Democrats Working for Fusion. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 25.-A number of democratic leaders in Kansas City, Kan.,

NATIVES WERE DEFEATED.

Were Too Much for Them.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-The foreign office has

the British and natives on Brass river. The

last news of importance from Brass was at

the beginning of the month, when it was said

that Sir Claude McDonald was holding the

Treating with Brazilian Rebels.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-The Times has a dis-

patch from Montevideo which says the fall-

Archdude Albrecht's Remains in Vienna

VIENNA, Feb. 24.-The body of Field Mar-

shal Archduke Albrecht arrived here today

from Asco, in the Tyrol, where he died or

Guatemala still Preparing for War.

GUATEMALA, Feb. 24.—President Bar-ios, accompanied by General Moilno and

Negotiations with Guatemain Dragging.

The appointment of Mr. Ransom as minis-

Insurgent Bedouins Victorious.

Prince of Wales Suffering from a Cold.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-The North German

Lloyd Steamer company has engaged nine

the foundered steamer Elbe. The vessel lies in water 120 feet deep, and two or three mail bags from her have been washed ashore on the English coast. The estimated value of the mail is \$90,000. Besides wages, the company has allotted the sum of \$2,500 for the recovery of valuables from the steamer.

Rebels Loot Mororco City.

PARIS, Feb. 24.-Dispatches received

from Tanglers state that the rebel tribes

have entered and looted Morocco City, one

of the capitals of Moroccó. Serious fight-ing occurred before the city fell into the hands of the rebels, and many on both sides were killed. A British warship has arrived at Tangiers from Constantinople.

Collecting Stevenson's Letters.

LONDON, Feb. 25 .- Mr. Sydney Colvin

has written a letter to the Times, with the

widow of Robert Louis Stevenson, and his

executor, inviting all persons who have letters from the novelist to send them to him for submission to Mrs. Stevenson, if they are willing that the letters shall be eventually published.

President of East Prussia Elected

pleuro-pneumonia.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.-Count Stolberg-Werni-

has ordered the appointment of a commis

New Tur ah \mbassadar to England.

Japa Preparing to Attack Formoia.

Voted the W r t redit.

ter to Mexico is received here with greatest satisfaction.

Gatling guns, were repulsed,

### INGERSOLL BOUND TO SPEAK

Efforts of New Jersey Ministers to Shut Him Off Prove Futile.

been waiting-where he alludes to the ig-norance and savagery in the bible. He broke

away from his text long enough to say:
"There was enacted a statute in the state of NewJersey a hundred odd years ago, when most of its inhabitants were savages, which says that nobody shall ever discuss the bible except on one side. Since then the inhabitants have grown more civilized. They have grown to have a knowledge of fair play; they have been civilized to a degree where they can realize its absurdity; and to realize that the statute sleeps in the dimness of the past. It has been invoked by a number of narrow minded persons who should have lived 300 years ago. I don't blame them; their heads are that shape and they are not

He said his audience could make up their "in secret" about what he had to say, for he believed "there was no statute against that." That the bible was inspired he had some doubt, "but," he added, "if the legislature of New Jersey says the bible is inspired, it is and that settles it." Colonel Ingersoll grew more bitter as the

lecture progressed and declared there never was any kindness in the heart of a priest and he believed there were persons in Howho would gladly bring faggot and build a fire around one of their enemies. He said that no criminal lawyer in the state of New Jersey would allow a minister "on i jury that was to try a client of his." It vas surprising, he said, later on, how much knew of human nature.

BISHOP WATTERSON'S INNOVATION.

# Addressed a Large Audience at the Columbus Y. M. C. A. Building.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24.—Rt. Rev. John A. Watterson, bishop of the Columbus dio-A. Watterson, bishop of the Columbus diocese, addressed a big meeting at the Young
Men's Christian association today. As many
persons as gained admittance to the hall
were turned away. This was the first time
in history that a Catholic elergyman had
addressed a meeting under the auspices of
the Young Men's Christian association, and
naturally attracted wide attention. The
bishop was introduced by General Secretary bishop was introduced by General Secretary
W. T. Perkins, and spoke for an hour and
a half on Christian citizenship, the audience
being held in rapt attention, and frequently
breaking into applause. When the bishop
advanced on the platform the applause
amounted to an ovation, and he thanked
It showed him, he said, that they did not
regard him as a buil in a china shop, and
especially a papal buil in the beautiful china
shop of the Young Men's Christian association. The climax of his eloquent addess
was reached in the following passage:
"While I am uncompromising in the matters of my faith and infexible in those lines

