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CROWDING THE REBELS HARD

All the Insurgent Bands Said to Be Closely Pursued.

MANY TRYING TO REACH THE SWAMPS

Weyler's Forces Being Split Up Into Small Parties and Parted in the Interior to Fight.

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HAVANA, Cuba, March 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lieutenant General Ochando, chief of staff to Captain General Weyler, exhibited to me today the staff map showing the position yesterday of all considerable insurgent bands and the disposition of the Spanish army in Pinar del Rio. According to it there are no insurgent bands of any importance. Detachments of civil guards are located at many centers, and there are several battalions of regular troops that will be divided into detachments, none larger than 200, and scattered about.

The battalion of Wardras, which arrived from Spain a few days ago and was sent by water to the extreme western end of the province and landed near Cape San Antonio, moved to Mantua, a small village in the desolate mountains that follow the coast line, and had a meeting with the only rebel band of any size in the province. More civil guards will soon arrive to hold the province.

In Havana province there are numerous battalions located at different points, and civil guards will be stationed throughout the province, as in Pinar del Rio. There are two rebel bands of importance in Havana province. One, numbering about 500 men and headed by Perico Diaz, is in the swamps; the other, of about the same number, commanded by Cueryo, is in the difficult country below Palos, on the border of Havana and Matanzas provinces, near the southern coast. Neither band is adequately armed, and they are simply hiding away from the Spanish columns.

GOMEZ IN MATANZAS.

Gomez has joined Lacret, Maceo and Bandera in the eastern portion of Matanzas, near the Santa Clara border. There has been consultation between these leaders and they are now making an effort to separate. Yesterday the several bands were near the line of a branch railway extending from Navannas to Jaguey Grande. Gomez is near the junction, farthest to eastward of all. Lacret is near Chacon and Maceo is between the two. Bandera is near Santo Domingo, a few miles from Gomez. There is a great swamp immediately south, within a day's march, and the insurgents started toward it, but were headed off, and are now apparently striving to separate and go in different directions.

General Ochando tells me that the insurgents are disheartened in consequence of being crowded so hard of late. They have had no rest, have many sick and wounded and are very short of ammunition. General Ochando expressed the belief that Gomez will try to place his numerous disabled followers in the swamp and then endeavor to move eastward through Santa Clara.

"At no previous period have the insurgents been in such bad condition as they are at present," said Ochando. "I am trying to force Gomez's band to fight. I am paying more attention to him than to any other leaders about him."

The planters in Havana and Pinar del Rio are anxious to resume sugar making and are constantly appealing to General Weyler for relief.

The statement cabled to the World by Premier Canovas was reprinted in all the papers here today. It is reported as a conclusive statement of the Spanish position. There are few regular troops now about Havana. There is yellow fever in the city, but malarial diseases, scarlatina, diphtheria and grip are prevalent, and the weather is very warm and an unhealthy season is generally predicted.

Angel Guerra, an important insurgent leader, is reported killed in a skirmish near Baroa in eastern Matanzas.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

HYPOLITE ESCAPES ONCE MORE.

Conspiracy to Assassinate the Haytian President Nipped in the Bud.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A movement in Hayti, having for its purpose the assassination of President Hypolite, has been checked in its incipiency.

The Jamaica government promised to surrender Managit, the Haytian revolutionist, who is in refuge here, if it is proved that he was implicated in the conspiracy.

Francisco Campos, a native of Madrid, has been arrested here on a charge of attempting to personate his Cuban wife and carry off their offspring to Cuba. The Cuban colony here would have lynched him but for the protection of the police.

A dispatch from Nicaragua says that the rebels there are detaining the merchandise of foreigners. The United States warship Alert is at Corinto to protect American interests.

A dispatch from Guayaquil, Ecuador, says that Senor Arzuba, who fired on some regular soldiers for seizing arms secreted on his property, has been placed in solitary confinement.

Trial of the Reformers Resumed.

PRETORIA, March 11.—The trial of the members of the reform committee of Johannesburg charged with conspiring against the government of the South African republic was resumed today. Manager Standard of the Digger News testified that John Hays Hammond and John Barr, two of the prisoners, came to the office of that paper and urged that the editor be discharged on the ground that he had written articles tending to incite the populace to rebellion.

William Carlin deposed that he was the officer in charge of the Washington corps, and that his chief duty had been to await developments. The men in this corps were all paid £1 per day. When the corps had been formed he went to the Reform committee at the Gold Fields office, and there made arrangements to conduct the corps. He could not recognize the committee, owing to the darkness. The men were paid checks, which were left at Tattersalls. He could not remember who had signed the checks, which amounted to £132. The corps had been disbanded on receipt of orders, which had been addressed to the "Washington Corps" by Farrar. He had been instructed throughout by Farrar and by Colonel Rhodes, who, he thought, had arranged matters with the police of the town.

