

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

WORK IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Direct Tax Measure Passes the Lower House by a Vote of 172 to 101—Death of Senator Wilson, of Maryland—The Agricultural Appropriation Bill—The Urgency Deficiency Measure and Other Matters in the Two Houses.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate on the 23d the conference report on the bill providing for an allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians was agreed to. Among the papers presented and referred were resolutions from the state senate of Texas favoring an amendment to the constitution limiting the tenure of all federal offices to a reasonable term of years. An amendment permitting the secretary of the treasury to make temporary appointments of architects, skilled draftsmen and civil engineers in the office of the supervising architect was the text of a discussion on civil service examinations. Mr. Gorman criticized the civil service commissioners for denouncing senators, representatives and cabinet officers as hostile to the civil service law. Mr. Allison explained that the architect of the treasury had told the committee that, in his belief, the plans for many public buildings might be made by architects outside of Washington and in that opinion the committee generally appeared. As the law now stood the plans, specifications and details of all kinds had to be made in the office of the supervising architect. The discussion was still going on at 6 o'clock when the senate took a recess. In the house the conference report on the bill amending the act providing for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians was adopted. The house committee on census this morning adopted a report adverse to the claims of New York city to a recount of the population of that city. The committee finds that New York has not made out its case. The house then went into a committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill. The clause appropriating \$30,000 for relief of citizens of Oklahoma was stricken out. The amendment was adopted directing the accounting officers of the treasury not to withhold pay for any retired officer of the army, retired prior to the act of March 30, 1860, notwithstanding his acceptance of diplomatic or consular position. This amendment has direct reference to General Sickles. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose. The postoffice appropriation bill passed and the house took a recess.

In the senate on the 24th the committee amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill regarding the world's fair, the house bill to establish United States land courts, and to provide for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada and Wyoming, passed, with amendments, and a conference was asked. The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up. After a long debate the senate went into executive session. When the doors were reopened a disagreement on the District of Columbia bill was reported and a new conference ordered. Consideration of the sundry civil bill was proceeded with, the world's fair paragraph soon being reached. Mr. McPherson referred to the large salaries the officers of the exposition had voted themselves and inquired whether the committee on appropriations had taken any position on that subject. Mr. Allison replied that on the organization of the exposition commission a \$200,000 appropriation had been made for the use of the commission, and the commissioners had gone on in the expenditure of that money for the present fiscal year. The committee had reported an amendment for a limited appropriation during the next fiscal year. It was intended that the machinery of the exposition at Chicago would speedily adjust itself to the proposed conditions. The death of the late Representative Watson of Pennsylvania was announced and, after eulogistic address, the senate adjourned. In the house the senate bill passed granting pensions to the members of Powell's battalion of mounted volunteers of Missouri who served in the Mexican war. The direct tax bill was then taken up. Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin offered an amendment providing that no money be paid any state or territory until the legislature thereof shall have accepted by resolution of all claims against the United States on account of the levy and collection of the tax. Mr. Oates of Alabama offered an amendment to Mr. Caswell's amendment a proposition to test the constitutionality of the cotton tax. Then, as a substitute for both amendments, Mr. Oates offered an amendment reviving for one year the right of action of the court of claims under the provisions of "captured and abandoned property," etc. This substitute was ruled out of order and Mr. Oates' amendment was lost. Mr. Caswell's amendment was then ordered on the bill—yeas, 174; nays, 96. Mr. Oates moved to recommittal. Lost—yeas, 84; nays, 277. The bill then passed—yeas, 172; nays, 101.

