MAY FIGHT TODAY.

Rumors that Peixoto's Pleet is Off Rio Har-

bor - A Battle Expected. RIO DE JANEIRO, March 5.—Extensive

ate that many ships are lying outside the

cate that many ships are lying outside the harbor. It is thought the new government fleet has at last arrived, and that it will enter the harbor tomorrow morning at an early hour. In that event a baitle between the opposing fleets is looked for. The Aquidaban is still absent from the harbor and her whereabouts are unknown.

Seventy-four deaths from yellow fever were reported today.

Stampeding to the New Diggings.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 5.-The latest

strike at the Cochiti gold district shows

rush of prospectors continues, and a second stage line from here to the new camp was opened today. Colonel T. S. Moore, for-merly of Denver, today let contracts for a telephone line to connect Cerrilos and Coch-ill with Santa Fe and for a sixty-foot feary boat to run on the Rio Grande at the stage

BERLIN, March 5.-Dr. Simon, formerly editor of the New York Hadels Zeitung and

well known to the public through his inter-

views with Prince Rismarck, is hopelessly insane and has been placed in an asylum at Munich. His condition is due to an attack of influenza. He recently made an attempt to commit suicide.

Panemeted the Retiring Minister.

ROME. March 5.-A banquet was given this evening at the Grand hotel in honor of

Mr. Potter, the retiring United States minis-ter. The guests included Mr. Wayne Mac-Veagh, the new United States representa-

Failed to Elect a President.

MONTEVIDEO, March 5.—The two houses of congress in joint session today

resumed the balloting for the election of a president. The voting did not result in an

Won by the Liberals.

BUENOS AYRES, March 5.-The election

for members of the Chilian congress, ac-cording to a dispatch from Santiago, re-sulted in favor of the liberal party.

HELD A JOINT LOVE FEAST.

Methodist Ministers of the Two Branches

Bury Their Differences at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.- The two great

podies of Methodism met in a joint love

feast and communion service at Union

Methodist Episcopal church, Garrison and

Lucas avenues, today. Forty or fifty min-

Lucas avenues, today. Forty or lifty ministers were present and all united in attesting their joy at the burial of strife and dissension symbolized by the service. The meeting was unique and heretofare unificated of here in St. Louis, where the feelings of the civil war run very high. For years the two divisions of Methodiam stood apart as if forever estranged. The split in Methodism dates black to 1851, when a southern bishop did not see his way to liberate his slayes at the behest of the general conference.

Trouble on the Mosquito Coast Growing

Clarence, who said his the histories offered no reened. The Nicaraguan forces offered no re

Elections in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.-Mayor Bax-

ter (rep.) was returned with 1,200 majority

over Charles Cushing (dem.). Five out of

seven wards went republican. Republican

also elected sixteen out of twenty-one coun-cilmen. The towns of Cape Elizabeth, Gra-ham, Burton, Waterville, Saco, Rockland, Hallowell, Bath and West Brook also went strongly republican.

strongly republican.
ELLSWORTH, Me., March 5.—The latest returns give Higgins (dem.) for mayor 1 majority. Four of the five aldermen are re-

DEERING, Me., March 5.-Mayor John F

Sawyer (dem.) was re-elected mayor. The republicans elected every other city offi-cial.

Advised to Return to Work.

MASSILION, O., March 5.—The national executive board of the United Mine

Workers of America will tomorrow issue

Another Financier Scatenced.

EL PASO, Tex., March 5.—A special the Times from Las Cruces, N. M., say

that C. H. Dane, president of the Demin

that C. H. Dane, president of the Deming and Silver City National banks, has been found guilty of defrauding the depositors of these banks and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Dane's banks failed two years ago, and soon afterwards he was indicted by the federal grand jury. Dane's wife, whose father is a wealthy New Yorker, has stood by him through the trial and was at his side when he was sentenced. A motion for a new trial was overruled and his appeal bond fixed at \$25,000.

Movements of Ocean Steamers March 5.

At Jaffa-Arrived-Steamer Fuerst Bismarck, from New York.
At Gibraltar-Arrived-Steamer Augusta Victoria, from New York.
At Glasgow-Arrived-Steamer Greeian, from New York.
At Havre-Salled-La Champagne.
At Stettin-Sailed-Venetia, for New

York. At Liverpool—Arrived—Cuffic, from New York. Naples—Arrived—Rugic, from New York.

Killed by His Wife's Paramour

and found a man in his house with his wife. He started to kick the door down when the intruder, who turned out to be George Hair, a natorious gambler, suddenly opened the door and fired two bullets into

Redemption of Italian Coinage.

ROME, March 5.—The Chamber of Depu-ties today adopted the recommendations of

the convention of Latin unlonists providing

for the redemption of Italian coinage, which were signed in Paris on November it last. Sig. Zonnino, the minister of finance, said that while he was not enthusiastic about the Latin union, he did not desire its dissolution.

Severe Storm in Texas.

nost severe electrical storm in years passed

heavy wind and rain. A large number of houses were unroofed and several over-turned. Much damage is reported to Santa Fe railroad bridges in Indian territory.

NEW YORK, March 5 .- Justice Patterson

Must Go to Jail.

"King of Spain" to Marry.

PRAGUE, March 5 .- Don Carlos de Bour

Bertha, siater of Prince Alain de Roban

over this section last night, accompanied t

Dungmore, a restaurant man, went

ST. JOSEPH, March 5,-Tonight Jacob

mity.

free gold running \$8,000 to the ton.