was graduated from Harvard in 1894, resided
for a time in Pott country, Ohio, and has of
late years lived most of the me appeal and the continent, where he was
perhaps better known than in America. He
had written much for the magazines upon
inancial questions. His best known books
were "The Silver Pound." published in London, in 1895, and "Silver in Europe." published in 1892. Mr. Horton was a delegate
to the first monetary conference, and was
made secretary of that body and unofficially
attended the last conference, where his adwrite was of great value to the delegates
from the United States. His friends say
that overwork was the real cause of his
death. a half on Christian citizenship, the audience being held in rapt attention, and frequently breaking into applause. When the bishop advanced on the platform the applause amounted to an evation, and he thanked the audience for their generous welcome. It showed him, he said, that they did not regard him as a buil in a china shop, and especially a papal buil in a china shop, and especially a papal buil in the beautiful china shop of the Young Men's Christian association. The climax of his eloquent addess was reached in the following passage:

"While I am uncompromising in the matters of my faith and inflexible in those lines of conduct which depend on the principles of faith, and while I would deserve the contempt and scorn of every right-minded man if I were recreant to my conscience in those things which I hold as truths, yet I know of no doctrine of the Catholic church which prohibits or prevents me from working for the good of my fellowmen; no doctrine which interferes with my allegiance to the government and laws of my country. On the contrary, I know that the whole teaching and the whole spirit of my religion requires me to be true to my country and its government, and to promote its honor by the faithful discharge of all the duties of American citizenship, and all of you would know it, too, if you knew my religion as well as I do." (Loud applause.)

#### CORRIGAN PROMULGATES THE BAN

Official Notice to Catholies to Abandon Interdicted Secret Societies. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Archbishop Corrigan today sent to every priest in the

ocese of New York the following letter: "Reverend Dear Sir: A recent decree of the holy office, confirmed by the sovereign pontiff, instructs the bishops of the United States to advise the faithful committed to their charge against affiliation with socitheir charge against affiliation with societies known as the Odd Fellows, Sons
of Temperance and the Kuights of
Pythias, with the further injunction that
if Catholice, after such admonition, persist
in their connection with any of these societies, and will not give up membership
therein, they cannot receive the sacraments. The general reasons on account of
which it is unlawful for Catholics to join
societies forbidden by the church will be
found in the third plenary council of Baltimore.

"Tam, reverend dear sir, very faithfully MICHAEL CORRIGAN, "Archbishop of New York."

Expelled Professor and Student for Heresy. OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 24.-Charles W. Woodworth, professor of entomology at the State university, and W. C. Maxwell, a State university, and W. C. Maxwell, a student at the same place, have been expelled from the First liquist church of Berkeley on charges of heterodoxy, preferred against them by Rev. W. C. Learned and the deacons of the church. Some time ago Maxwell began to express opinions in religious circles that were regarded by church members as heterodox in their nature. The young dissenter was brought before the pastor and deacons and made to answer to the charge of heresy. Maxwell refused to repent and Prof. Woodworth upheld him, expressing the same belief that Maxwell did. He published a circular giving his views, the main point of which was that baptism is not prerequisite to church membership, nor to the Lord's supplied.

Fire Unring Church tervices. OCALA, Pla., Feb. 21. Baring high mass t the Catholic church this morning the

Father O'Reilly had his hair badly singed. As soon as order had been restored the services were resumed.

COMMENT ON THE SUN'S DIATRIBE.

Noyes' Character.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.-The Amer

NEW YORK, Peb. 24—The attempts make to prevent Colonel Robert Ingersul from del Robert Ingersul

Carr died today at 2:45 a. m. General Carr was born in Albany, August tended the public schools, was apprenticed for a time to a tobacconist, became a member of the state militia in 1849, and was elected colonel of a regiment July 10, 1852. When the civil war broke out, two years slater, he was appointed successively lieutenant colonel and the colonel of the Second New York volunteers for meritorious services. He fought with conspicuous bravery at Bristow's station and Chantilly, and at the battle of Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsyllle, May 3, 1863, he assumed command of the division after General Barry's fall. At Gettysburg he refused to leave the field, but stood by the small remnant of his troops after his horse had been killed under him and he himself had been injured by the fall. On October 4, 1863, he was given command of the Third division of the Fourth corps. Later he was assigned to the Fourth division of the Twentleth corps, and finally to the First corps, with charge of the defenses of James river. He was brevetted major general on June 14, 1865, and mustered out of service on August 24.