In the senate on the 25th no business was done, adjournment taking place as a mark of respect to the late Senator Wilson of Maryland. In the house the immigration bill was taken up, the pending question being on the Oates' substitute, which was rejected. The bill then passed. Then house went into committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill. In

the course of the general debate Mr. Funston of Kansas, in charge of the bill, and Mr. Butterworth of Ohio had a tilt which greatly edified the other members on both sides. After considerable further debate the committee rose without disposing of the bill. The death of Senator Wilson was announced, and after the appointment of a committee to take action in regard to the funeral the house adjourned. The house held an evening session, making for the second time in its history two distinct legislative sessions in one day. Mr. Dingley submitted a report from the silver pool investigating committee, and it was ordered printed, Mr. Dingley giving notice that he would call it up as soon as possible. The house then went into committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill. After considerable debate it was passed and the committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the general deficiency bill. Adjournment was taken before it was disposed of.

In the senate on the 26th the house amendment to the direct tax bill was presented and laid on the table for the present. Among the papers presented and referred were numerous protests from Nebraska against the neglect of the government in the matter of disarming the hostile Sioux and asking protection from Indian depredations. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported. The sundry civil bill was taken up and the committee amendments disposed of. Other amendments were agreed to, among them the following: By Mr. Spooner, increasing the appropriation for a public building at Burlington, Ia., from \$70,000 to \$95,000; by Mr. Stewart, \$20,000 for collection and publishing information as to the best methods of cultivating soil by irrigation; by Mr. Teller, \$15,000 for the importation, care and preservation of reindeer for the use of natives of Alaska. The bill was reported to the senate and passed after the amendments were agreed to. The legislative bill was finally laid aside and the conference report on the military academy appropriation bill was agreed to. The chair laid the Nicaragua canal bill before the senate. Mr. Paddock insisted on the pure food bill. As no quorum was present the senate adjourned. In the house general debate was had on the shipping bill, but no final action taken. At the evening session the house in committee of the whole took up the general deficiency bill. Mr. Sayers of Texas moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating the necessary amount for the payment to Pacific roads for services performed for the government. Mr. Crain opposed the amendment. Mr. Dalzell supported it, speaking of the Central Pacific especially as a fraudulently insolvent company. Mr. McKenna of California opposed the amendment. The Union Pacific had been paid for precisely the same kind of service. Both roads were bankrupt. There was nothing to justify the refusal. In the judgment of the supreme court a debt due could not be set off against one not due. The motion to strike out was agreed to and the committee rose. The deficiency bill was passed and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 27th a message was presented from the president returning without his approval the bill to establish a record and pension office of the war department, which was referred to the committee on military affairs. The house bill passed for the relief of Henry L. Morley. Mr. Manderson's resolution instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes of Dakota, Montana and elsewhere, and whether the care and control of the Indians living in tribal relations should be transferred from the interior department to any other department, was agreed to. The legislative appropriation bill was considered and passed. The pure food bill was then taken up and became unfinished business. Among the bills passed were the following: Amendment of various acts relative to immigration, etc.; to amend the act of March 2, 1889, for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the Mexican war; for the allowance of certain stores and supplies taken and used by the United States army as reported by the court of claims under the provisions of the Bowman act. The Indian appropriation bill was considered but no definite action was taken. In the house the senate bill was passed amending the law providing for the selection of school lands. The house went into committee of the whole, resuming consideration of the shipping bill. After discussion, amendment and much confusion the bill passed, 140 to 120. Mr. Farquhar moved that a conference be ordered and, pending action, the house, at midnight, adjourned. The shipping bill, as passed by the house, is radically different from the senate measure. It merely authorizes the postmaster general to enter into such contract for not less than five and not more than ten years with American citizens for carrying mails on American steamships between United States ports and foreign ports, Canada excepted, as will subserve and promote the postal and commercial interests of the United States—the mail service to be equitably distributed among Atlantic, Mexican, Gulf and Pacific coast ports. The vessels contracted with must be of American build and officered by American citizens.

Must Keep Off the Strip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In view of the statements that a large number of persons have entered, or contemplate entering, the Cherokee outlet contrary to law, the secretary of the interior has issued a public notice that any one who attempts to do so before the lands were opened to settlement will be temporarily removed and will forfeit the rights they may acquire by disobedience to law.

THE NEW LAND LAW.

CONFEREES PRACTICALLY AGREED ON THE MEASURE.