WAR ISSUES REVIVED

Animated Discussion in the House Over the Pension Appropriation Bill.

CONSIDERABLE SPIRIT WAS MANIFESTED

Messis, Dolliver, Hepburn and Cannon Argue for the Old Soldier.

EXTENT OF THE SOUTH'S CONTRIBUTION

What that Section Gives Toward Helping to Pay the Pensioners.

GENERAL BLACK COULD NOT BE CAUGHT

Futile Efforts by Mr. Cannon to Force from Him an Opinion on Cleveland's Peasion Policy-Yesterday's Work in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The debate on the pension appropriation bill continued all day in the house and at times considerable spirit was manifested. The principal speakers were Messrs. Dolliver, Hepburn, Enloy and Cannon. It is expected the debate will be concluded tomorrow.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, who is conducting a series of revivals here with Mr. Sankey, delivered the prayer in the house this morning.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky reported the urgency deficiency bill with senate amendments. The latter were nonconcurred in and the bill was sent to the conference.

Mr. Mallory of Florida asked unanimous consent to consider a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1887, for the construction of a bridge across the East river between Nev York and Long Island City, so as to make the northwest part of the superstructure 135 instead of 150 feet above mean high water. Mr. Combes explained that if the bill was passed it would make its height conform to that of the other East river bridges. There were no objections and the bill was passed.

Mr. McGreary, democrat of Kentucky, from the committee on foreign affairs, asked unanimous consent for the passage of the senate resolution for the appointment of a commission of five to represent this gov-ernment at the international exposition which opens at Antwerp May 5. He made a statement to the effect that the resoluion carried no appropriation. Belgium had hospitably entertained the monetary conference and had been the first country to accept of our invitation to the World's Fair. Mr. Cannon, republican of Illinois, con-tended that if a commission were to be ap-pointed the United States should defray their

BAILEY OBJECTS. Mr. Bailey, democrat of Texas, objected.
On motion of McRae, democrat of Ar-kansas, a bill authorizing the Texarkana & Shreveport Railroad company to construct a bridge across the Sulphur river in Arkansas

At the reducest of Mr. Sweet, republican of Idaho, a bill to establish a port of entry at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, was passed. Mr. Hopkins, republican of Illinois, tried to tion of a bill to reclassify the railway mail service so as to increase the number of classes from five to seven and fixing the

maximum salary to be paid in each instance Mr Bynum, democrat of Indiana, demanded the regular order, and Mr. Richardson, dem-Tennessee, called up the privileged resolution for printing the eulogy on the late was agreed to. consular appropriation bill.

Mr. McCreary reported the diplomatic and The speaker then recognized Mr. Joseph, the delegate from New Mexico, to move the passage of the bill for the admission of New Mexico under suspension of the rules. bill has been the special order after second morning hour for two months, but the tariff fight began the house never passed to the second morning hour, business having constantly intervened The republicans, as a rule, declined to vote and the quorum was broken, 117 to 1. Mr. Cannon made the point of no quorum. After a few minutes it became apparent that the Mr. Joseph withdrew the bill and the hous went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Dolliver of lowa took the floor. He would not have obtruded himself in this debate, he said, were he not in receipt of letters complaining in terms that excited his sympathy with the present management of the esent management of the pension office.

Mr.Hepburn of Iowa declared the late con-

federate states contributed not one dollar to the payment of pensions. Of the \$150,000,000 Internal revenue tax the south paid less than ceipts the south paid but \$4,000,000; of the miscellaneous receipts, less than \$2,000,000. "So that," said he, addressing the southern members, "you contribute less than \$15,000, 000 to the revenues of the government. How do you get that back-\$9,000,000 returned as sugar bounty, \$5,000,000 in pensions \$5,000,000 as a deficit in postal receipts. therefore receive back \$3,000,000 more than you contribute. You contribute not a cent to northern pensions. What difference doe It make to you what we do with our money? (Republican applause.) The first proof of hostility to the pensioners by the administra-tion Mr. Hepburn found in the fact tha Grover Cleveland was president; second that Smith was secretary of the interior When Hoke Smith went into office, he con tinued, 567,000 applications were pending. The applicants were dying at the rate of 17,000 a year. Instead of adjudicating thes cases, the department went back and sus-pended 12,000 pensioners, whose cases were in lawyers' hands. How did this record com-pare with that of his predecessor, who in the previous six months allowed 110,000 claims? He denied that there were any

IT'S ONE GREAT DIFFICULTY. Mr. Enlos of Tennessee, who followed, said there was always one great difficulty in dis-cussing the pension question. A large amount of money was involved. A large number of votes were involved, consequently there was a strong temptation for the demagogue to exercise his calling. Because the democratic administration sought to strike from the pension rolls those who were entitled neither to the government's gratitude nor bounty the republicans assailed the president, secretary of the interior and Commis-sioner Lochren. As an evidence of the exist-ence of fraud Mr. Enloe said there had been 170 convictions of pension claims agents for manufacturing testimony in pension cases. Mr. Enloc had read a letter from Commismioner Lochren, under date of March 5, 1894, saying there were between 8,000 and 10,000 pension cases at present under investigation was strong presumptive evi

great number of fraudulent pensioners.

Tawney of Minnesots continued the delate in opposition to the pension policy of

Mr. Baldwin of Minnesota gave a humorous description of the war dogs of the other side. Mr. Bolliver was only prevented from charging on the servied ranks of rebellion and of baying himself enshrined on the pen-sion roll by his tender youth; Cannon, whosold age years age enabled him to escape the draft, and Pickler, who now refused to smeeth the front of grim visaged war. 'In the name of Ged and a suffering people,' he concluded, 'let us have neace.' (Laughter and applause.)

ter and applause.)

