timber, as by the terms of the bill it was not necessary to submit the leases for the approval of the secretary.

The vote resulted 200 to 38, more than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill was declared passed over the President's veto.

The announcement was greeted with scattering applause by the Republican side.

Mr. Henderson, Republican, of Iowa, from the committee on rules, then presented a special order, offering the Updegraffe bill to abolish the fee system in the case of United States attorneys and marshals as an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill.

The bill provides that the fee system is to be abolished after June 30 of this year and the fees collected to be turned into the treasury. Annual salaries are to be paid the United States district attorneys and marshals in these districts as follows: In the district of Kansas, \$4,000; in the Western district of Missouri, each \$4,000; in Oklahoma each \$3,000. Assistant district attorneys, to be appointed by the attorney general, are to receive not over \$2,500. Not to exceed \$4 per day for expenses in addition to actual traveling expenses, is to be allowed attorneys and assistants.

X RAYS IN SURGERY.

A Chicago Case in Which the New Light Revealed Hidden Disease. CHICAGO, March 2.—A surgical operation was performed at Mercy hospital yesterday, by Professor Christian Fenger, which was suggested by the use of the Roentgen ray and which led to an important discovery. The operation is based on a shadowgraph taken by means of the X rays showing the presence of malignant disease in the interior of bones hitherto unknown to medical science.

A Mrs. Swanson complained of a pain in the bone of the right thigh. Shadowgraphs of the woman's thigh were taken, the ray passing through the hollow in the thigh bone containing the marrow. It showed a portion of the bone midway between the knee and the hip joint two inches long and an inch wide was entirely gone and its place was filled by a spongy growth. The operation showed that sarcoma had attacked the thigh bone in its interior. This is the first known instance of the use of the ray in such deep seated disease.

TROUTMAN FOR GOVERNOR

The Kansas Asks the Next Republican Nomination. TOPEKA, Kan., March 2.—James A. Troutman, who announced three months ago that he would not accept a renomination for lieutenant governor, is now a candidate for governor and will go before the Republican convention for the nomination. He so declared himself this afternoon. He was in conference with his friends all forenoon, and it is understood that upon their advice he makes the announcement that he will be an active candidate.

LIVES AND VESSELS LOST.

Shipping and Villages Damaged to the Extent of Many Millions in Australia.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 2.—The last week of January of this year will be remembered long by residents of the Australian colonies as having witnessed a terrible gale and floods on the Queensland coast. Many vessels were wrecked and villages destroyed. The damage ashore is estimated at \$2,500,000. The loss of property at sea was not so great, but the loss of life by marine disasters was greater than on shore. Townsville, a small city on the northeast coast of Queensland, seemed to be the center of the storm. Every vessel in the harbor was wrecked. Ross island, a short distance away, was flooded and many lives were lost in attempts to reach the mainland by small boats. The damage by the hurricane in Townsville harbor is assessed at \$1,250,000. On Ross island many houses were swept from their foundations and the wind upset a rescue boat. Mrs. Hunt and her infant, Mrs. Gunman, Gertrude Rowe, the elder Miss Rowe and a boy named Willy Wallace were drowned. A housemaid in Judge Chubb's employ was rowed while wading toward a punt. Sandy Walker was drowned while trying to cross Victoria bridge, which had six feet of water above the rails. Many steamers are overdue at points along the coast and it is feared they have been wrecked.

Three weeks before this great storm a hurricane visited the Hapai group and in Lufika and the neighborhood 260 houses were blown down. The damage to the coconut trees was so great that it will take the island from two to three years to recover as a copra producing district. Shipping suffered severely. The Norwegian bark West Australian and the German bark Woonung, loading at Lufika, were both driven ashore an abandoned, the former having between 400 and 500 tons of copra on board. The German schooner Adele also was wrecked.

AN ASSASSIN CREMATED.

The Murderer of L. M. Smith at Jefferson, Wis., Burned in a Factory.

JEFFERSON, Wis., March 2.—L. M. Smith, secretary-treasurer and superintendent of the Wisconsin Manufacturing company, was shot and fatally wounded last night by an unknown man. Officers surrounded the assassin in the factory, and after exchanging shots with him the building was fired and the plant and murderer were consumed together. The cause of the shooting and the identity of the murderer are unknown.

The assassin is believed to have shot himself before the fire reached him. A pistol shot was heard a few minutes before the walls of the building fell. The body has not been recovered.

Eldon Lowe Beats Lansdon.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 2.—The Republican primaries of this city for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention, were held here last evening. The entire fight was between Eldon Lowe and W. C. Lansdon, candidates for nomination for congress from the Second district. It is estimated that out of the eighty-six delegates, Lansdon will have about forty and Lowe forty-six.

General E. C. Cabell Dead.

St. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 29.—General E. C. Cabell, who served in the Confederate army during the late war, died here at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, at the home of Ashley Cabell, his son. General Cabell was 80 years old, and during the last thirty years lived in St. Louis. He came here from Florida, which State he represented in Congress forty years ago.