Americans Arrested in London.

LONDON, March 11.—Joseph and Emma Rhinestorm, who say they live in New York City, were remanded at Bow street police court today. They were arrested on an extradition warrant charging them with larceny in Canada. The prisoners deny ever having been in Canada.

Powder Magazine Explodes.

ST. PAUL DE LOANDO, Portuguese West Africa, March 11.—The powder magazine in the Penedo fortress has exploded, resulting in nine soldiers being killed and ten wounded. The explosion was due to the willful act of one of the victims.

More Large Guns for Esquimault.

MONTREAL, March 11.—A special dispatch from Vancouver, B. C., to the Star says the defenses at Esquimault are again being strengthened. Seven heavy new breechloading guns have just arrived from England.

LEON REBELS DEFEATED AGAIN.

Attempted to Prevent a Junction of Loyal and Honduras Troops.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 11.—(Via Galveston.)—News has been received here of another signal success for the arms of the government against the Leon rebels at Metapa, a village near Matagalpa, which contains a large American settlement and is only about twenty miles from the Honduras frontier, and in the department of Senentrial. The government forces have been working northward toward the Honduras frontier, in order to form a junction with the troops which the republic of Honduras has offered to President Zelaya to assist in putting down the revolt. The rebel forces made an ineffectual attempt to hinder this junction, and a battle resulted, in which the rebel forces were completely routed, losing fifty killed.

A skirmish is also reported to have taken place at Nagarote, near the western shore of Lake Managua, and the scene of the recent terrible slaughter of the insurgent forces. In the skirmish small loss resulted on either side, but the rebels were driven back toward Leon.

News has been received here that reports have been sent out to the effect that Guatemala has sent troops on a German vessel to aid the Leon rebels. The report is wholly false.

REARRANGING EUROPE'S ALLIANCES

Much Interest Centers on the Coming Visit of Count Goluchowsky.

BERLIN, March 11.—A great deal of interest is manifested throughout Europe in the visit to this capital of the Austrian minister for foreign affairs, Count Goluchowsky, who was entertained by the emperor yesterday evening. The statements made as to the significance of the interviews which the Austrian statesman will have with his majesty and Prince Hohenlohe previous to leaving Berlin are wholly speculative, and it is claimed in the best informed circles that the count's visit was arranged prior to the Italian reverse in Abyssinia, which, it has been claimed, was likely to lead to a rearrangement of the Dreibund. Therefore distinct new departures are not expected at present, although there is no doubt the count and Prince Hohenlohe will discuss the Italian situation, as well as Russia's relations to Germany and Austria. Therefore, some people incline to the belief that events are shaping themselves in the direction of an eventual three emperors' alliance similar to that of 1884.

CHINA HAS SOME DEEP SCHEME.

Something Behind Li Hung Chang's Visit to Russia.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 11.—It is generally believed in Japan that China has some deep scheme in sending Li Hung Chang to Russia. A telegram from Peking of February 18 stated that in official circles of Peking it was believed that the empress dowager was opposed to sending the aged statesman to Russia because of his physical condition. Another dispatch from Peking is that the emperor nominated for the mission Shao Yu Lin, who refused to go on the ground that it was desirable to send a man of rank in whom the emperor reposes the utmost confidence to thank Russia for her favor of last year. Li is considered the most suitable man for the mission.

General Prince Fusbimi, who is to represent Japan at the coronation of the czar, was to have left on March 8, accompanied by a large retinue, and will visit all the European cities, purchasing in Paris a wardrobe to be used at the coronation ceremonies.

TOOK UP THE CASE OF ROSENTHAL.

Correspondent Denies He Got Any of Lebaudy's Money.

PARIS, March 11.—The trial of the several persons charged with blackmailing the young millionaire, Max Lebaudy, otherwise known as "Little Sugar Bowl," was continued today, when the case against Amand Rozenthal (Jacques St. Cere), formerly of the Figaro of this city and at one time Paris correspondent for a New York newspaper, was taken up. The evidence showed that Rosenthal's income was about $10,000 a year and that his debts amounted to about $60,000. He denied having blackmailed Lebaudy and contended that the articles he had written on the partiality shown the unfortunate young man merely reflected the indignation of the public, aroused by the fact, he asserted, that as a conscript Lebaudy was favored because he was a rich man.

LUCIA FELL FROM A HORSE.

Accident Which May Prove Serious to the Cuban Leader.

HAVANA, March 11.—The insurgents have also attacked the village of Pilotas, province of Pinar del Rio, and were repulsed with considerable loss.