Settling in Troy afterwards he started the firm J. B. Carr & Co., to engage in the manufacture of chains. Since then he found time to identify himself prominently in politics. He was eleced secretary of state in 1879 and was re-elected in 1881 and again in ber of the state militia in 1849, and was

tities. He was eleced secretary of state in 1879, and was re-elected in 1881 and again in 1883. In 1855 he received the republican nom-ination of lieutenant governor, but was de-feated. In 1868 the legi lature of New York made him a member of the Gettysburg monument committee. He was at one time major general in command of the Third di-vision, National Guard of New York, but when the divisions were abolished and brig-ades substituted he retired from active Samuel Pana Horton, Financial Writer. NEW YORK, Feb. 24.-Samuel Dana Horton, the distinguished writer on finance,

died at the Garfield hospital in Washington

death. FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Feb. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Second Lieutenant Wil cial Telegram.)—Second Lieutenant Wil-liamson Markland of the Twelfth infantry, stationed at Fort Niobrara, Neb., died here of pneumonia at 7 o'clock a. m. He came here on the 12th inst. to attend a german on the 14th, and was taken sick or the night of his arrival, with what he supposed to be a slight attack of la grippe, and never arose from his bed. He is the son of Captain Matthew Markland, retired, who arrived from Kentucky at about noon to find that his son had passed away. The lleutenant will be buried tomorrow in the post cemetery.

post cemetery. "Old Pavy" Stockbridge of Yale. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.-David Stockbridge, colored, known to nearly every man who has attended Yale college during man who has attended Yaie college during the past thirty years as "Old Davy," was found dead in a chair at his home, 497 Winchester avenue, by neighbors this afternoon. He was about 68 years old, and had peddled candy about Yale college for more than a quarter of a centry. Death was due to heart disease, and he had evidently been dead several days, as the body was horribly mutilated by rats.

Pau' Jones, the Distiller. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.-Paul Jones, one of Kentucky's wealthiest and most widely known distillers, died suddenly at 3:05 o'clock this morning at the Norton infirmary, from abscess of the brain. His death was a great surprise to his many friends, who were not even aware of his lilness, he being indisposed less than forty-eight hours.

Ratph Duper, a Banker. EARLVILLE, Ill., Feb. 24,-Ralph Supee died tonight of apoplexy, aged 48. He was a wealthy member of the firm of Dupee Bros., the oldest established house here, and was also vice president of the First National bank, and served in the war.

Old Resident of Union County. CRESTON, Ia., Feb. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—James P. Lutimer, an old resident nd prominent citizen of Union county, ied this morning.

Others Gathered In. NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 24.-Major William M. Comstock, ex-member of the legislature, and formerly a prominent citizen East Lynn, died here today, aged 76 years.
GLASGOW, Feb. 24.—Mr. Thomas Henderson of the Auchor Line Steamship company is dead. dead.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 24.—Dr. H. L.
Dubois, U. S. N., died this morning at
ie Kittry havy yard, from apoplexy, aged
years. He was one of the best known

men in the navy. Naval Cadets on the Guard ship. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 24 -Cadets Thomas Mahoney and Thomas Hart of dead leaves, ferns and other decorations around the altar became ignited from the candles. The flames caused considerable systement in the congregation, but by prompt attempt in the fire was upon extinguished.

### ONLY THIRTY MINUTES LEFT

Made a Colossal Mistake in Assalling Mr. Oregon Legislative Session Had Almost Expired Before a Senator Was Elected.

votes solid, enough to defeat an election, up to 11:15 p. m., at which time a recess was growing intense, and it was evident that if tives, who were armed with Maxim and

showed no change in vote, but when the town of Brass against the natives.