Mr. Cannon concluded the debate for the afternoon. In the course of his speech he drew General Black into a most subtle colleguy, Mr. Cannon's purpose being to commit. General Black to the latter's opinion of

Mr. Cleveland's pension policy. All his finesse, however, availed him not. He first asked General Black whether, when he was commissioner of pensions under the former Cleveland administration, the president's pension vetoes did not originate in the

General Black answered frankly that t was the custom of the president when a pri vate pension bill was passed to send it t the commissioner of pensions for a stat ment of the facts in the case. By him was referred to the proper division, an o cial statement of facts made and it was r turned to him and he examined the cas gave his opinion as to whether the claimant was pensionable under the general law, and his general impression as to whether the bill should be vetoed. It then went back to the president and he vetoed it or not as he chose. As to the matter of the de-pendent pension bill veto by Mr. Cieveland. e had no recollection as to whether it was

"I am to understand then that you endorsed all the pension vetues of Mr. Cleve-land?" asked Mr. Cannon.
"You seem to understand that," replied Mr. Black, "because you wish to clinch a conclusion you have already prepared."

HIS EFFORTS IN VAIN.
Mr. Cannon then sought, by a series of questions, to drive Mr. Black to a positive Mr. Cleveland's former pension policy, bu General Black refused either by direct answer or otherwise to divulge what had taken place between himself and Mr. Clere-

to the president. At last, being unsuccess ful, Mr. Cannon sought to get an expression ipon the present pension policy. General Black replied rather shortly that he declined to be treated as a witness any longer. He had already given his opinion

of the democratic idea of pensions.
"The country," replied Mr. Cannon, "care: not three hurrahs in lades what the demo-cratte party thinks; what it would like to know is whether the policy of Grover Cleve-land is a just one. I believe my colleague (General Black) does himself an injustice when he seeks to make his own magnificent war record cover a malicious and wanton attack upon his comrades."

The committee then rose and the house, at 5:45 p. m., adjourned.

IN THE SENATE. Disposition of the Bland Bill Raises a Small Discussion.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The senate held a short session today, and but little business of importance was transacted. A brief fight was precipitated by the intention expressed by the vice president to refer the Bland seignlorage bill (which had just been received from the house) to the finance com-mittee. Mr. Stewart of Nevada opposed this disposition of the bill and asked that it be allowed to lie on the table, subject to being called up at any time. This was finally ordered. Mr. Stewart at the same time offered a free silver amendment to the bill.

The only other event of interest was the offering by Mr. Morgan of Alabama of a resolution looking to the appointment of a tariff commission, which he offered as an amendment to the tariff bill. A number of bills of minor importance were passed. The McGarrahan bill was taken from the calendar. but went over until tomorrow on objection from Mr. Morrill. An executive session of a little more than an hour was held and a number of nominations confirmed.

The morning hour of the senate was taken

up with routine business of local interest to various sections of the country. The Bland silver bill was received from the house and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska presented an amendment to the rules providing that it shall be the duty of a committee to which a bill, resolution or other measure has been

reported to report it back within thirty days, and if the committee shall fall to report in that time the senator presenting it shall have the right to call for a report under certain restriction. The proposed amend-ment was referred to the committee on

Among a number of petitions presented by Mr. Cockrell were several letters from druggists in Missouri, asking him to vote against the Wilson bill because it raised the duty on alcohol. Mr. Cockrell said he was astonished at receiving so many letters from the members of one profession, and all ouched in terms singularly uniform, until he received the "inspiration of these letters," a circular from the Iowa State Pharacceutical association of Dubuque, asking the druggists to write to the senators from Missouri directing them to vote against an increase of taxation on a necessity. "A necessity in prohibition Iowa," exclaimed Mr. Cockrell, melodramatically, "more necessary than tea or coffee," He asked that this "cartload of petitions" be to the committee on finance, so the distinguished senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison), who was a member of that committee, night have an opportunity to consider the peti-tions and these piteous appeals from his

Mr. Allison, replying in the same sarcastic tone, said he supposed at some time the finance committee, as a whole, neight have an opportunity to look into these reperts. So far he had not had a chance to look at Mr. Stewart of Nevada objected to the

reference of the Bland seigniorage bill to the finance committee, and asked that it lie on the table so it might be called up at any After considerable discussion this was

be laid before the senate tomorrow. The amendment to the rules proposed by Mr. Peffer for the discontinuance of secret essions was referred to the committee on

number of private bills were passed. and at 2:05 the senate went into executiv

When the doors were reopened, at 3:10 p. m., the joint resolution of Senator Morgan of Alabama for the establishment of a tariff commission was offered by him as an amendment to the tariff bill and referred to

At 5:20 p. m. the senate adjourned. NOT YET SETTLED.

Senators Cannot Agree Upon the Proposed Tariff B II.