In the recent attack made by the insurgents on Sagua Tanamo, the president of the Cuban government, the marquis of Santa Lucia, fell from his horse and was seriously hurt. He is 76 years of age.

Some skirmishes have taken place in the province of Matanzas recently, during which the insurgents lost eight killed. It is reported that in an engagement during the past week Angel Guerra, the insurgent general, was wounded.

First Drawing Room of the Season.

LONDON, March 11.—The first drawing room of the season was held today at Buckingham palace by the princess of Wales in behalf of her majesty, the queen, who is at Cimiez, near Nice. The princess was accompanied by her daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, the latter's fiance, Prince Charles of Denmark, the duke and duchess of York, the duke and duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and the duke and duchess of Connaught. The weather was bright and the park in front of the palace was crowded with people. The carriages of the debutantes commenced arriving at noon and the lines soon stretched from Buckingham to Marlborough. The dresses of the ladies, as a rule, were of somber colors. The flowers were magnificent.

Discovered a New Tie.

LONDON, March 11.—The United States ambassador, Mr. Bayard, was a guest at the dinner of the Huguenot society at the Hotel Windsor, in London, tonight. In responding to a toast to his health, Mr. Bayard claimed for himself Huguenot descent. He observed that if there had been any other body of men than the Huguenots who, while maintaining their rights of conscience, were tolerant of other rights, they were unknown to him. This occasion, he said, revealed a new tie between England and the United States at a time when every such tie should be recognized and strengthened.

Still Preparing for Trouble.

MADRID, March 11.—There are manifest signs that the government continues its preparations in the event of a serious development of its difficulty with the United States. A dispatch from Havana says the Spanish troops have defeated the rebels in Matanzas, killing seventy. The Spanish losses were small.

Military Honors for the Queen.

NICE, March 11.—Queen Victoria was received with military honors upon her arrival at Cimiez today.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, March 11.

At Southampton—Arrived—Lahn, from New York, for Bremen.

At Southampton—Arrived—New from New York.

At Philadelphia—Arrived—Indiana from Liverpool.

At Baltimore—Arrived—California from Hamburg.

At New York—Arrived—Martello from Hull.

At Southampton—Arrived—Lahn from New York.

At Prawle Point—Passed—Weimar from New York.

INSTRUCTED FOR M'KINLEY

Ohio Republican Convention Follows Out the Agreed Program.

BUSHNELL HEADS THE DELEGATION

Foraker, Grosvenor and Mark Hanna, McKinley's Confidential Man, Are the Other Three—Instructions Are Very Binding.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—The republican state convention, which concluded this afternoon its session of two days, was more of a McKinley rally than the usual party business assembly. It was held two or three months earlier than usual, in order to proclaim to the country the sentiment of McKinley's state. While the state was carried out for delegates at large and alternates to the St. Louis convention without a scratch or dissenting vote, it was broken on the state ticket. Sherman and Foraker will sit in the senate together, but for several years the republicans of Ohio have had what became known as "the Sherman faction" and "the Foraker faction."

In the senatorial contest of 1892 the Foraker men claimed that their favorite would have defeated Senator Sherman for re-election but for the help given "the Sherman faction" by the McKinley state administration. At that time Charles Kinney was one of the most aggressive Sherman men and has always been a most enthusiastic McKinley man. He was chief clerk in the office of secretary of state under Daniel J. Ryan from 1889 to 1893, and has occupied the same position ever since under Secretary of State S. M. Taylor. Kinney's only opponent for the nomination was E. W. Doty. It was claimed yesterday that the old factional lines were drawn in the contest between Kinney and Doty. Accordingly, a conference of leaders was held last night, attended by all the delegates at large and others, at which it was decided to bring out General A. T. Wykoff, who had often been chairman of the state committee and had a great record as a harmonizer as well as a campaign manager. As Kinney and Doty had made the canvass, it was the plan to give them both a good complimentary vote and have enough votes go to Wykoff to prevent a nomination on the first ballot, and then nominate Wykoff on the second ballot. But Kinney went in against the field and got one vote more than he needed, with all the old wheelhorses working for what they called "a bigger man."

Kinney is a young man and his friends appealed to the younger element to make a stand against the "daddies," as they called them. While all the men on the ticket are McKinley men, there was no special significance in the selection of any of them except that of Kinney for the head of the ticket.

DICTATED BY M'KINLEY.

It is understood that McKinley wrote, or dictated the tariff and financial planks, and that the whole platform is as he wanted it. His managers are very jubilant over the result in the Ohio districts, as well as at the state convention.

It was 1:15 when Senator-elect Foraker called the convention to order. At that time the stage was crowded with Ohio congressmen and other party leaders. Ex-Secretary Charles Foster had a seat near the presiding officer. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Lawrence the committee on credentials reported in favor of seating the committee delegation from Muskingkum, as against the mass convention delegation. The report was adopted with a resolution against county committeemen assuming the power in the future of appointing delegates. No other contests were reported.

