

BY A DIRECT VOTE.

REFORM IN THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

A Strong Report in Favor of the Same— Mitchell of Oregon Gives Cogent Reasons Why the System Should be Changed—Advantages to Legislature and Senate are Set Forth—A Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon to-day reported to the senate from the elections committee the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people. The committee says the accompanying report has approached the subject of the proposed change in the method of electing Senators with a full appreciation of the gravity of the subject and of the importance of the public interests involved.

The objections that are raised to the proposed change are discussed fully. The amendment, it is held, does not in the slightest degree trench upon the system upon which the government is founded. The objection is not tenable that any proposed change in the mode of electing senators can be properly regarded as an attempt to deprive the states, respectively as states, in their sovereign or political capacity, of their legal representation in the senate. It represents a change in the mode—only this and nothing more—by which the states respectively, and the people there of, shall choose their representatives in the senate. Why, asks the report, are not the people, the qualified electors of a state, the proper mouthpiece of the state in the election of senators, and if entitled to speak, then why not directly and for themselves, and not through their representatives in state legislatures?

One weighty and principal objection to the present system of electing senators, says the report, is that the power and right of the individual voter are belittled and circumscribed, his will is managed, his vote paralyzed and he cannot vote for his choice. It carries with it the implication that the people, the qualified voters, are, for some reason, unfit for the full exercise of the elective franchise. Again, it is held that the proposed amendment is an enlargement of the right of suffrage on the part of those entitled to the exercise under existing laws, and it tends to render impossible the use of improper methods to influence senatorial elections. While it is possible that the inducements of a wealthy and unscrupulous aspirant for senatorial honors may reach and influence the majority of a small body in the legislature, such a thing would be impossible were the decision left to the great mass of voters.

Another unanswerable objection to the present system of electing senators is the great length of time frequently consumed in the election and the consequent distraction of the legislative minds from business, to say nothing of the strife, ill feeling and contention that too often follow in the wake of such contests. Another vital objection to the present system is that in the election of the members of the legislature, when such legislature has as one of its duties the selection of a senator, every consideration is lost sight of except the solitary one of how candidates, if elected, will vote on the question of the senatorship. Public opinion, it is argued, demands the change proposed, the demand is loud and emphatic, pronounced as it is imperative, earnest as it seems to be, although unanimous among the great masses of the people.

The tendency of public opinion, the report concludes, is to disparage the senate and depreciate its dignity, its usefulness, its integrity, its power. If there is a cause for this tendency in the public mind, it should be removed without delay. The adoption of the amendment will remove prejudices now existing which are rapidly becoming deeply and dangerously fastened upon the public mind, will dissipate all cause, excuse and pretext for unjust criticism and will tend to elevate the character, advance the dignity and increase the usefulness of the senate.

The minority who oppose the proposition probably will file a report later.

ALLEN AGAINST DUPONT.

The Nebraska Senator Defines the Populist Position.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the senate to-day the usual routine business was abandoned, the reading of the journal dispensed with and the Cuba resolution taken up. Then Mr. Sherman yielded temporarily to Mr. Allen of Nebraska to state his views on the claim of Mr. Dupont of Delaware. The statement had more than passing interest, as the six Populist votes in the senate are regarded as decisive in the contest, and this was the first expression from a Populist senator. Mr. Allen contended that Mr. Dupont was not entitled to a seat without a certificate of credentials from the executive of the State and that when this was lacking as in this case, the courts of the State compel the issuance of the credentials by the governor.

Messrs. Mitchell and Chandler called attention to the fact that senators now sit in the chamber who did not hold credentials from the governor and Mr. Mitchell sarcastically added that this disclosed Mr. Allen as the "wisest man in the senate," but Mr. Allen vigorously maintained his position.

Mr. Gorman moved that when the senate adjourned to-day it be to meet next Monday. Adopted.

A CONSUL FIRED UPON.

A Spanish Soldier in Porto Rico Tries to Kill an American Official.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The steamer Cambria from Porto Rico brought the news that an attempt was made on the life of United States Consul J. D. Hall by a Spanish soldier at St. John March 4.

Consul Hall has written to the State department in Washington giving a full report of the attempt on his life. It was reported that the shooting was accidental and that the soldier was firing at an escaping woman prisoner.

BAYARD IS CENSURED.