WASHINGTON, March 5.-The Wilson tariff bill has been the subject of an earnest consultation among the senators today. I has reached a certain stage of completeness, and yet may be thrown out of gear by a single article. That article is sugar, and t was generally understood that if a definite agreement could be reached on this ar it would then be possible agree upon everything else and that the bill could be reported without delay Secretary Carlisle has been with the mem-bers of the committee most of the day and met with them again this evening to dis-cuss and compare changes. But while these concessions have been made and the members of the finance committee and the ob-jecting senators have found a middle ground there yet remains the matter of sugar, and the difficulties surrounding an agreement

upon this are the greatest the tariff makers have to contend with. The Louisiana senators have one plan which does not meet favor with the refluers. The plan of the reliners is objectionable to The plan of the reliners is objectionable to the Louislana senators. A suggestion has been made that an ad valorem duty be laid, and the refiners say this would afford them no protection. Some senators, looking toward concession, have said that if an ad valorem duty is not just to refiners a differential might be made in their favor. This is suthbarnly resided by those who claim is stubbernly resisted by those who claim that an ad valorem rate would afford them a

that an ad valorem rate would afford them a lost protection, as the higher price of the reduced sugar would necessitate a greater as when imported than the raw angars. It appears also that the proposition for an increased tax on whizky is mived by with the proposed duty of Egar, if the latter is agreed to the necessity for an increased whisky tax disappears, and for this reduce those who have been insisting upon in those who have been insisting upon in creases in the whisky tax are not favorable. reases in the whisky tax are not favorable

o di sugar tax. One of the amaters who was openly op-(Continued on Second Page.)

ROSEBERY IS SUCCEEDING

He Was Graciously Received by Queen Victoria on Yesterday.

CABINET-MAKING WITH FEW HINDRANCES

All His Former Colleagues Show a Disposition to Stand by Him-Laboucheran Opposition Dwindling Away-Long Session Ended.

LONDON, March 5 .- Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice and ex-Empress Frederick of Germany arrived in London about noon from Windsor and proceeded to Buckingham pal-

Mr. Gladstone was busy with his secretaries all the morning and received many callers in addition. Among those who con ferred with him this morning were Sir Henry Ponsonby, the queen's private secretary and Mr. Justin McCarthy, the leader of the Irish nationalists.

Lord Rosebery spent the morning con ferring with the cabinet ministers and, ap parently based upon this conference, there is in circulation a report to the effect that John Morley will retain his position as

chief secretary for Ireland.

The cabinet situation is complicated by the death of Baron Tweedmouth, father of Right Hon, Edward Majoribanks, the liberal whip, who may be a cabinet minister. His name is prominently mentioned in connec-ion with the office of secretary of state for India. This would add another peer to the cabinet and still further enrage the radicals, who have already declared their intention to upset the government should a peer be made premier. One of the sisters of the new Baren Tweedmouth is the Countess of Aberdeen, whose husband is now governar general of Canada. It is said to be definitely settled that the earl of Kimberley, secretary of state for India and lord president of the council, will be-come secretary of state for foreign affairs.

cersion to Lord Roseber PARNELLITES COMMAND INTEREST. Interest now seems to center in the att tude of the Parnellite party, as the position of the McCarthyltes is said to be settled They rely upon the government to give proper attention to Irish legislation in due course of time. The followers of Mr. La-bouchere seem to have dwindled to a very insignificant number, in fact it is claimed insignificant number, in fact it is claimed that the distinguished radical now has only two followers. The Parnellites who, it is said, would act with the radicals are more numerous, but Mr. John Redmond, their leader, adroitly refuses to commit himself in any way. The liberal government, however, has a majority of forty in the House of Commons and Parnellites and Labourer. of Commons, and Parnellites and Labouher-ites together, allowing Mr. Labourchere a following of even a half a dozen, would not

be sufficient to overthrow it.

The Chronicle says: "One of the most significant events of Saturday may possibly have escaped public attention. On that day the great steward of our empire placed his resignation, after sixty years of service, in his royal mistress' bands. The resignation was recorded by the queen in the Cour Circular in the formal phrase habitual t the resignation of a prime minister. It was graciously accepted. There was not a line, not a syllable in it of personal expression, like when Lord Salisbury, a statesman, who, compared with Mr. Gladestone, is a mere youngling in the great business of parliament, relinquished office after vainly attempting to coerce Ireland. The queen notified the public of the fact of Lord Salisbury's resignation by stating that she a cepted that resignation with much regret The phrase was an extraordinary one. W are inclined to think it was unprecedented Guelph period. Her majesty, we gather does not view 'with regret' the departure from her council of the mightiest of the living Englishmen, the heroic figure of his age and the statesman of whom our children's children will speak when we are in the dust; and there would be, we suggest, reasons above others why the nation should have expected some touches of personal feeling from the queen when she bade farewel to her illustrious servant. He above all others has been the safeguard of the English monarchy and its preservation against its unwise friends and open foes. Again and again Mr. Gladstone held the bridge against the radicals when the smallest outwork of privilege or endowment attached to the royal use was attacked, and now he goes, the mightiest of all figures of the Victorian age unthanked and dismissed with the that covered the retreat of the feeblest of his

The Daily News maintains that the govern ment will meet Parliament as strong, in the absence of Mr. Gladstone, as before "In one respect it will be even stronger The attack on the implacable vote of th House of Lords will gain force by the guidance of a peer. Lord Rosebery several years ago introduced a bill abolishing the House of Lords and substituting therefor an elective senate. A more practicable solution of the present crisis, however, is the plan formerly proposed by Rt. Hon. John Morley and understood to have been suggested by Lord Rosebery himself, by which a peer might relinquish his seat in the House of Lords and become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, Lord Rosebery expected to confront Parliament with strong advanced policy. If he fulfills that

expectation he need not fear the result. The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article summing up the services of Mr. Gladstone, refers to him as a political ritualist who clung enaciously to form, earing nothing for th substance. He was a pedantic stickler for precedent and was lamentably deficient in mate power. Though regarded as a lead he was really driven, in succession, by Sin Robert Peel, John Bright and John Morley The St. James Gazette says the withdrawal of Mr. Gladstone marks an epoch in the history of the liberal party. It is no longer tory of the liberal party. If is no longer Gladstonian, and must be reorganized and rechristlaned. Lord Rosebery is favorably ituated, and very generally trusted The Westminster Gazette says Lord Rose-bery's dominant ideal is colonial expansion

and imperial unity, coupled with a sincere belief in democracy. KISSED VICTORIA'S HAND. Lord Rosebery visited the queen this after-oon and kissed her hand on his appointment as premier. The new prime minister was cheered by a large crowd of people upon his arrival and departure from Buckingham

