THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS

Announcement of the Action Made to the Chamber of Deputies.

PREMIER BOURGEOIS FORCED TO GIVE UP

Pressure of the Senate Too Strong to Be Ignored by the Ministry—National Assembly May Be Called Together.

PARIS, April 23.—The Bourgeois cabinet has resigned. The resignation was announced by the premier immediately upon the reconvening of the Chamber of Deputies today and at the conclusion of the announcement M. Bourgeois and his colleagues withdrew.

According to the newspapers here, President Faure has declined to countersign the bill providing for the revising of the constitution, which the premier, M. Bourgeois, wished to submit to the Chamber of Deputies when that body reassembled today as a result of the special summons following the action of the Senate in postponing the vote on the Madagascar credits.

It is added that in view of the president's refusal to sign this bill the members of the radical left party have decided to introduce a motion denying the Senate the right to be the sole interpreter of the constitution and demanding that a meeting of the national assembly be called to decide the question in dispute.

M. Bourgeois, in announcing the resignation of the ministry, read a statement contesting the right of the Senate to overthrow a ministry or to be the sole interpreter of the constitution, but, he added, in view of the impossibility of securing proper military reliefs for Madagascar, the cabinet was compelled to resign.

The government desired to make it clear, M. Bourgeois continued, that they had not abandoned for a minute the doctrine professed by their illustrious precursors, Gambetta and Ferry, which laid down that the Chamber, elected by universal suffrage, alone had the power to make and unmake ministers. The government believed this doctrine was consonant, not only with constitutional law, but with the spirit of the political institutions in the great democracy, which recognizes no other sovereignty than universal suffrage. It was for affirming this doctrine, he continued, that the government was accused of being an unconstitutional government. There was only one reply to this and that was one that the right to pronounce upon the constitution belongs to neither chamber, but to the national assembly. The government retired, he said, undiscouraged. They wished to express their hope in the majority for reform which sustained the government against almost daily attacks. Men would pass away, but principles, when just, would live and triumph. The government for the past five months had striven to steer French democracy in its natural course; to inspire the republican party with confidence in itself and to inculcate in all citizens a healthy interest in political struggles.

"We have done our best," said M. Bourgeois, "to form and inspire it in the great democratic party, whose aim it is to make the republic the instrument of moral and social progress and a lasting means of lessening of the inequalities of the classes and the increase of solidarity among men. The Chamber has not ceased to approve and support us in the great task. We await with confidence the hour when the country will pass sovereign judgment upon us."

The premier was frequently interrupted with cries from the extreme left of "Down with the Senate," and when the ministers filed out of the house there was loud applause from the right and center, to which the left replied with loud cries of "Down with the Senate," "Down with the Senate." A period of tumult followed.

After the withdrawal of the ministry, M. Rickard, in the name of the progressionists, presented a motion affirming the predominance of the Chamber of Deputies and that the Chamber represents universal suffrage and a policy of democratic reforms.

M. Goblet declared that the Senate's conduct was unconstitutional and moved that the Chamber side with the ministry, which was resolved to realize democratic reforms and compel respect for the superior rights of the Chamber and the virtue of universal suffrage.

M. Lembon asked that the discussion be adjourned, seeing that the ministry had resigned, and amid considerable uproar he submitted a motion, which was defeated by a vote of 283 to 268, that the House adjourn.

The discussion was then continued and M. Goblet announced that he would support M. Rickard's motion. The first part of the motion up to the "suffrage" clause was adopted by a vote of 309 to 83. The second portion by a vote of 417 to 37. Later, amid much excitement, the motion was adopted in its entirety by a vote of 258 to 0.

Several proposals for a revision of the constitution were then presented and sent to a committee, after which the Chamber adjourned until Tuesday next.

The ministers visited the Elysee palace during the afternoon and had a brief interview with President Faure, who formally accepted their resignations.

The president will consult with the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate tomorrow in regard to the formation of a new ministry.

The Senate during the day received the report of the committee favoring the adoption of the Madagascar credits and then adjourned.

MIGHT HAVE HELD ON.

The crisis precipitated by the resignation of the cabinet has set the politicians of all shades briskly at work to get what advantage is possible out of the new formation. The Bourgeois cabinet, distinctively radical as it has been and even socialist, has held office longer and accomplished more than was thought possible when it first took office after M. Ribot's overthrow. The opinion is expressed in the lobbies that M. Bourgeois has made a blunder in resigning, even now, and that he could have defied the senate and continued to hold office with the approval of the Chamber.