The House Adopts the Resolution by a Strong Vote.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The debate on the resolution to censure Mr. Bayard, which has already occupied the attention of the House for two days, was resumed to-day under an agreement entered into yesterday to take a vote at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, who was minister to Brazil under the Harrison administration, favored the resolutions and said Mr. Bayard's long service and commanding position as an American made his offense more flagrant and reprehensible. To show Mr. Bayard fully recognized his position as the representative of the whole people, he read from a speech delivered a year ago by Mr. Bayard at Wilmington, Del., in which the ambassador said: "I represent no party as ambassador to Great Britain, but my country and my own people."

Mr. Fairchild of New York, took issue with the majority of the foreign affairs committee as to the character of Mr. Bayard's offense, expressing regret that the committee had not brought in articles of impeachment instead of censure. Mr. Bayard's utterances, he argued, constituted a criminal libel within the definition of the law, and in view of his exalted position, a high crime against his country.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, in opposition to the resolution, said that his attack on Ambassador Bayard came from Massachusetts, a State that believed in protection for protection's sake. Major McKinley had, on this floor, argued in favor of high protection for our cotton ties as absolutely necessary to their production in this country. Cotton ties had been placed on the free list by the Wilson bill, yet he read a telegram from Youngstown, Ohio, chronicling the first shipment of cotton ties to Bombay, India.

After several other members had spoken briefly it was decided to vote on the resolutions censuring Mr. Bayard separately.

The first resolution, being that censuring Ambassador Bayard, was passed by a vote of 180 to 71. Six Democrats voted for it and five Republicans against it.

Messrs. Cummings of New York, Bailey of Texas, Latimer of South Carolina, Sorg and Layton of Ohio and Cockrell of Texas, voted with the Republicans for the resolution, and Messrs. Cook of Illinois, Draper of Massachusetts, Willis of Delaware, Pitney of New Jersey and Baker of Maryland, Republicans voted with the Democrats against it.

The second resolution, which expressed the general opinion that foreign representatives should not make political or partisan speeches, was adopted, 191 to 59.

AMERICAN LOSSES IN CUBA.

Claims for Many Millions Which Spain Must Meet.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Cleveland will send a message on Cuba to the senate early next week, probably on Monday. It will be an answer to the resolution offered by Senator Hoar calling on the President for any further information in the possession of the State department relating to the Cuban situation, particularly with reference to the effect of the war on American interests. The message will show that property of American citizens in Cuba has been damaged and destroyed by the operations of the insurgents and of the Spaniards to the extent of about thirty million dollars.

The bill which the United States will be called on to render on behalf of its citizens against Spain will be a heavy one. As long as Spain persists in maintaining that it is an insurrection only that exists on the island, and not a state of war, it is liable for all damages inflicted to the property belonging to the peaceful citizens of another nation, whether the damages are inflicted by its troops or by those of the insurgents.

NEW X RAYS DISCOVERY.

Edison Finds That Tungstate of Calcium Is Extremely Sensitive to the Rays.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Thomas A. Edison has discovered, in connection with his X rays experiments, a substance so sensitive to the rays that by using plates with it, he can see the human hand at a distance of fifteen feet. The substance is tungstate of calcium. If an object is held between a tube generating X rays and a plate coated with it, the plate at once assumes a phosphorescent glow wherever the rays strike it, while at those points where the intervening object prevents the rays from striking, a dark image of the object is cast.

The tungstate of calcium is six times more sensitive to the rays than platinum barium cyanide, the substance heretofore used to "see" with the X rays. Edison discovered its powers after he had tried 100 substances.

Weather Forecasts for Your Letters.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The scheme of adding the latest weather forecasts to the regular postmarks on letters will be commenced by the postoffice department July 1. Applications for this service from over forty postoffices have been filed, and it will be introduced first in New York, Chicago and other large cities.

Heavy Snow Fall in York State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—The heaviest snow fall of the season occurred last night. About eighteen inches has fallen. It has drifted badly and all traffic is impeded. Street car lines were opened with difficulty this morning.

Pennsylvania Methodists Favor Women.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 21.—The central conference this afternoon voted, 152 to 52, to admit women as lay delegates to the general conference. The proposition to reduce the representation to the general conference passed by a vote of 216 to 25.

Clarkson Working for Allison.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 21.—James S. Clarkson of Iowa and party have arrived here from San Francisco. Speaking of his trip West, Mr. Clarkson said: "I am on my way to the State of Washington in the interest of William B. Allison for President."

THE BAYARD DEBATE.

DISCUSSION OF THE CENSURE RESOLUTION.