A large number of visitors called upon Mr. Gladstone this afternoon, and as the expremier drove through the park he was loudly cheered by all who recognized him. The St. James Gazette says there is a re-port that a reunion is probable between Lord Rosebery and the liberal unionist leaders. It is said there is a possibility that the latter may come to some arrangeent with the new premier in regard already entered into communication with the duke of Devenshire and with Hon. Jo-soph Chamberlain in regard to the new

nderstanding. The Standard makes the following official The Standard makes the following official announ-ement: The earl of Kimberly will assume the foreign portfolio, Rt. Hon. Henry Fowler the Indian portfolio and Mr. T. E. Ellis, now a lord of the treasury, will become futrohage recretary to the treasury, succeeding Mr. Majoribanks, the liberal whip. The appointment of Mr. Fowler, who is now president of the local government board, is a superies but is regarded at a good one. ons and difficult duties of the Indian port

tain his portfolio as chief secretary for freland at the urgent request of Lord Rose-bery and others of his colleagues. Lord Rosebery has called a meeting of its party to be held at the foreign office

The Standard, in an editorial, says: "If ment and official experience be qualifications,

our external relations are likely to be well managed under the earl of Kimberly."

On the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone the queen has raised Mr. Stuart Rendel, member of parliament for Montgomeryshire and chairman of the Parliamentary Association of Weish Liberals to the pecrage.

Sir Reginald Earle Wellby, G. C. B., permanent secretary of the treasury, has, upon the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone.

permanent secretary of the treasury, has, upon the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, been raised to the peerage by her majesty.

Sir Algernon West, upon the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, has been appointed a privy counselor, and Chairman Cowan of the Midlothian Liberal association has become a baronet.

secome a baronet. Finally, the queen, upon the recommenda-tion of Mr. Gladstone, has made Mr. George W. Spencer Lyttleten and Mr. George H. Murray (Mr. Gladstone's secretary) companions of the bath.

MEETING OF LONDON LIBERALS. At the annual meeting this evening of the ouncil of the London Liberal Radical union Mr. James Stuart, M. P., a radical and home ruler, proposed a resolution of regret at the resignation of Mr. Gladstone, and expressing confidence in Lord Rosebery and Sir Wil-liam Vernon Harcourt, and setting forth that it was the belief of the union that they would faithfully endeavor to carry out the Newcastle program and give prompt effect to Mr. Gladstone's declaration of war

effect to Mr. Gladstone's declaration of war against the House of Lords.

Mr. George H. Howell, M. P., an advanced liberal, in favor of home rule, seconded the resolution, but he did so with regret, because he thought, with others, that Mr. Gladstone had been bounded out of political life. ("Oh's.") Mr. Howell said it was useless to deguise matters, but the supposition life. ("Oh's.") Mr. Howell said it was use-less to disguise matters, but the supposition that had the old lady of Windsor-(Hisses and "Oh's")—and some of his old col-leagues been strong they would have kept the Grand Old Man at his post. The liberal and radical party would suffer by his desertion or resignation. They ought to bear that in mind when discussing the claims of

rival candidates for the premiership.

Another speaker declared that the queen had influenced Mr. Gladstone to retire, because she wanted Lord Rosebery to be premier before he married a princess, this below a reference to the rumor circulated being a reference to the rumor circulated some time ago that Lord Rosebery would marry a daughter of the prince of Wales. More "Oh's" greeted that remark, and the resolution of Mr. Stuart was adopted.

PARLIAMENT IS PROPOSITED.

End of the Long Session One Week's Vacation for tawmakers.

LONDON, March 5 - The queen's speech proroguing Parliament is purely formal, only fifteen lines in length, and begins; Upon this occasion when your labors have een unprecedented in amount and duration, I regret that your release from them will be little more than nominal." The queen then thanked the Commons for the supplies granted and concludes with the remark that she anticipates lasting advantage from

the laws enacted.

The House of Lords met at 1:30 p. m. today. There were many ladies present in the galleries. The royal assent was given to the local covernment bill. The queen's speech was then read and the house

adjourned Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, today assumed the leadership of the House of Commons amid enthusiastic cheers from the liberal benches. When the speak r. Rt. Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, and the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the House of Lords in order to hear the queen's speech. Mr. Henry Labouchere and a few radicals remained ben'nd. Later the queen's speech was read in the House of Commons and that body adjoutned.

Thus ended the serion called together at the beginning of last year. It is understood that the 1834 session will be convened next Monday, March 12. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor

areastic Roast from the War Minister in

the Reichstag. today, while answering attacks upon the government in regard to the elemency extended toward General von Kittchoff, who was decorated by the emperor after the general had been sentenced to imprisonment for shooting Editor Freiderich Harch of the Tageblat, General Bronsart von Schellen-dorf, the minister of war, said that such strictures assailed the rights of the crown, and remarked that the socialists would per be thankful hereafter that the im perial right of mercy existed. The retort of the minister of war was

greeted with loud cries of dissent on the part of the socialists. part of the socialists.