legislature met it was considered a certa'nty that Senator Dolph would have no opposition 16, 1828. His parents came from Ireland for election, but from that time until the and settled in this country in 1824. He atcampaign to defeat him. They had no par-ticular candidate, but simply were opposed to Dolph on account of his views on the money question. On the second day of the session the republicans went into caucus, when Dolph received the unanimous nomina ion. The vote in separate session was taken one week from the time of the caucus, but twenty-four members who had voted for him n caucus refused to do so in separate ses-sion. He received a majority in the senate, but lacked one in the house, his total vote, however, in the two houses footing up fortyght, a majority of two. The next day in oint session four more votes left him, which prevented his election by one vote. He con-tinued to drop off from day to day, until his support got down to thirty-eight. The opposition stood firm, and it became evident everal days ago that Doplh could not be elected, though his supporters agreed to stand by him to the last. Rather than cause a deadlock, however, they yielded at the last moment, and brought forward McBride, was chosen on the sixtieth ballot. George Washington McBride is a native

son of Oregon, having been born in Yamhill n 1854. He is a son of Dr. James McBride who was well known as one of the earliest and sturdlest pioneers of this state. McBrids was educated in the common schools and a Willamette un versity, Salem. In 1867 his parents left Yamhill county and located at St. Helens, Columbia county, at which place he has made his home ever since. In 1882 he was elected to the Oregon house of representatives, and was subsequently chosen speaker of that body. In 1886 Mr. McBride was nom-inated by the republicans for secretary of state, and was elected. His popularity is at ested by the fact that two the principal nominees on the ticket with him-governor and treasurer-were defeated. Mr. McBr de performed the duties of his office so satis actorily that he was renominated by acciamation in 1890, and re-elected by a handsome

majority. He served out the full term and retired the first of the present year, to give way to his successor.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 24.—United States Senator-elect George W. McBride was not prepared to outline his views at length on the money question, but in answer to a the money question, but in answer to a question today he said: "It is evident there Divers Will Try to Recover the Elbe's Mail. is need of a reform in the financial system of the country, and it is my belief that such reform should proceed on the lines of the last national republican platform."

#### M'BRIDE WAS A SURPRISE.

Oregon Congressmen Had Not Considered Him a Sanatorial Possibility.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The news of the election of George W. McBride as United States senator from Oregon was a great surprise to the congressional delegates from Oregon. Mr. McBride, though well known in his state, had not been in any way mentioned for senator, and it was supposed his health would not permit him to be a candidate for any office. He was in this city about a month ago on his way back to Oregon from New York, where he had undergone a surgi-cal operation. In speaking of the matter tonight, Representative Hermann of Oregon said: "I have known Senator McBride in-timately for years. He was a competitor of mine in 1884 before the republican convention for the nomination to congress. Before that he was a member of the state legislature and speaker of the state house of representatives. In 1887 he was elected secretary of state and re-elected in 1891, serving alto-gether eight years. His term had just closed. He had suffered so much from inflammatory rheumatism that he had practically withdrawn from politics and was not elected to any office at the end of his term. He about 47 years of age and rather tall. is of a very amiable disposition, of refined appearance and is liked by all who know

"He comes of a distinguished family, father, Dr. McBride, was Lincoln's minister to the Sandwich islands in the early '60's. His brother, John McBride, was the first republican congressman from the state of Oregon. His mother's brother, W. W. Adams, was collector of the port and held other im

"Senator McBride took no part in the recent senatorial fight, and I suppose was elected as a popular compromise candidate to prevent the legislature from failing to elect and leaving the place vacant."

Gubernatorial Contest Down to Business. NASHVILLE, Feb. 24.-The commission to investigate into the gubernatorial contest has finished the examination of the counties has finished the examination of the counties objected to by Mr. Evans and Mr. Turney, and has stricken out many counties and civil districts from investigation. Rules have also been adopted defining the relevance of testimony to be taken, and the lines upon which the evidence is to be taken are fixed. The committee, divided into four subcommittees, will begin taking testimony, one in the west, one in the middle, and two in east Tennessee, and have forty days to complete the investigation.

Kansas Preferences for President. TOPEKA, Feb. 24.—Arthur Capper, editor of a local newspaper, has made a canvass of the republican members of the legislature on presidential preferences, which is publishes as follows: William McK n'ey, 49; Thomas B. Reed, 18; Benjamin Harrison, 5; Allison, 1; John Sherman, 1; Senator Teller, 2; John J. Ingails, 2; Senator

# Wolcott, 1; Levi P. Morton, 1; no choice, 11; declined to vote, 6. "It was admitted by a large number of the McKinley men," says the Mail, "that the Reed sentiment in Ransas was rapidly growing, and one or two went so far as to predict that when the time came to select a delegation from this state, it would be nip and tuck between the two candidates." CONSTITUTIONAL

An Outline of Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution.