Mistaken For a Chicken Thief.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 29.—Mrs. Mahala Grimes died at Agency yesterday from the effect of gunshot wounds inflicted by William McCauley, who mistook the woman for a chicken thief and fired. McCauley is well known in this vicinity, being a wealthy farmer. He is in jail.

To Protect Iowa Girls.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 29.—The senate code revision committee decided unanimously to recommend a bill raising the age of consent to 15 years, unconditionally. The bill provides for imprisonment for life for violations of the law.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Prullit Turner, who had been respited twice, was hanged at Van Buren, Ark. Willis Burton, a negro, resisted arrest by Dallas officers and was shot dead.

The Postoffice department has begun vigorous war on bond investment companies.

Arkansas cattlemen are after Secretary Morton to change the cattle quarantine in that State.

The administration is said to advise more moderate action concerning Cuba than Congress desires.

Consul Manyon has cabled from Johannesburg that the Boers are disposed to treat the Americans leniently.

The House is preparing for war with the Senate on the question of congressional clerks—congressmen all want clerks.

Gross abuses of the congressional mail franking system have been exposed—one man sent his shirts to a New York laundry.

The House, when the judicial, legislative and executive appropriation bill came up for consideration, cut Private Secretary Thurber's salary from \$3,000 to \$3,500.

A final decree of foreclosure was granted against the Fort Scott Water company's plant.

Bruce Barnett of Sedalia has been selected to represent the Missouri University in the interstate oratorical contest.

The sultan has ordered that Miss Bart be allowed to distribute relief to Armenians.

Manitoba legislature, after an all night session, adopted 31 to 7, a resolution protesting against Dominion government interference in Manitoba school matters.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE SENATE QUITE UNANIMOUS FOR THE SAME.

Six Members Out of the Seventy Oppose the Resolution Which Accords to the Insurgents the Rights of Belligerents—Active Intervention Justified—Many Strong Speeches Delivered by Senators.

Cuban Matters Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Senate this afternoon adopted the Cuban resolution as amended by Mr. Cameron. The vote was 64 yeas to 6 nays.

The resolution in full is as follows: "Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

"Resolved, That the friendly offices of the United States shall be offered by the President to the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

The vote on the committee and the Cameron resolutions resulted—64 yeas to 6 nays.

The Senators who voted in the negative were: Caffery, Chilton, George, Hale, Morrill, Wetmore.

The announcement of the result was greeted with great applause in the galleries.

The Senate galleries were well filled at the opening of the session in anticipation of the culmination of the Cuban debate and the final vote.

Shortly after the session opened Representative Hitt, chairman of the House committee on Foreign Affairs, joined Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, in a whispered conference at Sherman's desk. The Ohio senator announced that the Cuban question would be taken up without waiting for the usual expiration of the morning hour at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska asked to withdraw the resolution for the appointment of Mr. Lloyd as a Senate official. This brought on another discussion as to adding a Populist official to the rolls. Mr. Allen finally withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Sherman then moved that the Cuban resolutions be taken up, and this prevailed without objection. Chairman Hitt remained alongside Mr. Sherman as the debate proceeded. Baron Von Kettler of the German embassy occupied a seat in the diplomatic gallery.

Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky then addressed the Senate on the Cuban resolutions. He said the conflict in Cuba was at our very doors and was being waged with such desperation that only one of two results could come—either the complete independence of Cuba, on the one hand, or the utter annihilation of the Cuban people on the other. The senator said he approached the subject from the standpoint of humanity rather than law. Declarations of sympathy would avail nothing to the Cubans. Declarations that they had progressed to the stage of belligerents would avail nothing.

ACTIVE INTERVENTION JUSTIFIED.

"If the United States intends taking any steps that will avail these struggling Cubans, that step should be in the direction of the ultimate independence of Cuba," declared Mr. Lindsay in stentorian tones. In the past the United States had not hesitated to take the position of recognizing independence under circumstances similar to those now existing in Cuba.

Quoting from international authorities, the Senator maintained that a condition now existed in Cuba justifying the United States in considering a proposition for active intervention to restore public order and in behalf of humanity. But, said Mr. Lindsay, the resolution did not contemplate active intervention. It extended good offices to Spain with a view to securing the ultimate independence of Cuba.

"And such independence," added Mr. Lindsay, "is the only basis which will bring lasting peace to Cuba, judged from the experience of seventy years. The United States could not relieve itself from the responsibility of seeing that Spain showed this island some kind of justice. Could we say to the world that unless Cuba secured her independence by her own unaided efforts she might remain under the abject subjection of Spain? Should we not say to Spain that some sort of protection, some sort of justice and liberty consistent with an enlightened age must be shown to these people?"

"Spain now contemplated the annihilation of all the able bodied men of Cuba in order to crush this uprising. Spain owed to Cuba as much as Turkey owes to Armenia, or as the United States to Venezuela, a duty of protection, and if this protection was not given, then the point had been reached when the United States should move for the severance of Cuba from Spain."

THE REBELS WELL ORGANIZED.