Continuing, General von Schellendorf said that discussion in the Reichstag regarding the alleged cruelty shown by army officers toward private soldiers would be useless, as the military authorities had the greatest interest in checking such cruefty. Germany, according to the minister of war, needed honor loving soldiers, who would resist the temptations of socialists to violate their onth of allegiance to the flag. (Cheers

from the right.) The committee having the Russo-German commercial treaty under consideration adopted today the clause reserving to either government the right of fixing transporta-

STUDYING SILVER IN MEXICO.

Agent of Japanese Bankers Collecting Facts and Figures.

tion rates on its own railroads.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 5.-Chyosabura Watananabe of Tokio, one of the directors of the Bank of Japan, is in the city on a tour of Mexico for the purpoe of studyig the cost and general conditions of silver production. He is a member of the com mission sent to the United States by the bankers of Japan to investigate the silver problem and its probable future for the guidance of the financiers of the orient. Mr Watananabe, in company with the Japanes council fugita of Mexico, will make a visi to Pachaca, Queratero, Zacatecas and Chauahua to view the leading silver mines financial matters and especially on the silver tour, Mexican minister of finance, in the secretary of the treasury expressed him self very decidedly on the subject of silve and the needs of the hour.

Valuable and Extensive Bed Discovered in Good Location

CITY OF MEXICO, March 5.- The fact of the discovery of an extensive coal bed soon to be placed in railway connection with this city and the Mexican Central railway will shortly be made public. The deposit has been carefully examined and pronounced by experts to be the largest bed of bituminou coal ever found in this part of Mexico. I Central railway at one-quarter the price coawhich will make a heavy saving in operating expenses.

The coal deposit is over eight miles long and is of excellent quality. Capitalists interested assert that they can deliver first quality coal to the railway at \$5, which is less than one-quarter the present

BURIED THEIR BONES.

Remains of the Massacred Wilson Party Laid in One Grave.

CAPE TOWN, March 5 .- A trader named Dawson, who has arrived at Bulawayo from the Shanghal river, says that at the point where the last stand was made by the Wil son party which was annihilated by the Matabele, he found within a circle of fifteen yards the bones of thirty men. gathered the remains together and buried them in one grave.

King Lobengula, it is now stated, died on January 23. The Matchele are hurrying into Bulawayo with the intention of sur-rendering and are anxious to know where they are going to I've and who is to sup-Lobengula.

DEADWOOD SWEPT BY FIRE

Short Water Supply Causes Great Loss in Many Directions.

EIGHTH OF A MILLION GONE IN SMOKE

Two Blocks of the Business Portion of the City Laid Waste, and the Flames Only Checked at the Edge of Chinatown.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 5 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-A fire which broke out here this morning destroyed the greater portion of the city lying below Gold street in the east end. The fire burned over three blocks, and to the fact that there was scarcely any wind blowing is due the saving of the city from entire destruction. Fourteen buildings on the north side and three on the south side, covering a space two blocks long, were burned.

The fire started in a two-story frame structure on the north side of Main street below Gold, and as it and the adjoining buildings were constructed of resinous pine and had been throughly seasoned by years of ccupancy, the flames spread with amazing rapidity and soon were beyond the control of the firemen.

Starting as it did at an early hour, 6 clock, and spreading so quickly, but little time was given to the occupants of many of the houses to save much else than then lives, and many narrow escapes are reported. The fire consumed the establishments of E. McDonald, harness; Star and Bullock, hardware and miners supplies; Demouth, Whalen & Graves, furniture: Gib Stone

furniture: R. Hoffmann, clothing: Nathan Colman, wholesale cigars; O. Nelson, furniture and hardware; Z. M. Butler, jewelry; Fink's pawnbroking shop; John Glickauf, barber shop.

The fire burned for three hours, and although the city is splendidly equipped for fighting fire, the firemen could not stop its spread and the fact that there is a clear space between the ground burned over and Chinatown alone prevented that part of the town and the depots and freight houses of The best estimate makes the total loss

The best estimate makes the total loss \$125,000, with a total insurance of \$33,000. The heaviest losers are:

Demouth, Whalen & Graves, furniture stock \$14,000, building \$7,000, insurance \$19,000; Gib Stone & Co., furniture stock \$10,000, building \$4,000, insurance \$2,000; Jack Fassold saloon stock \$7,000, insurance \$2,000, Star & Indical, hardware, building \$2,000; Star & Bullock, hardware, building and stock \$5,000, insurance \$5,500; E. Mc-Donald, \$6,000 on saddlery stock and tools, insurance \$1,000; Flak, pawnbroker, \$6,000 on stock and buildings, insurance \$600; Franklin & Baer, on the building occupied by Fassold, insurance \$1,500; Gus Cohen, confectioner, stock and household goods, confectioner, stock and household goods, \$1,000, no insurance; Mrs. A. Bowman, building \$1,000, insurance \$400; Robinson, harness stock \$1,800, insured for \$300; I. H. Chase, building \$2,000, insurance \$700; Sol Starr, household goods \$300, insurance \$700; Sol Starr, household goods \$300, insurance \$200; D. Jacobs, confectionery stock \$500, insurance \$200; N. Coleman, household goods \$750, insurance \$500; O. Nelson, furniture \$4,000, insurance \$500; O. Nelson, furnit surance \$1,000. Seven saloons were burned with a loss of about \$18,000 and an insurance of \$3,000 on fixtures and stock. Three Chinese restaurants were burned with a loss of about \$1,200, insurance \$400. William Selbic