MOST IMPORTANT TASK OF LEGISLATURE

got together today and decided they would endeavor to fuse with the populists in the coming city election. The democrats and populists will hold their conventions next Saturday, and the democrats will make a strenuous effort before that time to get the populists to consent to a fusion deal. Proposed Reforms in the Organic Law that Will Enlarge the Scope of the Executive and Judicial Departments and Make Secure Educational Funds.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24 .- (Special.) -- The Though Well Armed the English Forces coming week of the legislative session promises to be one of unusual interest. It is PLYMOUTH, Eng., Feb. 24.-The wife of hardly probable that much will be accomon in the legislature for thirty-three days, an officer who is a member of the British expedition on the Brass river, Guinea, has re- routine work tomorrow, as the greater part ceived a telegram from her husband stating of the day will be given up to the disthat the expedition has had a big fight with cussion of the Omaha charter before the senthe natives. The dispatch adds that the Brit- ate committee on municipal affairs. On Tuesish force was all right, from which it is day morning, however, everything will give fournment it looked as though there would be supposed that a large naval force was landed way to the various constitutional amenda deadlock. Senator Dolph held thirty-seven and there has been severe fighting with the ments that have been proposed during the session. These amendments will come up as a special order at 11 o'clock Tuesday mornsioner, and the officer commanding the expedition were both severely wounded. The na-

Beyond any question the pending amendments to the constitution are the most important measures that have been brought beto confirmation of an engagement between fore the legislature at the present session. The present constitution, formulated twenty years ago, requires revision in many essential particulars. It does not possess the clasticity required in a charter suitable to the needs of a rapidly growing state. Its restrictions to the proper investment of the ed-ucational funds of the state are too severe; its limitations as to the number of executive officers are too narrow; its provisions in regard to the judiciary too narrow.

patch from Montevideo which says the fallure of the Italian firm of Podeslo & Sons, with liabilities of £150,000, is causing much uneasiness. South American banks are the principal creditors of the firm.

The dispatch adds, it is stated on good authority that the Brazilian government will attempt to make terms with the revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul. Admiral da Gama, who succeeded Admiral de Mello in the command of the rebel fleet during the late insurrection, is at the head of the revolutionary movement in Rio Grande do Sul. It is said that he has a well armed and well mounted force. There are two ways in which the state of Nebraska may obtain a charter suitable to her necessities. She may hold a constitutional convention at an enormous expense, with no certainty that the work of that convention will meet the approval of the people after it has been completed. It may by sep-arate amendments secure the constitutional provisions that seem to be demanded by the growth and increased wealth of the state. The latter plan has everything in its favor, while there is everything to be said against a convention. The work of the convention may be rejected by the people, and in that case the expenditure of nearly \$200,000 will have been wasted. On the other hand, the from Asco, in the Tyrol, where he died on Monday last, from congestion of the lungs. The remains were received with military honors and conveyed to the chapel of the Hofburg, where they were placed upon a catafalque with great ceremony. The streets from the station to the Hofburg were crowded with people, all of whom bowed reverently as the body passed by.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Emperor William will go to Vienna tomorrow to attend the funeral of Archduke Albrecht. rejection of the amendments would only in-

volve the cost of printing the proclamations.

There are many good reasons for the belief, however, that the people of the state are anxious to vote on the amendments. The needs of the state are well recognized. The people are fully awake to the limitations of the present constitution. The presentation of fifteen amendments at once, printed on a separate ballot, will make the campaign of special interest, and the voters will be much nore apt to see the necessity of voting on these propositions than they have been in past elections, when one or two amendments rios, accompanied by General Moilno and Minister of War Morales, inspected the troots at the tarrison in this city vesterday. General Molino was interviewed after the inspection, and said that whilst there is every reason to believe there will be no hostilities over the present question, it behoved Guatemain to continue her military preparations as long as Mexico continued hers, adding that this country would not be caught unprepared, and that if war should come Mexico will find that she will not have so easy walking as she imagines. have been offered and made a side issue. Inasmuch as the senate has set apart next Tuesday for the consideration of these amendments, a more extended review of their pro visions will be pertinent at this time, TEST OF CITIZENSHIP.