An Enactment that Will Change the General Land System of the Government—The Bill Establishing a Private Land Court—A Statement of the Earnings of the Union Pacific—The Independent Order of Grangers—A Land Office Decision.

The New Land Law.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The conferees on the bill for the repeal of the timber culture law and amendatory of the land laws generally have practically agreed on an entirely new bill, which will be brought forward at the first opportunity. The bill agreed upon will change the general land system of the government. In the first place it repeals the timber culture act, with a reservation in favor of bona fide claims heretofore initiated. The period of cultivation is to be computed from the day of entry. If the necessary acts of cultivation are performed within the proper time the persons who comply with the provisions for four years may prove up by the payment of \$1.25 an acre. The desert land act is amended, by requiring the filing of a map, showing the proposed method of reclamation and the expenditure in work of reclamation of at least \$3 per acre, \$1 each year. After four years title can be secured by the payment of \$1 per acre. The pre-emption law is also repealed, except as to claims heretofore initiated and except as to pre-emptions by counties under the special law. Section 2,289 is amended so that persons already holding 160 acres of land, or who abandon residence on their own land, shall not have the right to make a homestead entry. The United States is stopped from the vacation of any patent on claims heretofore initiated, unless suit is brought within five years, and on future claims within six years. It is provided that in Colorado, Montana, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Nevada and Utah it shall be sufficient defense in any prosecution for trespass to show that a timber culture entry was for agricultural, mining, manufacturing or domestic purposes, and that the timber was transported out of the state. This provision, however, is not to apply to railroads. Towns and cities may make town site entries on mineral lands, but this is not to interfere with the working of underground mineral claims. A provision is made for grants of right of way for irrigation purposes; but reservoir sites must not contain more area than is necessary for the construction and maintenance of the reservoir. The maximum amount of land which any person may acquire is limited to 320 acres. The president is given the right to set apart and reserve in any territory forest lands as a public reservation not subject to be entered into.

Work of Committees.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The conferees on the house and senate bills establishing a private land court have reached an agreement, the house conferees agreeing to accept the bill passed by the senate with several modifications. The most important of these modifications is that the court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices.

Among the changes and additions made by the senate committee in the Indian appropriation bill as it came from the house are as follows: For a commission to negotiate for the readjustment of the boundary line between Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies, or for the transfer of Indians, \$6,000; to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, at Devil's Lake, for lands excluded from their reservations, \$80,000. The committee struck out the provisions of the house bill authorizing the Indians to lease allotments for mining purposes; and a provision authorizing the commissioner of Indian affairs to advertise for contracts for supplies in the spring.

Union Pacific Earnings.
BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—The December statement of the Union Pacific railway's entire system shows the gross earnings to be \$3,549,175; decrease, \$164,028; net earnings, \$767,797; decrease, \$292,892. For the year ending December 31, gross, \$14,538,201; increase, \$3,597,188; net, \$13,902,274; decrease, \$1,412,223. The statement for the month of December contains the results of the operations for that month subject to a deduction of \$253,233, representing the amount claimed by the company for fast mail service rendered for the government between November 1889 and June 1890. The amount due for this service constitutes, in the opinion of the company's officers, a valid and proper claim against the United States, but in the preparation of the above statement it has been provisionally withdrawn from the yearly account only, though in fact the reduction was necessarily made in the accounts for the month of December.

A New Order Promised Omaha.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—An evening paper says: "Senator Manderson, Colonel W. F. Cody, Marshal Brad D. Slaughter, William E. Annin and several others have been initiated into the Independent Order of Grangers, of which Senator W. J. McConnell of Idaho is worshipful grand master. The order is based upon the anti-Rugian doctrine, which first had its exposition at McCalma Hill, Cal., and is a semi-moral and beneficial organization, most of whose members are Masons. Senators McConnell, Shoup and DuBois of Idaho have been instrumental in disseminating the doctrines of the order. Senator McConnell has promised to

stop at Omaha on his way west, at the request of Colonel Cody, and institute a lodge of the Independent Order of Grangers for Nebraska. Colonel Cody was appointed by Senator McConnell as deputy grand master for Europe and Senator Manderson as sword bearer for Nebraska."