At 1:15 p. m. Mr. Sherman began his speech, closing the debate. He spoke of the keen sensitiveness of the Spanish people and their tendency to quickly resent any act they regarded as injurious to them. But, he felt that the time had come when the United States must intervene to put an end to crime almost beyond description. The Senator said he would not re-enter on the legal arguments so fully covered by Mr. Morgan, but he referred to several pamphlets presented by Mr. Estrada Palma, the agent and representative of the Cubans in this country. Mr. Sherman said those statements bore the stamp of authenticity. They overcame the misapprehension that the Cubans were scattered, unorganized bands. They showed the organization of a legislature, and of an army, and the President was a man of high character. The provisional government was as

competent as the United States had during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Sherman said he did not favor Cuba's annexation to the United States, but strongly favored its annexation to Mexico, a kindred people.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS REJECTED.

The line of action was determined at a special meeting of the Senate committee on foreign relations to-day for the purpose of considering the form in which the Cuban question should finally be disposed of. After a very thorough discussion it was decided to adhere to the committee's resolution for the recognition of belligerency and to amend it by adding Senator Cameron's substitute, requesting the President to exercise his friendly offices with Spain to secure the independence of Cuba. The House resolutions were discussed upon the suggestion that it would be advisable to accept them as a substitute for the Senate declaration, but the plan was discarded as inadvisable. The committee also decided to adhere to the present form of the resolution, leaving it concurrent instead of joint. It was arranged that Senator Cameron should offer his resolution as an amendment and that it should be accepted by Senator Sherman on behalf of the committee.

Senator Sherman declared Weyler's talk of "exterminating the Cubans" showed him to be "a demon rather than a general."

The galleries broke into loud applause as the Senator added: "If this continues no earthly power can prevent the people of the United States from going to that island, sweeping over it from end to end and driving out those barbarians."

Mr. Gallinger followed Senator Sherman with a strong appeal for the recognition of Cuban independence.

Mr. Lodge announced that the committee on Foreign Relations would accept an amendment declaring for Cuban independence, and he considered this the proper step.

Mr. Frye made an earnest speech announcing sympathy with the Cuban cause. He was, he said, weary and heart sick at seeing the republic doing police duty for the most wicked monarchy on the earth. He would, he said, do, say or vote anything that would promote the cause of the Cuban patriots.

CAFFERY ALONE OPENLY OBSCURE.

Mr. Caffery took square ground against any recognition of Cuban belligerency, declaring the Cuban insurgents had accomplished nothing to justify us in this question. He expressed the opinion that the cruelty accompanying the war was not confined to the Spanish army.

Mr. Allen followed Mr. Caffery, offering the resolution of which he had given notice previously. Then he spoke in support of it, urging Congress to act independently of the president in recognizing belligerency. He declared Spain an outlaw nation and not entitled to the respect and consideration of other civilized nations. The time, he said, must speedily come when the bloody hand of Spain must be wrested from Cuba's throat. He declared himself favorable to Cuban independence and would, if need be, support this action with the American arms.

BREAKING UP PARTIES.

Free Silver Threatens Political Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The remarkable speech of Mr. Carter in the Senate, taken in connection with that of Secretary Carlisle at the Manhattan club in New York a few days ago, has started a good deal of talk about a reorganization of the old political parties and a division of the people upon new lines. Both the Republicans and the Democrats seem almost hopelessly divided upon the same issue, and that the most important before the American people to-day. The parties are united upon every other. More than half the Democrats in Congress declare that they will not support the candidate to be nominated at Chicago unless he pledges himself to free coinage. A considerable portion of the Republicans say the same concerning the candidate to be nominated at St. Louis. Then why, it is asked, cannot those in both parties who think alike get together and name men who agree with them? A great many people believe that if discussion and division continues much longer that will happen. Secretary Morton suggested such an expectation upon his part in a newspaper interview not long ago, and there are those who claim to have heard the President predict a general break up and reorganization before the end of this administration, but it is not likely that there will be any bolting from either party until after the national conventions are held and the platforms are adopted.

The Republican leaders do not expect any bolt. Both Mr. Teller and Mr. Carter, who announced the terms of the silver Senators, declare that they will not leave the Republican party, and that they cannot be driven out no matter who is nominated.

"I am a Republican, and I always expect to be a Republican," said Mr. Teller. "I am just as good a Republican as John Sherman or George F. Hoar, and there is just as much probability of their leaving the party as there is of my leaving it. I have said that I will not support the Republican candidate for the presidency unless we can make some satisfactory agreement on the silver question. I think that agreement can be made, but if it is found impossible, I will still continue to be a Republican. I do not intend to vote the Democratic ticket, no matter who is nominated on either side."

Senator Carter says: "We are going to get together before the St. Louis convention. The silver men in the West are not going to bolt the Republican party. There are many other issues upon which we all agree, and they would hold us together, no matter how much we might differ on the money question. Nevertheless, we Western fellows intend to have something to say about the management and the policy of the party. We don't propose to let New England and New York lead us around by the nose."

Lithographers Achieve Partial Success. NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The striking lithographers announced that the strikers in Chicago, Boston, St. Louis and Rochester have succeeded in enforcing the demands of the association and have all returned to work.