lost \$1,500 on building, insurance \$750 The loss is distributed amou ing companies: Pennsylvania Fire, \$3.750 Merchants, \$3,800; North America, \$1,750 Manchester, \$2,000; Western Assurance, \$70 Queen, \$500; Continental, \$2,900; Commercial Union, \$4,700; British America, \$2,500; Pireman's Fund, \$2,000; Fire Association, \$700 Traders, \$1,500; Niagara, \$500; Royal, \$400 pringfield, \$3,250; London and Lancashire \$1,250; Phoenix, \$500. Practically all of

this is total loss.
The cause of the fire is unknown, but l is supposed to have been a defective flue The water supply was so very short that but one stream was turned on the fire during the first forty minutes. Even this had no pressure. This allowed the fire to get beyond control. A large part of the burned territory will be rebuilt at once.

The Lead City fire department rendered valuable assistance. This is the most severe blow Deadwood has received since the memorable morning in November, 1879, when starting in a little shanty on upper Sherman street, a fire spread to the business portion of the town and did not stay its progress until nearly

the entire place was destroyed.

At that time the city contained a popula tion of nearly 7,000 people, and for a few days the distress was appalling. Although unneeded and unasked for, General Sturgis then in command at Fort Meade, sent a train load of supplies from the post for the needy and a detachment of the Seventh cavalry to preserve order. From num-erous parts of the country on that occasion came numerous offers of substantial assistance, but the business men at a meeting called for the purpose absolutely refused to accept a cent and set to work to rebuild the city. From the ruins of mining camp sprung a substantial, well-uilt city, which has prospered and thrived and on this occasion it is likely that, profi the citizens will strive unaided to rebuild th

AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Decision of the Supreme Court Permits Manu facturing of Liquor in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 5 .- (Special o The Bee.)-Another black eye has been given to the state prohibitory law by a recent decision of the supreme court. In Oc tober of 1891 the prohibitionists brought suit against the Sioux Falls Brewing company under the state law for manufacturing liquors. The lower court granted the injune tion which was asked for, declared the plant a nuisance and ordered its abatement, to-gether with the destruction of some \$40,000 worth of property. The company gave bonds and carried the case to the supreme court where it has just been decided. The de ision of the lower court was reversed brewing company now intends to enlarg ts plant here, giving employment to prob ably 100 men.

any 100 men.

The case of C. S. Carr, receiver of the business of W. H. Nelson, against Mr. Nelson for endeavoring to defraud creditors has been settled. Nelson, who was engaged the drug business here, last cummer fared, but a few days before he was closed up he transferred some \$25,000 worth of property to his sons. The creditors of Nelson secured to appointment of C. S. Carr as receiver. Mr. Carr had Nelson arrested for transfluently transferring property with in-tent to beat his creditors. Nelson was placed in \$1.000 bonds and the case came up for trial last week. The defendant was on the witness stand for four days. The referee decided the matter in favor of the receiver and Saturday Mr. Nelson ordered his sons to deed to the receiver all of the property which he had transferred to them. This was dom-and the receiver dismissed all cases agains Nelson. Creditors will likely get dollar for dollar.

Will Soon Know Her Fate. DEADWOOD, S. D., March 5 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Argument in the Mary Yusta case and the judge's instructions to the jury were finished at non today. Under the instructions the verdic must either be for acquittal or else lighter than manslaughter in the first de gree. The jury has been out eight hours Either a conviction or a disagreement is

KANSAS CITY, March 5 - The will of th late Thomas Cerrigan was offered today for

DPY FIVE CENTS probate. The bulk of the estate, estimales to be worth about \$1,00,000, is left to Mr Corrigan's widow and endaren. Bequest of \$25,000 each are made to Bernard and Patrick Corrigan, the testator's brothers and Catholic charitable instructions of Kansas City were also handsomely remembered.

ROBBED AND SHOT

rank Ribak, a Clark Street Greeer, Held Up at His Own Counter.

GAVE UP TWO DOLLARS AT FIRST DEMAND

Under Cursing Threats and Faced by Revolver He Reached for More.

ROBBER THOUGHT HE WAS AFTER A PISTOL

Fired at His Heart and Sent a Ball Through His Abdomen.

THEN RAN INTO THE STREET AND ESCAPED

Wound Thought to Be Fatal-Young Wife a Witness of the Tragte Scene-

Good Description of the As-

sallant Secured. Frank Ribak was robbed and then shot in

his grocery store at 1824 Clark street at 9 o'clock last evening. The ball entered the abdomen, causing a wound which is thought to be fatal. After the shooting the robber ran from the store and made his escape

At the hour stated a man entered the store of Mr. Ribak and stood at the counter a moment. Mr. Ribak was at his desk and when the man looked around and saw him there he approached nearer and with a smile told Mr. Ribak to hand over what money he had in the drawer, and to be very lively about if, too, as he was in a hurry. Mr. Ribak laughingly asked the man how much he wanted, thinking he was only fooling. Then the situation was made clear to him. He was in the presence of a highway robber, and he was without protection.
"Hand over that money, I tell you, or FIL

blow out your brains," said the stranger. Still Mr. Ribak made no effort to comply. He was simply thunderstruck and did not know what to do. His wife was there, and she, like himself, was dombfounded and

Again the stranger demanded the money, and again Mr. Ribak made no effort to get it for him. At this time the men were op-posite each other, and Ribak had his hand on the cash drawer, as if to protect it. man bent over the counter in his next effort to compel Ribak to give up his money, and with a curse he drew a revolver and pointing it at Ribak's heart demanded the money, for the third time. Ribak handed the man a \$2 bill, and closed the drawer again

wickly. want all the money," the man said. and placed the cold muzzle against Ribak's heart. Ribak then put his hand in the drawer to get the balance of the cash and with the other he attempted to ward off the

ence.