Money for the Indians.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The following amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, submitted by Senator Manderson, has been adopted by the senate committee on Indian affairs: "The sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available for the prompt payment to the friendly Ogallala Sioux and legal residents on the Sioux reservation, for property destroyed or appropriated by the roving bands of disaffected Indians during the recent Sioux troubles, to be expended under the direction and control of the commissioner of Indian affairs."

Land Office Decision.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The secretary of the interior has affirmed the decision of Commissioner Groff, dismissing the case of James S. King against the timber culture claim of Philo H. Allyn, for land in section 10, township 15 north, range 21 west, North Platte (Neb.) land district. He also affirmed a similar decision in the case of John B. Shedd against Edwin V. Hiseock, involving a tract of land in section 12, township 103 north, range 65 west, Mitchell (S. D.) land district. Secretary Noble directed the commissioner of the land office to have published a new notice of the intention of Sarah A. Larkins to submit final proofs on her homestead entry (soldier's widow pre-emption) for the southwest quarter of section 17, township 101, range 103, Mitchell (S. D.) land district. The proof was rejected by the commissioner, but will now be allowed if satisfactory.

To Regulate Nebraska Stockyards.
LINCOLN, Neb., March 1.—The following is the Williams bill to regulate stockyards, as amended by the committee and passed by the house:
Section 1. All stockyards organized or operated under the general corporation laws of this state or by special charter are hereby declared to be public markets.
Sec. 2. All persons, corporations or companies dealing at such stockyards shall have the same rights and privileges with all other persons, companies and corporations, and no rights or privileges granted or conferred to or upon any person, company or corporation, either directly or indirectly, shall be withheld from any person, company or corporation.
Sec. 3. There shall be a sufficient number of persons appointed by the governor of the state, upon the application of the stockyard company for each stockyard, who shall be sworn inspectors, who shall determine what stock is unfit for market, and have the same removed. The said inspectors shall also have the power to determine which are piggy sows and which are stags, and also allow a dockage of not to exceed thirty pounds for each piggy sow and a dockage of not to exceed sixty pounds for each stag, and all persons except those appointed under the provision of this section are hereby prohibited from acting as stock inspectors, and they shall receive as compensation the sum of 12 cents for each car inspected, and no more; to be paid by the shipper.
Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for the owners or proprietors of any stockyard within this state to charge a greater price for yarding and weighing stock therein than the following: For yarding and weighing cattle, 15 cents per head; for yarding and weighing hogs, 5 cents per head; for yarding and weighing sheep, 3 cents per head.
Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for the owners or proprietors of any stockyards within this state to charge a greater price for grain and hay than the following: For corn, oats, hay and all other grains double the market price in village or city where said stockyards are located.
Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for the owners or proprietors of any stockyards within this state to sell and deliver at the rate of less than two thousand pounds for a ton of hay, and it shall also be unlawful for any such owners or proprietors to sell and deliver less than seventy pounds of corn in the ear per bushel, and less than fifty-six pounds of shelled corn for a bushel.
Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for the owners or proprietors of any stockyards within this state to prohibit the owner of any dead stock in such yards to sell to any person or persons to whom said owners may desire to sell the same.
Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for any persons selling live stock out of any stockyards within this state to charge a greater commission for selling the same than the following: For selling cattle, \$5 per car; for selling hogs \$5 per car, for single deck, and \$8 for double deck cars; for selling sheep, \$1 per car for single deck and \$7 for double deck cars.
Sec. 9. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for the first offense not more than \$100; for the second offense not less than \$100, nor more than \$200, and for each subsequent offense not less than \$200 nor more than \$500.

In digging the foundation for the new Baptist church at Harrison, Ark., rich indications of zinc and silver were found, supposed to be the outcropping of the rich mineral deposits further north.

NEWS SUMMARY.