The temporary organization of the convention was unanimously made the permanent organization, Chairman Foraker briefly acknowledged the double honor and proceeded with business. The report of the committee on rules and order of business changed some precedents in the order of nominations and discussion was precipitated in an amendment to have the nomination for food and dairy commissioner come last on the list. The amendment was lost and the report adopted. Congressman J. M. Taylor, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following platform, which was greeted with frequent applause and adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

"The republicans of Ohio congratulate the people of the country upon the growth of republican sentiment as evidenced by the signal victories of the last three years, which assure a glorious national triumph in the coming election. We denounce the democratic administration as the most destructive and disastrous the history of our country has ever known. It has not only disappointed the expectations of the country, but has justly forfeited the confidence and support of its own party.

"We affirm our adherence to the principles of the republican party as defined by the national convention in 1892. We are faithfully wedded to the great principle of protection by every tie of party fealty and affection and it is dearer to us now than ever before. It has more devoted supporters among the great masses of the American people, irrespective of party, than at any previous period in our national history. It is everywhere recognized and endorsed as the great, masterful, triumphant American principle—a key to our prosperity in business, the safest prop to the treasury of the United States and the bulwark of our national independence and financial honor.

"We denounce the present tariff law as the sublimated product of democratic ignorance and incompetency, bringing, as it has, to a prosperous and happy people a period of unprecedented adversity and distress, from which nothing but a return of the policy of protection can relieve it.

"We denounce the free wool provision of the present tariff law as unjust discrimination against an important industry and against a large part of our people, and demand such protection for sheep husbandry as will secure fair prices for American wool.

"The republican party stands for a reciprocity that reciprocates and which does not yield up to another country a single day's labor that belongs to the American working man.

"It stands for international agreements which get as much as they give, upon terms of mutual advantage. It stands for a foreign policy dictated by and imbued with a spirit that is genuinely American; for a policy that will revive the national traditions and restore the national spirit which carried us proudly through the earlier years of the century. It stands for such a policy with all foreign nations as will insure both to us and to them justice, good faith, dignity and honor.

FOR THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

"It stands for the Monroe doctrine as Monroe himself proclaimed it.

"It stands for a commercial policy that will whiten every sea with the sails of American vessels flying the American flag and that will protect that flag wherever it flies.

"It stands for a fiscal policy opposed to debts and deficits in time of peace and favors the return of the government to a debt-paying policy and opposes the continuance of the old debt-making policy. It is too plain for argument that the public credit and commercial interests of the country require the revenues of the government to be imply sufficient for the public expenditures at all times without danger of deficit, and to that end congress should without delay make due provision.

"We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchange, that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of the value of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

"We denounce the present administration of the pension bureau for its betrayal of the interests of union soldiers and pledge anew to the veterans of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

"The people have triumphantly elected General Bushnell to the governorship, the general assembly has emphatically endorsed the people's choice for United States senator, Governor Foraker, and we congratulate the republicans of Ohio that today has completed the fulfillment of all the pledges made by their last convention.

PRESENT MR. M'KINLEY.

"We honor the eminent sons of other states whose splendid services and high character have justified their presentation to the American people as candidates for the presidency and we assure republicans everywhere that whoever may lead the republican hosts Ohio will contribute her share to the swelling tide of victory in November. The people of Ohio take satisfaction in the expressions, coming from every section of our common country, of popular approval of their distinguished fellow citizen, William McKinley. The great advocate of protection, who has all his life stood for America, its factories, its farms, its firesides, finds his reward in the confidence and affection of the people whose interests have been his constant care. The republicans of Ohio pledge him anew the absolute, loyal and unswerving support of his state at the national convention and instruct the delegates chosen to represent Ohio to redeem this pledge."

Colonel W. C. Cooper of Mount Vernon, ex-member of congress, was then introduced and presented in an eloquent and stirring speech the names of Governor Asa S. Bushnell, Senator-elect J. B. Foraker, Congressman C. H. Grosvenor and Hon. Mark A. Hanna for delegates-at-large from Ohio to the St. Louis convention. He offered the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That Asa S. Bushnell and Joseph B. Foraker, Charles H. Grosvenor and Mark A. Hanna be and they are hereby elected delegates-at-large from the state of Ohio to the republican national convention at St. Louis, and they are instructed by the republicans of Ohio to vote and work for the nomination of William McKinley, jr., for president of the United States."