One of the most notable of the constitu ional amendments is the one relating itizenship. The present constitution provides that every male person of the age of 21 years or upwards, who shall have resided in the CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 24 .- In spite state six months, and in the county, precinc of all reports to the contrary, negotiations between Mexico and Guatemala are not or ward for the time provided by law, shal be an elector, providing that he is a citizen of the United States or a person of foreign birth who has declared his intention to beadvancing, and the delay is due to De Leon's dilatory tactics, while Minister Mariscal is doing all possible to hurry the matter up. De Leon assets he is fully empowered to arrange matters to the end without the necessity of consulting any-body. days before election. The amendment under consideration in the

senate very materially alters the qualificaions of the voter. He must be a citizen of the the election. This means that he must have complied with all the laws of the United States and have received his final papers. LONDON, Feb. 24.-A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta reports the capture of In addition he must have been a resident of Nebraska for at least one year preceding the greater portion of the city of Muscat the greater portion of the city of Muscat by insurgent Bedouins. The sultan fiel from the palace, but eventually regained the eastern portion of the town. The fighting continues. Muscat, the capital of the Imam, or sitanate, of Muscat, is on the Indian ocean near the eastern angle of Arabia. It is of great commercial mportance, the harbor being completely sheltered. the election at which he proposes to vote, of the county for at least ninety days, and of The most important provision, however, is the one which recites that "no person who shall not be able to read his ballot in the English language and write his name shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this state." It is provided that this amend-CANNES, Feb. 24.—The prince of Wales arrived here today and at once boarded ment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requirements, nor to any person who now his cutter, the Britannia. The prince is has the right to vote, nor to any person wh shall be 60 years of age or upward at the time the amendment shall take effect.

It may be argued that the educational pro-vision is somewhat harsh, but it is well urged by all friends of good government that any man who has been a resident of the United States for five years and who by applying for papers of citizenship indicates his desire to become an American in the legal sense of learn to read the language of the land of his

INVESTING THE SCHOOL FUNDS. One of the amendments provides for more elasticity for the investment of the perma-nent educational funds of the state. These funds have at present grown to large pro-portions. The state has over \$2,000,000 in vested in bonds, and these investments are increasing every year. Naturally many of the bonds are now beginning to mature, and, as they are paid, the necessity for immediate reinvestment under favorable conditions becomes urgent. At present, under the old con-stitution, these funds must be invested in United States or state securities or registered county bonds. The proposed amendment pro-vides that the funds may be invested in United States or state securities, registered county bonds and registered school district bonds, thus adding school district bonds to the list in which the state is permitted to in-

been elected a member of the Reichstag for Oletzkolcyk, in the Johannesburg dis-trict, by an immense majority. He was op-posed by radical, socialist and agrarian can-didates. France Prepares to I xclude American Cattle PARIS, Feb. 24.—At a meeting today of the cabinet council, M. Gaudier, minister of agriculture, submitted a decree prohib-iting the importation into France of Amer-ican cattle, on account of Texas fever and ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.-The czar sion to found, in memory of the late Czar Alexander, an institution where a home will be provided for disabled authors, art-ists and actors. LONDON, Feb. 25 .- A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that Alexander Karathedory Pasha will replace Rustem Pasha as Turkish ambassador to Great Britain. The latter will be retired on LONDON, Feb. 24.-The Times has a dispatch from Kobe, Japan, stating another Japanese force is being mobilized at Hiros-hima for the purpose, it is supposed, of making an attack on the island of Formosa. Eight Years for Assaulting a British Cadet. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—Savfet Bey and two accomplices, who were charged with assaulting a British cadet recently, have been found guilty and sentenced each to eight years' imprisonment at hard labor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. The present constitution is like a straight jacket with regard to executive officers. It limits the number of executive officers to governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, commissioner of public lands and state school superintendent. This limitation has for \$15,000, and the bank will lose only \$5,000.

been evaded in a dozen instances by the creation of sub-officers, who are drawing salaries without having any responsibility. One of the proposed amendments reads as fol-

The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instructary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Tursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; provided, however, that at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years.

No other executive state officers except those named in section 1 of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof; provided, that any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof; provided, another serious defect in the present constitution are the fixed salaries. For instance, the state resurer who is honded.

stitution are the fixed salaries. For in-stance, the state treasurer, who is bonded for \$1,500,000, receives a salary of \$2,500, while the treasurer of the city of Omaha has salary of \$6,000. With such a salary and the risk of losing thousands of dollars de-posited in the banks, the farming out of public funds has been winked at as the only way to make good the losses and liabilities of treasurers. It is now proposed to amend the constitution as follows:

The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned, and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may bereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury.

The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Another important innovation is proposed The officers of the executive department Another important innovation is proposed to be embodied in an amendment that con-

tains the following provision. THE JUDICIARY.