The day's votes showed that he could easily have secured a big majority had he announced the doctrine, which the Chamber approved by its votes, that the Chamber of Deputies, elected by the universal suffrage alone had the power to make and unmake ministers. But, though M. Bourgeois had defied the censure of the senate when expressed in general terms, he was not willing to continue the responsibility when the senate withheld the credits to meet money obligations.

Besides there are indications that M. Bourgeois hopes to obtain a deeper and more lasting advantage over the senate and the conservative political tendencies which it represents by carrying his quarrel with them to the electorate. The municipal elections are approaching, and following them comes the election of one-third of the members of the senate, the senators being elected for a term of nine years, but one-third retiring every three years. The successors of many of those senators who retire this year are to be elected by the new municipalities. It is, therefore, highly significant that the socialist group of the republican party has tonight issued a manifesto calling upon citizens and workmen to utilize their rights of universal suffrage in the coming municipal elections so as to establish the popular power in the municipalities, and spread the socialist spirit in the mayoralties. This is preliminary to securing the election of senators.

BOURGEOIS MAY WIN YET.

By giving up office, M. Bourgeois goes to these electors with the plea that the senate opposed and overthrew his cabinet because of its socialistic tendencies, and he hopes thus to rally a large socialist vote in the municipal elections.

Today's votes in the Chamber are believed to indicate that a moderate republican cabinet, if formed, could not enlist the support of the Chamber and could not last. There is no definite indication as to the head of the next cabinet, but that Melin is considered the most likely successor to M. Bourgeois. M. Melin by reason of his earnest advocacy of the theory of protection, has been called by some persons the "French McKinley."

It is feared the present cabinet crisis may have serious effects on the political fabric. It seems probable tonight that a presidential crisis will ensue. In fact, it has been argued by some of the deputies that the resignation of the presidency by M. Faure is part of M. Bourgeois' plans. The two chambers would have to meet together as one, the national assembly, to elect a new president. M. Bourgeois believes he could control the national assembly as one body, though as two chambers the Senate is against him. He would, it is said, endeavor to secure amendments to the constitution from the national assembly which would put the cabinet beyond fear of harm from the Senate alone and make it accountable to the deputies, after which M. Faure would be re-elected president and M. Bourgeois, reappointed premier, would be secure in his lease of power.

HAVE CUT WIRES TO BULUWAYO.

Condition of Affairs in the Beleaguered Town in Some Doubt.

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CAPE TOWN, April 23.—Telegraphic communication with Buluwayo has been cut off at Fig Tree. The latter is a small place near Mangwel, southwest of Buluwayo. The break cuts off all means of communication by wire with Buluwayo, and, in view of the serious condition of affairs there, the town being surrounded by 15,000 hostile Matabeles, it causes considerable anxiety.

A repairing and scouting squadron has been sent out from Mangwel, in the direction of Fig Tree. There was no change in the situation when Buluwayo was last heard from, and it is hoped that the break may be due to an accident or simply be the work of a marauding band of Matabeles.

LONDON, April 24.—A Pretoria dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says: It is reported that the chief members of the national reform committee intend to plead guilty to the charge of high treason.

A dispatch from Buluwayo, dated Tuesday, says that Mr. Spreckley intends to take out another force to harass the rebels.

A dispatch from Buluwayo, dated Wednesday, reports that a small fight had occurred near that town and that many natives had been killed. "Our loss," the dispatch adds, "was one killed and three wounded, including a cousin of Earl Grey."

The Daily News announces that Cecil Rhodes intends, when the rebellion in Matabeleland is quelled, to return to his parliamentary duties at Capetown.

LATEST ADVICES FROM HAWAII.

Minister Willis Snubs the Government and Sails for Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The steamer Australia this morning brings the following:

HONOLULU, April 16.—United States Minister Willis and family left here for San Francisco today. The refusal of the American minister to observe Hawaiian Independence day on January 17 last caused this government to lay the matter before Secretary of State Olney, through Minister Hatch. It has been an open secret here since January that the social relations between Minister Willis and the Hawaiian government have not been cordial. It is stated that none of the officials of the government were invited to be present at Washington's birthday celebration at the American legation.

The United States ship Petrel arrived April 13, sixteen days from Yokohama. The Concord arrived from the same port this morning. Both vessels will coal here and then depart for Mare Island navy yard.