Hon. Robert Nevin of Dayton, in a rousing McKinley speech, presented the names of Dr. J. E. Lowes of Dayton, Senator Charles Fleischman of Cincinnati, ex-Senator John P. Green of Cleveland and Congressman John N. Taylor of New Lisbon for alternates-at-large. The rules were suspended and the four were selected by acclamation.

STATE OFFICERS NOMINATED.

Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor presented the names of I. F. Mack, editor of the Sandusky Register, and Hon. Albert C. Douglas, jr., of Chillicothe, as candidates for electors-at-large. The rules were suspended and they were nominated by acclamation.

The roll of eighty-eight counties was then called for nominations for state offices. The names of Charles Kinney of Scioto, General A. T. Wyckoff of Franklin and E. W. Doty of Cuyahoga were presented for the nomination for secretary of state.

The ballot resulted: Doty, 206; Kinney, 427; Wyckoff, 217; necessary to choice, 426. Kinney's nomination was made unanimous.

Marshal J. Williams of Fayette, the present incumbent, was renominated for supreme judge by acclamation under a suspension of the rules.

The hottest contest of the convention was for the nomination for food and dairy commissioner, for which the following names were presented: Joseph E. Blackburn of Belmont, Samuel C. Wheeler of Erie, Henry Becker of Franklin, Frederick B. McNeal of Miami, Frank A. Dorthy of Portage and E. B. Beverstock of Wood. The ballot was as follows: Blackburn, 253; Wheeler, 23; Becker, 53; McNeal, 331; Dorthy, 128; Beverstock, 52. Necessary to choice, 426; no nomination.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Blackburn, 503 1-3; McNeal, 321⅓; Dorthy, 23; necessary to choice, 426. After the announcement of the vote the nomination of Blackburn was made unanimous.

The wholesale grocers and food manufacturers made the fight against Dr. McNeal, the incumbent, and defeated him after a hard fight with the granger element.

A telegram to Chairman Foraker was read from Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati, asking for a declaration for the letter enforcement of the Nicholas law; for the higher taxation of railroads, gas, electric light, street railways and other corporate properties.

For the nomination for member of the Board of Public Works the following names were presented: James P. Smith of Auglaize, William C. Grant of Drake, John W. Stillwell of Miami, Joseph T. Robinson of Seneca and Frank A. Hoffman of Vanwert. The ballot resulted as follows: Smith, 54; Grant, 63; Stillwell, 139; Robinson, 96; Hoffman, 498; necessary to a choice 426. After the announcement of the vote the nomination of Hoffman was made unanimous and the convention adjourned sine die.

MATTHEWS' VIEWS ON CANDIDATES.

Believes Harrison is Still a Factor in the Race.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11. — Governor Matthews tonight discussed republican candidates and when asked as to the nominee replied emphatically: "Harrison; I think that his friends are doing some mighty good and effective work right now. I should not be a bit surprised if the convention is stampeded for General Harrison. I have not thought, and do not think, that he is out of the race at any stage. His letter, I am forced to suspect, was one of policy. I expect if the truth were known the Harrison men were slightly alarmed at the growing antagonism and the general is that kind of a man who wanted it to appear that he came before the convention as the unanimous choice. But he is not out of the race and in my judgment the convention will demonstrate that fact. Next to General Harrison, I look upon Allison as the probable nominee. He is a safe, conservative man, but lacks a good deal in courage and firmness. I do not regard Reed as at all in the race. McKinley's men are overdoing their efforts and I do not regard him as a most serious quantity. He is making enemies perhaps faster than he is making friends. I think that he has treated Senator Cullom outrageously. Morton is not even a factor. He is put up for the same purpose in New York that Quay has constituted himself a factor to perform in Pennsylvania—that is, simply, to see that the state gets recognition and makes itself felt."

DECLARE FOR THE GOLD STANDARD

Bankers to Work for Delegates Favorable to Such Declaration.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The executive council of the American Bankers' association held a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce today and members from all parts of the country were present. After the transaction of routine business the council unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the executive council of the American Bankers' association, assembled at the meeting in New York City, declare unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value, and recommend to all bankers and to the customers of all banks the exercise of all their influence as citizens in their various states to select delegates to the political conventions of both the great parties who will declare unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the existing standard of value."

St. Louis was decided upon as the place for holding the next annual convention of the American Bankers' association, on September 21, 22 and 23 next.

Banker McDonald Acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—R. H. McDonald, jr., president of the defunct Pacific bank, was today acquitted of falsifying the records of the concern. McDonald was arrested two years ago, after the failure of the Pacific bank, and has been in prison ever since. The jury disagreed in a former trial. There were several additional charges against McDonald, but it is not likely that he will be tried on any of the others.

REACHED A CRITICAL STAGE

Riot Narrowly Averted in the Kentucky Legislature.