The necessity of enlarging the supreme court has been apparent for years. One of the proposed amendments provides that the judicial power of the state shall be invested in a supreme court consisting of five judges, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates and such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur. This amendment will permit the legislature at any time after its adoption to provide for an appellate court between the supreme court and the district court. Nearly every state in the union recognizes the necessity of an inter-mediary court, for it is only by the estab-lishment of such courts that the constantly increasing volume of business may be prevented from accumulating in the suprem

The salaries of the judiciary, like that of

The salaries of the judiciary, like that of the executive department, are to be established by law, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring;

The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Another important innovation is respected. Another important innovation is proposed to be embodied in an amendment that con-

tains the following provision:

The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions two-thirds of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in courts inferior to the district court.

OF INTEREST TO CITIES. One of the amendments proposed authorizes cities to amend their own charters, under conditions that are herefater to be prescribed by law. Another authorizes the merging of the governments of cities of the metropolitan the election precinct at least thirty days, class with those of the counties in which they are situated, under conditions to be prescribed by law. Still another amendment will place manu-

sition at any general election in favor of the amendment.

Another amendment provides that all votes shall be by ballot or such other method as may be prescribed by law, providing that seto become an American in the legal sense of the property of voting be preserved. This amend-learn to read the language of the land of his ment will permit the introduction of the electrical voting machines, now authorized in New York, and which give promise of com-

ng into general use.
If all these amendments receive the neces sary three-fifths vote of the two houses they will cure nearly every defect in the constitution and place the people of this state in condition to make further revisions from time to time, without going to the expense of a constitutional convention.

#### MADE BLOCKADE RUNNING PAY.

Captain Hansford Returns from Japa After a Successful Trip. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.-Captain J. T. Hansford was one of the cabin passengers on the steamer Gaelic from Hong Keng via Yokohama. He is returning to England after a long voyage from Hamburg to the Japanese naval station at Yokuska, near Yokohama, during whitch his vesel was chased by Chinese torpedo boats cruising to intercept the vessel and either capture or sink her. He was in command of the steamer Metapeda, a fast Englishbuilt steamer. The Metapeda took a cargo from Hamburg composed of war materials and worth \$1,00,00\$. At the same time another English steamer, the Guy Mannering, was also loading war material, presumably for a Chinese port. When the Gaelic left Hong Kong the Mannering had arrived from Hamburg and was shipping her cargo overland to Chinese forts. They were flying Japanese flags so profusely that Captain Hansford of the blockade runner became suspicous and set the pace for an ocean race, which began late in the afternoon. The torpedo boats gave chase. After darkness set in the Metapeda veered around in a larse cirele toward her course. gers on the steamer Gaelic from Hong

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 24.—Walker G. Hamner, for twenty years the trusted teller

# WARRIORS ON THE WARPATH

Church Howe's Relief Committee Holding the Fort Against Great Odds,

THREE MAJOR GENERALS CALLED CUT

A Bloodless Conflict Among Veteran Come manders and Veteran Politicians in F., C. and L .- A High Spirited Adjutant General Throws Up His Commission.

LINCOLN, Feb. 24 .- (Special.)-The army of major generals has been disbanded. The newly elected department commander of the Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic has twice assumed command and entered upon the duties of his office. One assistant adjutant general has given way to another, and the work of distributing the relief funds of the organization is to be prosecuted entirely outside of the control of the regular officers of the department.

To get the whole story straight, we must go back some time before the recent meeting of the encampment at Hastings, when it became apparent that the inhabitants of the drouth-stricken area would require assistance to tide them over the winter, the then department commander, Church Howe, set to work to raise funds among Grand Army men here and in the east in order that the organization might take care of its own members. At the Hastings meeting the prosecution of the relief work was in reality the prize for which the opposing factions fought. Commander Howe, who had worked up a small boom for his own re-election, finally withdrew from the race for the commandership with the understanding that he would be placed at he head of a relief committee, together with two others, whom he practically selected, which committee should derive authority directly from the encampment, and should report to and be held responsible to the encampment. So far, so good. The program was duly carried out. The new officers were given all the honors, the old ones retained all the substance.