Hot Speeches For and Against the Ambassador—Taft of Ohio, Pearson of North Carolina, and Gen. Grosvenor of Severe in Their Criticism—Schenck's Foker Rules and Memory Defended.

An Attractive Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—To-day the galleries of the House, despite the inclement weather outside, were well filled. After the reading of the journal, Mr. Taft, Republican, of Ohio took the floor in support of the Bayard censure resolution. He declared that Mr. Bayard had abused his privilege by attacking a great political party of his home country, and for that reason he deserved criticism. Mr. Taft strongly resented Mr. Bayard's classification of Republican protectionists as "jobbers and chaffers," and free trade Democrats as "statesmen." In closing, he said: "When the ambassador has reached the point where he is willing to secure personal approbation at the expense of the dignity of his own country, and when his self-importance has become so expanded as not to permit him to recognize that his own position and influence in foreign lands depend upon the support of a united, dignified and proud nation, it is high time that this House, in reflecting public sentiment, should by resolutions of censure command him to maintain the dignity of his own country and to subordinate his own personality to the interests and good name of the entire American people."

Mr. Pearson of North Carolina said that he had been an admirer of the Bayard family and of Thomas F. Bayard, but he believed that Mr. Bayard's speeches deserved censure. He predicted a new triumph for protection in the coming campaign and closed by appealing to the House to pass the resolutions, saying: "There, if our representatives in foreign lands can not boast of our indignations they will at least pay them the poor tribute of their silent contempt. Let it never be expunged until the day of doom or until that day of gloom and shame when the representatives of the American people no longer dare to defend the fair name of their country against all enemies, foreign and domestic; against the insolence of the open foe and against the insolence of the public servant who would exalt his party by debasing his country."

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, in reply to the remarks made by Mr. McCreary yesterday about General Schenck while minister to Great Britain in connection with the Emma mines and his authorship of a volume entitled "Rules of Draw Poker," referred to General Schenck's distinguished services in times of war and peace. He could not understand the purpose of the attack. It was not germane to the discussion. Assuming that poker playing contravened the high standard of morality set up by the gentleman from Kentucky, all that was outside of his official conduct and could not be made a ground of censure.

Mr. McCreary said that he made no attack on General Schenck. No one could deny, however, that his conduct had been investigated.

Mr. Grosvenor wanted to know then what the purpose was. If it was not intended to assail the memory of a dead man like a ghoul, then the utterances of Mr. McCreary were idle words. In either case, he was here to defend him. In regard to the Emma mines, the best proof of General Schenck's good intentions was that he himself invested large sums of money in these stocks and continued to pay assessments to the day of his death. As to the book on draw poker he had written out a few rules of the great American game by request of a friend and had been, of course, very much criticized in regard to the book. It had been done. He abused no confidence when he said that General Schenck told a friend he knew just enough about poker always to lose his money. As a poker player, however, he desired to say that he died without leaving an unpaid poker debt.

DR. BROWN VINDICATED.

Report of the Ecclesiastical Council Which Tried the Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The Congregational council has declared Rev. C. O. Brown not guilty of immorality, but has censured him for unministerial conduct. As the council apologizes for the censure, Dr. Brown considers his vindication complete. Dr. Brown's explanation of the payment of \$500 to Mrs. Davidson is regarded as weak, and Miss Overman's strange story of love and blackmail is given passing mention. Dr. Brown met his congregation last night, and the report of the council was read and received. The smoothness of the meeting was suddenly marred when a member of the church named James offered a significant resolution, as follows: "That the interests of this church and congregation will be best served by a pastor whose name and reputation have never been called into question."

Immediately there was a buzz of excitement and the noise became so great that an attempt was made to clear the room of strangers. Dr. Brown's friends rallied to his aid and the resolution was tabled indefinitely.

Tom Ochiltree Seriously Sick.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Colonel Thomas P. Ochiltree is seriously sick at his home in this city. His physician has ordered absolute quiet.

For a New Fast Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senator Baker's amendment to the postoffice bill, appropriating \$81,200 for a fast mail service from Kansas City to Newton, Kan., has been reported to the senate by Mr. Wolcott without recommendation and referred to the committee on appropriations.

New Mexico's Admission Favored.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In the senate to-day Mr. Davis of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on territories, reported favorably the bill to admit New Mexico to Statehood.

A TRAIN ROBBER DONE UP.

Killed While Attempting Robbery of the Express Company.

TULARE, Cal., March 20.—Two officers were shot and a train robber named Daniel McCole killed in an attempt to hold up the Southbound New Orleans express near here at 8 o'clock this morning. The robbery probably would have succeeded if it had not been for the perfidy of one of the robbers.