BOTH PARTIES ARE GROWING DESPERATE

Republicans of the House Unseat a Democratic Member and the Senators Quickly Retaliate by Unseating Two Republicans.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 11.—This day will be one of unenviable memory in the history of Kentucky state politics. Blind partisanship and bitter passion usurped the place of cool judgment and sober thought. At times it looked as if there might be an outbreak of mob violence. When it became known outside that the house had unseated Kaufmann, the democrat, and that the senate had unseated the republicans, James and Walton, the aspect looked so threatening that many of the great crowd that thronged the corridors made a rush to get away. There was an unseemly rush for the joint assembly door, which was guarded by a large body of armed men. At one time the explosive point was almost reached. That point would doubtless have been reached if the republicans had attempted to force the unseated senators into the joint assembly meeting. Kaufmann, the democrat unseated by the house, was already in the hall. Senator James, one of the unseated senators, got in by strategy. This left one unseated democrat and one unseated republican in the joint assembly hall. This made honors about even on that score and tended to promote peace.

Within the hall of the joint assembly matters were made to run smoothly by the ruling of Speaker Worthing that the clerk of each house should call the roll for the vote of the house. Once under way the joint assembly proceeded to business in true parliamentary style. When it adjourned every member left the hall in a good humor. The breaking of the quorum indicates that this will be the strategy of both parties through the few days that remain of this session and that neither party will elect a senator.

After the house had convened this morning the clerk read the refusal of Mr. Dunlap to prosecute his contest against Mr. Kaufmann. At its close Mr. Carroll arose and stated that the house had no right to refuse Mr. Dunlap the right to withdraw his contest. This, as far as the house was concerned, he claimed, settled the matter entirely. Robbins declared that no body could compel Dunlap to do what he did not want to. The moment he decided to withdraw the house had no power to unseat Mr. Kaufmann.

TWO QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

Representative Lyons claimed that Dunlap had only asked leave to withdraw his contest. His willingness to withdraw does not affect the right of the house to go ahead with the case. "There are," he said, "two distinct questions involved, one of whether Kaufmann was elected fairly, and the other is, was there fraud, and was Dunlap entitled to the seat?" He thought the house should go ahead with the case.

Representative Feree declared that it was child's play to argue the question of bringing up the case again.

Representative Howard said that it was a question as to who was the rightful member from the city of Lexington and it is left to the house to say if there had been fraud in the election.

The speaker said in deciding the question that it was for the commonwealth to decide. The contest had been conducted legally. All the forms of law had been observed and the chair held that it was perfectly competent for Dunlap, before the case had been prosecuted to the end, to have abandoned the contest, but they had no such right after the case had been tried. He cited the case of Callon against Riordon as a precedent. "I hold," said he in conclusion, "that the house has power to take a vote on the Dunlap-Kaufmann case, and so rule."

A vote was then ordered on the minority report of the Dunlap-Kaufmann case to the effect that Dunlap is and Kaufmann is not entitled to the seat now held by Kaufmann. Poor and Edrington, populists, voted with the democrats. The republicans voted solidly to unseat and the minority report was adopted by a vote of 49 to 46. The announcement of the vote caused much excitement among the democrats, who had not expected such a result.

RIOTOUS SCENE ENSUED.

As soon as the news of the action of the house reached the senate Senator Goebel jumped up and moved the adoption of an amendment to rule 85. The motion was seconded by Bronston amid the wildest confusion. The chair refused to put the motion and kept up a continual loud rapping of his gavel. The clerk read the amendment.

The chair declared that the proceedings were revolutionary and a scene of riot ensued. Senator Bronston waved his arm frantically and shouted to the clerk to call the roll. Senator Jones moved that the senate adjourn. Amid the wildest excitement the lieutenant governor put the motion and the republicans voted aye in a body. The lieutenant governor declared the senate adjourned, and, together with the republican members, left the chamber in a body.

The report of the committee on elections was then read. The roll was called and Senators Walton and James were declared ineligible to seats in the senate by a vote of 21 to 0. The result was greeted with wild cheers from the democrats.

Senator Walton declared that the proceedings were revolutionary and that he would not submit. Senator Bronston denounced him and swore that neither James nor Walton should ever get in the joint assembly to vote. Only prompt interference on the part of friends prevented a personal difficulty.

A crowd gathered at the doors of the house to prevent the entrance of James or Walton, and serious trouble seemed unavoidable. Many men are armed, and the slightest outburst was likely to precipitate a tragedy.

James succeeded in leaving the senate chamber before the vote to unseat him was taken, and entered the house. Senator Walton was not so fortunate, and he was refused admittance. On one side of the door leading into the house chamber stood the sergeant-at-arms of the house, while on the other stood the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, Jack Chinn, Jim Williams and several others. The crowd in the corridors and below in the hallway was greatly excited and hard to restrain. The democratic leaders claimed that two senators have been unseated in the senate, and the house had not yet seated Dunlap, that would elect a senator.