The services were of such character as suited the occasion and included the administration of the ordinance of the Lord's supper to all present, addresses by various ministers and other exercises, indicative of revolver. AIMED FOR HIS HEART. The robber thinking, no doubt, that Ribak was reaching for a revolver raised his own and fired. Ribak threw up both hands and MORE ENGLISH MARINES LANDED.

will to his terrified wife:
"My God, he has hot me!"
With the exclamation he ran for the door Interesting as Time Passes.
NEW YORK, Murch 5.-A special to the to overtake, if possesse, his assatiant. The latter ran but the door and tripped on the World from Panama says: Another British man-of-war has been sent to Elucticids to step. He nearly fell, but recovered him-self and ran in the direction of Eighteenth support the Cleopatra in restoring the status quo in the Mosquito reservation pending the arrival of definite orders from Ribak pursuing him and caling at the of his voice, "Police!" "Robbers!" The robber did not look back! the British government. The Cleopatra sent three boats ashore with eighty marines and two pieces of artillery to protect Chief Clurence, who said his life had been threat-Murder!" and it was lucky for him that he did not. When the people passing along the street the man running and Ribak after Lim

they did not seem to know who Hibak was rying to catch. The man was followed by his victim about block, and at the corner of Grace street a block, and at the corner of Grace streets, he turned and went directly east. Ribak was losing blood and becoming weaker every step he took, and after running another, block he returned and was assisted to his store by some friends from the drug store at the corner of Eighteenth and Clark streets. At the store it was discovered streets. that he was severely injured and was bleed-ing profusely. Without examination he was assisted to his home a few blocks away,

1428 North Nineteenth, and Drs. Moore and Blythin called. It was found that the bullet, a 38-caliber, entered the left side right below the ribs column. The wound was a dangerous one, and while Ribak may live, and the chances were that he would through the night, the probabilities for his recovery are very

Workers of America will tomorrow issue a circular through President John McBride and Secretary and Treasurer P. McBride in which all miners now on strikes are advised to return to work. The circular says that at the meeting of the national exentive board, held February 27, 28 and March I, the present deplorable condition of mining affairs was discussed and resolutions adopted to the effect that the present would be an inopportune time for action of such a character as would necessitate a stoppage of work in any one or more competing districts. Ribak has been married only a few months and lives with his father and niother. He is a Hohemian and is about 30 years of age, and that fact, the doctors say, may help him a little. He was brought in and placed on the bed and talked intelligibly to those

HIS STORY OF THE SHOOTING. He told the story of the shooting: How the man entered and asked for money and thought he was only jesting. He remenbered of running from the store after hiss assailant and that his wife urged him not to go. He also said that his wife told him

assailant and that his wife urged him not to go. He also said that his wife told him before he was whot to give the man what he wanted to avoid being hurt, and he said after he had been shot his wife was so overcome she did not move.

Ho gave a good description of the man. He said he was mealum sized, weighing 150 pounds, probably 30 years of age, light complexioned and with a sandy mustache. He wore a slowth hat and dark clothes. Ha was not a bud booking individual. After Ribak had handed over the money and was going to give the man more he pulied out a \$5 gold piece, but as he did so he was shot and his assailant ran, leaving the money on the counter and was found thesa by Mr. Cowan, a clerk for Ribak and with whom Ribak had made his home previous to his marriage. Mrs. Cowan said that some time ago some one shot at Mr. Ribak's two valuable doss and that some time before that his store was robbed.

Other Fint, where heat is on that strest, and that he was select the store at \$3.30 and

Officer Plint, whose heat is on that street, said that he passed the store at 8.30 and only two people were there, a man and a woman. He did not hear the shot and did

THINK THEY SAW HIM. Dr. Rosenberg, who lives at Nineteenth and Clark, had learned of the description of the man and said that a man with a slouch hat had appeared at his residence early in

The only thing to could recognize was a slouch hat.

A colored boy named Green was talking about the matter to a crowd of boys. He said that he saw Ribak ran from his stord and call "murder." He ran up Clark stord to Eighteenth and he could see the other man was running down Grace street towards the pickle factory and he was then barelooded. He noticed that the man did not look around once. He said he threw something assess, but what it was he could not say and be was afraid to go to find out.

The scenes at the wounded man's residue a were most pitied. His aged father and mother were trying to got to see him and his young wife was in hysterics. The old

his young wife was in hysteries. The old folks cannot speak a word of English and it was touching to hear their wallings. They

was touching to hear their wailings. They went from room to room hand in hand calling to their boy.

Mrs. Cowan, whose husband is interested in business with Mr. Ritak, was there, and did everything possible to alleviate ind wounded man's sufferings.

Father Hillman of the Holy Family church was sent for and as more as the doctors had partly dressed the wound be administered the death rites of the Catholic church. Mr. Ritack was a member of St Wenceslaut Catholic congregation on South Fourteents street.

of the supreme court has denied the motion of Peter Neville, the convicted election in-spector, for a stay pending an appeal. bon has been betrothed to the Princess The princess was born at Lissa, May 21, 1868.