Last night the officers in this city were informed that an attempt would be made early this morning to hold up the Sunset limited. The man who gave the information gave the details of the plot, and said that at first he intended to take part in the robbery. Under Sheriff Earl Daggett and Constable Reed, armed with shotguns, went to the place where the robbery was to take place and awaited the approach of the robbers.

The robbers did not intend to make their presence known until after the train had pulled out from the station, but the officers saw the men and opened fire. The bandits returned the volley and Daggett was shot through the lungs, sustaining a wound that will probably prove fatal. Constable Reed was slain in the shoulder. McCole, who is believed to have been one of the Dalton gang, was killed. The other robber escaped.

Officers this morning arrested Lovern, the keeper of a notorious dead-fall where Assessor Frank Coffey was killed, Charles Ardell, a barkeeper, and John Haynes, a member of the Salvation army, supposed to be a member of the gang.

BIDS FOR SEEDS ASKED.

Secretary Morton Preparing to Carry Out Congress' Positive Instructions.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions from Congress, has prepared a circular letter to be sent immediately to growers and dealers in seed throughout the United States asking them to furnish at reasonable prices to the department 20,000,000 pounds of garden, field and flower seeds, beginning with asparagus and ending with wheat. This number of packets will give to each member and delegate in the House of Representatives and to each United States Senator 15,000 packets for distribution among his constituents, after deducting one-third of the whole amount, in accordance with law, for distribution by the Secretary of Agriculture. All the seed must be delivered on or before thirty days from the 17th of March.

HOT BATTLE IN CUBA.

Insurgents Worsted With a Loss of 800 Killed and Wounded.

HAVANA, March 20.—A hot battle between the forces under Colonel Hernandez and the insurgents under Bandera and others is reported from the neighborhood of Candelaria and Pinar del Rio. The insurgent loss is reported to have been 300 killed and wounded. Of the troops Captain Guerrero was killed and Lieutenant Comas wounded. The official report also says that five soldiers were killed and fifty-six wounded. The details of the battle are meager.

Flour Trust in Working Order.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 20.—The combination of flour millers of the Northwest has gone into effect and as a result flour has advanced slightly. Every large mill in the Northwestern territory or spring wheat district, except the Duluth Roller mills of Milwaukee, and the Gem Roller mills, also of Milwaukee, is said to be a member of the organization. J. W. Heyward is the manager of the organization, and it is said he is to receive a salary of \$600 per month.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN CRUSADE.

The Armenian Massacres So Characterized by One Who Has Been There.

NEW YORK, March 20.—W. W. Howard, who was sent to Armenia by the Christian Herald of New York last September to superintend the distribution of the Armenian fund, has returned to New York.

"Of all the black spots in the world," he said last night, "the blackest is the heart of the Sultan of Turkey. It is he who has ordered the massacres, who is directly responsible already for the death of 50,000 persons and for the destruction of over 400,000 more. It is he who orders the murder of men, the destruction of whole provinces, the outraging of women and the abduction of young girls. The excuse is made that the Armenians are in a state of revolution. As a matter of fact, a crusade against Christianity is in progress."

ST. LOUIS MAKING READY.

Preparations Under Way to Care for the Great Convention Crowds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 20.—The Business Men's league of St. Louis has established a bureau of information, to supplement the work of its hotel committee in finding accommodations for delegates and visitors to St. Louis during the Republican convention, and also during the Populist and bimetallic conventions in July. The boarding houses of the city are being canvassed and arrangements are being made to furnish accommodations to at least 30,000 visitors in addition to those the hotels can take care of. It is believed that the managers of the McKinley campaign who have rented the Exposition building complete for the entire Republican convention week, will also put cots in some sections of the building.

A BURGLAR KILLED.

Shot Dead by a Clerk While Trying to Break Into a Store.

PITTSBURG, Kan., March 20.—Last night about 11 o'clock, while attempting to break into Hobson Brothers' grocery store, George A. Rosin, about 19 years of age, was shot twice and instantly killed with a Winchester rifle by Ernest Wilson, who was sleeping in the store. Rosin was formerly of Nevada, but came to this city about three weeks ago from Sedalia, Mo., where an uncle, Frank Rosin, is living, and had been making his home with another uncle, W. L. Dagley.

SANG THE DOXOLOGY.

AND DISSOLVED WITHOUT ELECTING A SENATOR.