When the joint assembly convened Speaker Blanford issued orders that none other than members or persons entitled to the privileges of the floor of the house be admitted.

REPUBLICANS REFUSED TO VOTE.

At 12:05 o'clock the doorkeeper announced the senate of Kentucky. The speaker, before recognizing the senate, said with great heat that the doorkeeper of the house had full control of the door and no other had. Mr. Bronston declared that the ruling was without precedent. He shouted, "I move that Senator Bell be made presiding officer of this assembly." A storm of noes arose, during which Lieutenant Governor Worthington appeared and took his seat and rapped for order and succeeded in quieting things for a time.

The ballot for senator was then begun. Edrington voted for Blackburn, while Poor refused to vote. Smith voted for Buckner. The names of James, Walton and Kaufmann were not called. The republicans refused to vote, with the object of breaking a quorum. The ballot resulted as follows: Blackburn, 54; Carlisle, 16; Buckner, 1.

The chair decided that as only sixty-five votes had been cast there was no quorum and therefore no election. Upon motion the assembly adjourned at once.

Throughout all the excitement Senator Blackburn sat in the cloak room, except for a few minutes. That was when the altercation occurred between Bronston and Walton. Then he started up and exclaimed: "Let me get out." He was restrained by friends. The mistake of the republicans in the senate was made when they walked out and refused to vote when the question of declaring Senators Walton and James ineligible to seats in the senate came up. The senate being duly organized the clerk put the motion and the seats were declared vacant by a vote of 21 to 0. Had the republicans all voted no, it is claimed by many persons that the senators would not have been legally unseated, as it requires, they say, a two-thirds vote to expel a member. The opinion now seems to prevail that there will be an end to the trouble, such as occurred today, and that there will be no election, because the republicans will refuse to vote from day to day and thereby break a quorum.

M'KINLEY INVADES NEW YORK.

Large Mass Meeting Held at Buffalo in His Interests.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—A widely advertised McKinley mass meeting at Music hall tonight brought out a very large attendance, notwithstanding unfavorable weather. Speeches were made by prominent republicans of Buffalo and neighboring towns. Resolutions were adopted, which, after reciting the policy of the republican party on the tariff and the other issues, declared "that the delegates to the national convention from the two congressional districts of Erie county should be instructed to use every effort to secure the nomination of the great protection leader, William McKinley of Ohio.

"That the republicans of Erie county believe McKinley to be a platform in himself; a man of unshakable honesty, possessed of the high courage and honesty which are essential in the chief magistrate; a firm supporter of sound money; a practical civil service reformer; a true and patriotic American; a broad-minded, even-balanced statesman.

"That we condemn the efforts of some political leaders to prevent an expression of the local sentiment of this country by the device of snap caucuses, and we urge all republicans to rebuke this attempt to shackle them by attending the primaries and voting for delegates pledged to the possible favorite, William McKinley."

Gave the New Party a Name.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—The second day's session of the national conference, called by the committee of 100 in the interest of united national reform, convened at 10:30 this morning. The attendance was slightly better than yesterday. The arrival of "General" Jacob S. Coxey, the populist leader, and his presence during the session, lent renewed interest to the conference. The session was devoted to reading Gideon T. Stewart's paper on reforming reform parties.

At a meeting of the executive committee quite an animated discussion was aroused over the proposition to hold the national convention in this city on May 25, just two days before the national prohibition convention, so as to give it a chance to indorse the new party's nominees.

At the night session it was decided to name the new party "The National Reform party" and a national convention was called to meet in Pittsburg on May 25. J. S. Coxey spoke on noninterest bearing bonds.

Contract for the Auditorium Let.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Tomorrow work will be begun on the auditorium in which will be held the republican national convention next June, a contract and bond with Contractor Richard P. McClure of this city to build the structure for $53,000 having been signed this evening. In addition to this several thousand dollars will have to be spent on lighting and decorations and the total cost, it is thought, will reach $60,000. According to the plans and specifications the structure must be completed by May 20 and removed again after November 1. The hall will be the largest that has even been specially erected for a national convention and will comfortably seat 14,000 people. The populist national convention will also be held in this hall in July.

Endorses Nebraska's Senator.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 11.—The state executive committee of the bimetallic party of California has adopted a resolution endorsing Senator Morgan of Alabama for president and Senator Allen of Nebraska for vice president.

ORGANIZING A BOOM FOR MONTANA.

Resources of the State to Be Thoroughly Advertised.