The new officers, however, do not seem to have relished the idea of being shut out of all share in relief work patronage. The department commander soon issued his inaugural order, and with it a second order promulgating his plan of relief. The old relief committee had had nearly \$12,000 altogether at its disposal, which had been distributed through the post officers to the destitute veterans in thi ty-five counties. The new plan contemplated three grand divisions, with numerous subdivisions, with a great major general at the head of each. It contemplated relief work not only in the drouth stricken area, but in every county in Nebraska. It contemplated further a general appeal for contributions, the contributions to be sent to the officers at the department headquarters. These orders have already been published in The Bee, but to make the situation entirely, clear, they are printed once more;

clear, they are printed once more:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF
THE REPUBLIC, DEPARTMENT OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16, 1895.—
General Orders No. 1: Having been elected
and installed as commander of the Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, and after a careful consideration and
full realization of the great responsibility of
this important trust, I hereby assume command and enter on the duties of my office,
with headquarters in the state house in the
city of Lincoln. city of Lincoln.

Comrade A. M. Trimble will be continued. assistant adjutant general until further or-ders. Comrade Brad P. Cook of Lincoln is assistant adjutant general until further orders. Comrade Brad P. Cook of Lincoln is hereby appointed acting assistant adjutant general; Comrade I. A. Arnold of Kearney, assistant quartermaster general; Comrade Cash D. Fuller of Imperial, assistant inspector; Comrade M. B. C. True of Tecumsch, judge advocate; Comrade B. R. Hall of Omaha, mustering officer; Comrade J. H. Stickel of Hebron, chief of staff, and they will be obeyed accordingly. Other members of my staff will be named hereafter.

Comrades, there is a great responsibility resting upon each one of us in this time of great distress. Comrades Church Howe, T. S. Clarkson and A. M. Trimble are appointed a committee on relief, and have kindly consented to assist in the work of the be given a plan for organizing the relief work of the department it will be promulagated.

In the meantime, every courade in this

Still another amendment will place manufactures on the same plane with internal improvements in regard to receiving aid, by a two-thirds vote, under restrictions as to amount.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

It is proposed that hereafter all amendments to the constitution shall receive a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each of the two houses and ratified by three-fifths of the votes cast on the proposition at any general election in favor of still another amendment it will be promuigated.

In the meantime, every comrade in this department is appointed a committee of one to seek out the needy comrades in his vicinity and report to his post commander. All contributions for relief should be forwarded to the department headquarters, where an accurate accounting and a speedy distribution can be made of the same.

Again thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I am yours in F., C. and L.,

C. E. ADAMS.

Obspariment is appointed a committee of one to seek out the needy comrades in his vicinity and report to his post commander.

All contributions for relief should be forwarded to the department headquarters, where an accurate accounting and a speedy distribution can be made of the same.

Again thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I am yours in F., C. and L.,

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All contributions for relief should be forwarded to the department headquarters, where an accurate accounting and a speedy distribution can be made of the same.

Again thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I am yours in F.,

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All contributions for relief should be forwarded to the department headquarters, where an accurate accounting and a speedy distribution can be made of the same.

Again thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I am yours in F.

Department Commander,
A. M. TRIMBLE,
Assistant Adjutant General,
HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF
THE REPUBLIC, DEPARTMENT OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, Feb. 18, 1895.—General Orders No. 2: Comrades—if we would
do our duty as true comrades, we must be
up and doing. Thousands of those with
whom we touched shoulders in times of danger have left their eastern homes and cast
their lot with us. The Great Commander
has, in His wisdom, withheld the rain, and
terrible destitution has followed, and unless
speedily relieved, many noble and patriotic
comrades, their wives and little ones will
suffer.

comrades, their wives and little ones will suffer.

We learned in war the necessity of organization, and believing that better work can be done, more comrades relieved, and more aid secured by thorough organization, I hereby promulgate the following plan:

The state is hereby divided into three srand divisions as follows:

The first grand division, under the supervision of Comrade John M. Thayer, and comprises the counties of Lancaster, Cass. Otoc. Johnson, Richardson, Pawnee, Gage, Jefferson, Nemaha, Saunders, Seward, Butler, Thayer, Fillmore, York, Polk, Nuckolls, Clay, Hamilton, Adams, Douglas, Sarpy and Washington.

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cnt. No. 5. Merrick. Nance. Boone and Platte, Comrade John Peters of Albion superintendent.
No. 6. Howard and Hall. Comrade George
Dean of Grand Island superintendent.
No. 7. Sherman, Valley, Greeley, Wheeler
and Garfield. Comrade M. E. Getter of Ord
superinter dent.

No. 8. Holt, Keya Paha. Brown and Rock