The Kentucky Legislature Now a Reminiscence and No Senator Secured—Democrats Denounce Gov. Bradley in Unmeasured Terms—Chinn and Garther Clash—Friends Step In and Thus Bloodshed is Averted.

No Senator in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 18.—The last joint session of the legislature assembled to-day as peacefully as of old. A better feeling prevailed in the house and a number of women were allowed for the first time since last Friday to enter the galleries. The doors were thrown wide open as on yesterday, and the same sight of bluecoats was witnessed in the corridors. When the clerks called the roll of both houses the Democrats refused to answer and the roll stood 96 present.

The ballot was then ordered for the last vote in the race for United States senator. Neither Democrats nor Republicans voted. On motion of C. Z. Brown the joint assembly dissolved, never to meet again. Then the long meter doxology was sung and the grave toll for the last time in the Kentucky general assembly at 12:17, without electing a successor to Senator Blackburn.

As soon as the joint assembly had dissolved, many of Senator Blackburn's friends made a rush for the senate cloak rooms and began shaking the hand of the champion of free silver.

Indications are that the legislature will not adjourn until a late hour tonight. Representative E. T. Burnham said after the joint session that if the Democrats had not refused to vote to-day, both James and Walton, the two expelled Republican senators, would have voted.

Colonel E. H. Gaither was walking to the Capitol Hotel when he met Jack Chinn, Gaither said. "How are you, Jack?" and was passing on when Chinn replied: "Damn you, don't you speak to me!" and at the same time made a movement for his hip pocket.

Before a weapon could be drawn, General P. W. Hardin rushed in between the two men and succeeded in preventing a fight. Not, however, before Gaither had said to Chinn: "I am ready for you at any time, sir. It don't matter whether you speak to me or not."

W. A. Dunlap, who was given Mr. Kaufman's seat in the house by that body, arrived from Lexington this morning. When asked if he would vote in the joint assembly, he said: "I will not. I am here on other business."

Dunlap was sent for by Colonel Boyle, the Republican nominee for United States Senator, but he refused to yield to the Republican instructions.

In the House Mr. Barnett offered a resolution indorsing the action of the governor in calling out the militia and Mr. Howard of Butler, moved the previous question. In a moment almost every Democrat in the House was on his feet demanding to be heard. The speaker ruled that the previous question had been ordered and no speeches were in order. At least half a dozen Democrats were at it at the same time in the greatest confusion, during which bayonet, rule, carpet baggers, soldiers, militia, anarchy, cowardice and other such epithets were thrown at the Republicans. The resolution was adopted by a yeas and nays vote of 51 to 45.

The usual ballot was taken for United States Senator to-day, the last day, but there was no election.

A meeting of Blackburn Democrats is to be held to-night, at which addresses are to be delivered by Senator Blackburn, General Hardin, Ollie James and others, in which they will claim that the fact that no United States Senator was elected at this session is a great victory for Blackburn. The meeting, it is said, will be an opening of the free silver campaign in Kentucky.

The report of the senate investigation committee in charge of Senator Goehl will not be ready until after the joint session. It will be very lengthy and will score the Governor unmercifully. One story has it that the committee will recommend that the senate fine the Governor \$500, together with imprisonment for six months. That this is contemplated is shown by the remark of a member of the committee: "The committee has power to recommend such punishment as you have suggested. The only thing that will prevent such a report being made is the fact that it is known that a number of Democratic Senators will not consent to vote for the resolution."

To Restrict Immigration.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The House committee on immigration to-day made a favorable report on Representative W. A. Stone's immigration bill, which provides that no alien shall be admitted to the United States without a certificate from a United States consul in the country from which he hails that he is eligible. Mr. Barthold of Missouri, chairman of the committee, was strongly opposed to the measure.

Indians Murdered by Whites.

BILLINGS, Mont., March 18.—News has reached here of the killing of two Indians belonging to the Shoshone tribe in Northern Wyoming by three white men, who then stole their horses. The murderers escaped into Montana and sold the horses. They are being pursued by United States Marshal McDermott of Wyoming.

The Free Seed Issue.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The question of the construction of the seed resolution which has now become a law has been referred by Secretary Morton to both the Attorney General and the comptroller of the treasury for opinions. Parliamentary arrangements for carrying the law into effect have been made by the agricultural department and Secretary Morton says that he will execute to the letter the law as constructed by the Attorney General. The reference of the matter to Comptroller Bowler is to prevent any holding up of the expenditure accounts.