HELENA, Mont., March 11.—The largest nonpolitical convention ever held in the state closed its labors this evening. It was the immigration and mining convention, called for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization that shall work for the development of Montana by securing the immigration of desirable farmers and the enlistment of capital in mining enterprises. Every county was represented. Hon. Walter Cooper of Bozeman was made chairman and A. H. Barrett of Butte secretary. For two days there was a series of papers by specialists from all over the state setting forth the resources of their respective sections. Never was such a resume of the advantages of Montana prepared. Emphasis was laid on the fact that though there are thousands of acres of tillable land in the state a very large percentage of the farm products and supplies used in the larger cities are imported from other states. The city of Butte alone sends outside $800,000 annually for butter, eggs and flour. Scarcely 10 per cent of the pork products consumed in the state are produced at home.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that no more inviting field for immigration exists than Montana. The state has abundance of fine grazing lands and a great number of rich valleys which will produce farm crops in abundance. Besides, the state is rich in precious metals.

A permanent bureau will be organized for the preparation of authoritative statements of the resources of the state and the dissemination of literature among farmers and capitalists.

Ready for a Raid Into Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., March 11.—Laura Aguerre and Florres Chapa, two Mexicans who arrived here last week from Solomonville, Ariz., were arrested at an early hour this morning charged with conspiring to violate the neutrality laws of the United States by organizing an expedition to invade Mexico. They were arrested on warrants sworn out by the Mexican consul. It is believed Chapa and Aguerre intended to attempt a revolution and were trying to secure the support of the famous Santa Teresa, a young girl who is said to have supernatural powers.

New York Experiences a Blizzard.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Within one day of the eighth anniversary of the great blizzard a storm is prevailing here and along the Atlantic coast from New England southward which is a powerful reminder of that terrible incident in the history of New York. The hurricane signal is displayed for the second time this season. Snow is falling in great quantities, but melting almost as fast as it falls. Lower temperature and increasing wind are predicted for tonight.

Decided to Resume Business.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 11.—The directors of the Commercial and Savings bank met today and after an examination of the affairs of the bank Bank Commissioner Kilburn decided to resume business. In order to secure needed funds it was decided to levy an assessment of $30 per share. Commissioner Kilburn said the bank is perfectly solvent and there is no need of going through liquidation.

Went Ashore in a Storm.

NORTHPORT, L. I., March 11.—Captain Charles Bates of the schooner Mary Bates, bound from Sag Harbor for New York in ballast, lost his way in a blinding snowstorm and ran his vessel ashore at low tide today at Baton's Neck. The crew consisted of five men, including the captain. Two sailors were drowned in trying to reach shore. The schooner will be a total loss.

Senate Passes Greater New York Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—The greater New York bill has passed the senate unamended.

IOWA IS UNITED ON ALLISON

Each of the Eleven Districts Send Delegates Pledged to Him.

STATE CONVENTION EQUALLY UNANIMOUS

Four Thousand People Gather at the Hawkeye Republican Convention to Cheer Their Favored Citizen.

DES MOINES, March 11.—The republican convention held here today was without doubt the most enthusiastic ever held in the state. The convention was, from beginning to end an Allison convention. It was manifest that he was the first and last choice of the republicans of Iowa. During the entire day's proceedings no other name was suggested. The names of Blaine and Harrison, when mentioned by speakers, were invariably applauded. It was a convention of oratory and enthusiasm from beginning to end. It swept everything before it. There were many dramatic incidents that marked the progress of the meeting. After the resolutions were read by Hon. Jacob Rich, chairman of the committee on resolutions, Governor Drake, who was seated on the platform, jumped to his feet, and said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I move that those resolutions be unanimously adopted and accepted by the convention by a rising vote and that three cheers and a tiger be given for Allison, the next president of the United States."

Almost before Chairman Cummings could open his mouth to put the question, the vast assembly of delegates and thousands of visitors in the galleries arose and gave three cheers and a tiger, the like of which has never before been heard in Iowa.

Before the final adjournment, there were repeated calls for speeches. Congressman Henderson responded to his name in a speech in which he told the people of Iowa what the people of Washington thought of Senator Allison.

J. S. Clarkson did not attend the convention, having gone west last night. It was thought there would be some opposition to him on account of a protracted absence from the state, but he was unanimously elected one of the delegates-at-large.

The mention of Senator Gear's name in connection with free sugar was cheered at great length. The Iowa delegates held a meeting at the Savery house tonight and mapped out a plan of procedure. No chairman has yet been elected. The delegation will act as a unit in all matters. It is a strong and harmonious delegation, every member of it an Allison man from start to finish.

The district conventions for each congressional district were held at 9 a. m., and delegates and alternates were selected for the national republican convention at St. Louis. The Fifth and Tenth districts were the only ones having contests.

The convention was called to order at