There is still plenty of wheat in Nebraska elevators. Glanders has appeared among the horses at Mount Vernon, Ind. In the Kansas house the bill to grant female suffrage was defeated.

In the wreck of the Elizabeth off San Francisco 18 lives were lost. The next Congress, says a democratic leader, should not attempt to do much. Mrs. William Graham, at Wichita, Kas., found her babe after a search of a year.

Julia Redman of Dubuque, Iowa, stayed in doors 12 years nursing her invalid mother. Iowa white caps made a newly married man leave town. He is back with fire in his eye.

Fire in Evanston, Ind., destroyed the People's opera house and other property worth \$100,000.

The president has approved the bill granting a pension to General Nathaniel P. Banks.

Chauncey M. Depew spoke on reciprocity to the Rochester (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce.

G. G. Fox of Kighland, Kas., found a box of Spanish gold pieces while digging on his farm.

Ten thousand settlers are said to have crossed over into and settled in the Cherokee Outlet.

It is not believed that there will be any radical railroad legislation passed in Kansas this session.

Thomas Hall, the inventor of the turbine wheel, was killed by a railroad train in Rahway, N. J.

John Lacy was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Columbus, Ind., for attempted murder.

East Elkport, a village of 400 inhabitants, in Clay county, Iowa, was almost destroyed by fire.

The Kansas house, by a vote of 69 to 34, reconsidered and passed the bill granting female suffrage.

Senator Quay, it is said, will proceed civilly and criminally against the New York World for libel.

In the Indiana senate the world's fair bill was passed with the appropriation cut down to \$100,000.

Something over 200 persons left the vicinity of Bloomington, Ill., in search of homes in Iowa and Nebraska.

The Western Traffic Commissioners have decided that the Union Pacific and Northwestern contract is valid.

Maj. Anderson of New York has submitted a scheme for an elaborate naval display to the World's fair directors.

Thirty-five hundred dollars' worth of diamonds were stolen from the display window of a San Francisco pawnshop.

Banker Imboden of Fort Worth, Tex., was convicted of forgery and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Under the new apportionment of Minnesota the democrats will elect four congressmen, the republicans two and the alliance one.

Rev. M. C. Harris of a circuit near Sedalia has been deposed for giving a female member of his congregation a drink of whisky.

United States revenue officials made a general raid on Chicago cigar dealers who were counterfeiting the government import stamps.

An appeal has been issued for aid of the families of the 119 miners who were killed in the mine disaster at Spring Hill, Nova Scotia.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature creating a state pension agent to prosecute claims of citizens free of cost.

The affairs of the Consolidated Mutual Fire Insurance company of Chicago, which are in a bad condition, are being wound up.

Merchants of Ogallala are afraid that trade will become paralyzed because of the free goods being shipped to settlers thereabouts.

Frank Babel, recently re-elected tax collector of Texas township, in a Pennsylvania county, has disappeared, leaving a shortage of \$22,000.

Chief Justice Horton of Kansas, who headed the Kansas delegation at the Sherman funeral, has become seriously ill from the long march.

Parnell is considering the advisability of sending a delegation to America to collect money in opposition to the McCarthy delegation.

Two men grabbed four mail sacks at Burlington, Ia., from the trucks at the depot. They were discovered while rifling them and fled.

Republicans about Columbus, Ind., are petitioning Gov. Hovey to appoint F. D. Miller of Greensburg as supreme judge, vice J. G. Berkshire, deceased.

The merchants of Parsons, Kas., are indignant at the protest of the St. Louis merchants against the removal of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas shops from Sedalia.

A bill has been introduced in the Nevada legislature licensing bare knuckle fights. It is intended to bring the heavy weights there. The license will be \$500.

The Mexicans who killed Deputy Marshal Russell near Raton, N. M., have been tracked by bloodhounds to an adobe house, where they are preparing to fight.

Many persons have signed the petition to Gov. Fifer, asking for the pardon of Calvin Holden and Albert Dunham, sentenced to be hanged at Monticello, Ill., on March 6.