CARLISLE A CANDIDATE.

His Name to Be Presented to the Chicago Convention.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Carlisle is a candidate for the Presidential nomination at Chicago, and public announcement to that effect will soon be made by one of the Secretary's close friends in the senate. This announcement, however, will not be made until President Cleveland has formally stated his purpose not to permit his name to be used in the convention in connection with a third term. It is learned on excellent authority that the President has fully decided upon this course, and it is expected that he will make known his determination within a short time.

Although Secretary Olney's name has been considered with favor among the Democratic leaders, it is known that he does not desire the nomination. It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Carlisle's candidacy will have the support of Mr. Cleveland and the members of the cabinet. He will go before the convention as the representative of the sound money views of the administration. His friends, in conducting the canvass for Mr. Carlisle's nomination, will urge that it be laid upon a sound money platform, and, if he is successful at Chicago, will then make this issue prominent in the campaign leading up to the November election.

Representative Patterson of Tennessee has received from Secretary Carlisle the following letter in response to ex-Speaker Crisp's declaration that silver had received unfriendly treatment at the secretary's hands: "In answer to your question I can only say that in all the operations of the treasury department during my administration of its affairs the legal tender gold and silver coins of the United States have been treated precisely alike, except that greater effort has been made to keep silver coin in circulation than has been made to keep gold coin in circulation. The amount paid out by the department in silver coins and silver certificates, greatly exceeds the amount paid out in gold coins and gold certificates, and in no instance has the least discrimination been made against silver or its paper representative."

"It has always been the policy of the Treasury department to encourage the use of silver to the largest possible extent, and in order to accomplish this, standard silver dollars were put in circulation at the cost of the government to anyone who will deposit an equal amount in silver certificates or in treasury notes of 1890 with the United States treasurer or any assistant treasurer or with a national bank depository, and subsidiary silver coins will be sent by express at the expense of the government to anyone who will deposit with such officers or banks any kind of United States currency or national bank notes; but gold is not sent to anybody free of charge."

Editor Hole, of Washington, Kan., Dead.

WASHINGTON, Kan., March 18.—Jacob T. Hole, editor and proprietor of the Post-Register of this city for a long time, one of the leading Republican editors of Northern Kansas and popularly known as the "fighting editor," died here last evening from a complication of disorders and after a lingering illness. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Madrid Public Impatient.

MADRID, March 18.—The press and public here express disappointment and impatience at General Weyler's failure to suppress the Cuban insurgents, who are still scouring the provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio and Matanzas, and burning plantations, villages, etc., on as extensive a scale as they were doing during General Campos' command.

Sisters Succumb to Surgery.

CHICAGO, March 18.—At Pratt sanitarium, Sunday morning, Mrs. A. W. Dickinson and Mrs. Sarah Blish of Seymour, Ind., sisters died while being operated upon for cancer. Mrs. Blish was the wife of the founder of the Blish Milling company, the largest concern of the kind in Southern Indiana, and her sister was the wife of W. A. Dickinson, the former general manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

Incendiaries at Effingham, Kan.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 18.—Smith & Pierce's new elevator, the Missouri Pacific depot and three freight cars burned at Effingham last night. The loss is estimated at \$90,000. A number of incendiary fires have occurred in that vicinity of late. This is the second time the elevator has been burned in the past four months.

ONE CHARGE NOT PROVED.

The Rev. Mr. Brown Acquitted of Immorality With Mrs. Stockton.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The council that is sitting in judgment on the Rev. Mr. Brown has acquitted him, after a long debate, of the charge of immoral conduct with Mrs. M. A. Stockton. They based their opinion on the following facts: That Mrs. Stockton was not a woman whose testimony could be taken for the truth; that no evidence was introduced strong enough, in a legal sense, to convict the pastor; that he had shown Mrs. Stockton great kindness in the way that a Christian minister should, and that she had taken advantage of that kindness.

Powers Would Not Support Spain.

LONDON, March 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that the Hamburger Correspondent, which is often used as an official mouthpiece, believes that the powers would refuse to intervene in support of Spain in the Cuban affair against the United States.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The British-Egyptian troops have left Cairo on their advance into the Sudan.

Herbert Booth will retire from the command of the Canadian Salvation Army June 1.

The Government has called for deposits on all banks holding gold deposited for bonds.

The House naval committee has decided upon the building of a naval dry dock at Algiers, La.

The Government cotton report makes out the cotton crop of 1895 to be about 6,200,000 bales.