In a letter to a tariff reform club of Brockton, Mass., ex-President Cleveland says that the cause of the democratic party ought not to be separated from that of tariff reform.

Colonel Richard F. O'Brien, colonel of the Twenty-first infantry, United States army, and lately in command at Fort Sheridan, died in New York on the 25th. He was east on leave of absence.

New Immigration Law.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Representative Owens' immigration bill, which is one of the most important measures considered during the present session, passed the senate and only awaits the signature of the president to make it a law. The bill excludes idiots, insane persons, paupers and persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or contagious disease, felons, polygamists and alien contract laborers.

One of the most important features of the bill is the clause which gives the immigration officers authority to return emigrants to the country whence they came at the expense of the steamship company having brought them; if it shall be discovered at any time within a year after their landing that they have come in violation of a law. Under the present law when an emigrant has once been allowed to land, there is no authority for any action against him.

Another important feature of the bill prohibits employers from advertising in foreign countries for laborers and any emigrant coming in response to such act shall be treated as having come in violation of this law.

It otherwise strengthens the alien contract labor law by closing every loophole through which contractors and labor importers have so successfully evaded it. It also places the administration of the immigration laws in the hands of the superintendent of immigration, instead of leaving it to officials of various states.

General Sherman's Estate.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The public has been awaiting with interest the publication of General William T. Sherman's will, but in all probability they will wait in vain. None has been offered for probate and it is believed that the general did not make a will. It has been learned from a friend of the dead hero's family that all efforts to discover a testamentary paper have been futile. Search has been made through all of the general's private boxes, desk and office, but nothing in the shape of a will has been discovered. Further search will be made, and if the family is unable to find any, application will be made for letters of administration upon the estate. It is said that the general was not a man of large wealth, having little, if any, real estate. His pension as a retired general of the army is believed to be his only source of income. His personal estate is not large, but his war relics and curios are highly prized by old soldiers, friends and the family.

Congressional Work.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The appropriations committee of the senate were at work the whole of yesterday getting the appropriation bills in shape. It is believed the condition of business is such as to make an extra session very improvable.

Three appropriation bills, the post-office, agricultural and general deficiency, have not yet passed the senate, but the first named is well advanced toward final action, and the other two will be reported to-day.

The condition of the others is as follows: The army, military academy, fortification and naval bills have either become laws or merely await the president's signature to become laws; the consular and diplomatic pension, Indian, District of Columbia, sundry, civil and legislative, executive and judicial bills are in conference.

The copyright and postal subsidy bills are in the conference stage of procedure, and vigorous efforts will be made to enact them into law. Action on the unfinished appropriation bills and conference reports and on the questions of copyright and subsidy will consume substantially all the time of the senate between now and noon of Wednesday.

The work of the house is considerably further advanced than that of the senate, and in addition to acting upon conference reports, it is very likely the house will give some attention to the Boorman impeachment resolution, and the special report of the Raum investigating committee.

The Direct Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The direct tax bill, which has gone to the president, provides in substance that the secretary of the treasury shall credit each state and territory with a sum equal to all collections, by set-off or otherwise, made under the terms of the direct tax act of 1861. All moneys still due the United States under that act are remitted. A sufficient sum of money is appropriated, to be paid when the legislatures shall have accepted the sums in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of the direct tax levy. The money appropriated to meet individual claims is to be held in trust by the state authorities, six years being allowed for the reception of these claims.

President Manderson.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A conference of the republican senators was held last night for the purpose of selecting a president pro tempore in the senate in the place of Mr. Ingalls. Senator Sherman presided. Three senators were nominated for the position, Messrs. Frye of Maine, Hoar of Massachusetts and Manderson of Nebraska. Six or seven ballots were taken, and on the last Senator Manderson received the nomination. On motion of Mr. Frye the nomination was made unanimous.

Senator Hearst Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator George Hearst of California died Saturday night at 9:10.

Senator Hearst has been ill six months, with a complication of diseases, kidney and heart troubles being the worst. He had been confined to the house for two months past, and been in a semi-comatose state for several days.