CHAMBERLAIN ANSWERS QUESTIONS

Kruger's Reply on Its Way—Cable Wanted to the West Indies.

LONDON, April 23.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced in the House of Commons today that the reply of President Kruger to the invitation sent him to visit England was now on its way hither.

Replying to another question, Mr. Chamberlain said the West Indian colonies had represented to Great Britain the importance of improved telegraphic communication to Great Britain for the purpose of imperial defense and commerce, and the government was now considering a proposal, which it was hoped would lead ere long to the laying of a submarine cable.

HAVING NO ROW OVER VENEZUELA.

Relations Between United States and Great Britain Still Cordial.

LONDON, April 23.—The under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, answering a question in the House of Commons today, said that the negotiations with the United States regarding Venezuela were proceeding, and it was not advisable to make a statement on the subject until they were concluded. Mr. Curzon also said that the government unquestionably hoped for a favorable termination of the Venezuelan negotiations.

CONFLICT IN THE ISLE OF CRETE.

Christians and Turks Have a Fight and Fifty Are Killed or Wounded.

ATHENS, April 23.—A serious conflict between Christians and Turks has occurred at Episkopi, in the island of Crete. There were two days fighting and fifty persons were killed and wounded. The Cretans have appealed to Greece for aid.

Lost Vessel Makes Port.

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COLON, Colombia, April 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The steamship Avon, the Royal Mail company's cargo boat, which left here April 14 for Port Limon and was thought to have foundered, has reached its destination. The captain appears to have mistaken Greytown, Nicaragua, for Port Limon, Costa Rica. The Royal Mail agents cabled to Jamaica to have the steamship Spy search the Caribbean sea for the missing vessel.

International Bimetallic Congress.

BRUSSELS, April 23.—The advocates of bimetallism of various nations in conference here have passed a resolution favoring the discussion in the French and German Parliaments of similar resolutions to those which have been introduced in the Belgian and English Parliaments. The conference closed by adopting the proposal of M. Bernaert, the Belgian secretary of state, that the congress should be declared permanent until the question of bimetallism should be solved.

Marshal MacMahon's Son Weds.

PARIS, April 23.—The religious marriage of Major Patrice de MacMahon, son of the late Marshal MacMahon, formerly president of France, to Princess Marguerite of Orleans was celebrated at Chantilly today. The civil marriage was celebrated yesterday. The religious ceremony took place in the chapel of the chateau. The princess is the daughter of Duc de Chartres and the sister of Prince Henry of Orleans.

African Chief Surrenders.

ZANZIBAR, April 23.—Chief Mbarukaziz and his followers, who have been causing so much trouble that several detachments of German troops have been sent to Tanga in anticipation of further disturbances, fled from the British to the German territory and have now surrendered to Baron Von Wissman, the governor of German East Africa at Mau.

Bounties on Sugar Exports.

BERLIN, April 23.—In the Reichstag the sugar bill passed its second reading. It fixes the export bounties on raw sugar at 250 marks, on candy and white sugar in loaves at 358 marks and on other sorts above 98 per cent polarization at 3 marks.

Dined with Minister Uhl.

LONDON, April 23.—A Berlin dispatch to the Standard says: Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German secretary of state for foreign affairs, dined yesterday with Mr. Uhl, the United States ambassador.

THRONE OF SPAIN SHAKES

Provinces Menace the Government for Concessions in Cuba.

JINGO PAPERS GROW MORE VIOLENT

Queen-Regent Attacked in Several Journals for Daring to Intimate that American Influence Was Pacific.

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MADRID, Spain, April 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A determined agitation has been started in Madrid and the provinces with a view to making capital out of any concession the queen-regent and her ministers may make to Americans on the Cuban question.

The violent tone of most of the Madrid newspapers seems to have made a deep impression on official circles. The public prosecutor has instituted proceedings against the Pais, a republican paper, for its article of yesterday, attacking the queen-regent and the government for the alleged surrender of the rights, dignity and honor of Spain, and suggesting that placards be posted on all the frontiers of Spain announcing:

This Nation is to Let at Economical Rates.

For References Apply to Cleveland.

The Janitress Has the Keys.

All the jingo papers today express satisfaction because several ministerial organs and members of the cabinet denied last night that the government has entered into any official negotiation with the United States or with the Cuban insurgent leaders to hasten the pacification of Cuba. They stated further that the government never has contemplated giving the West Indies anything approaching Canadian home rule—nothing more than administrative autonomy and some economical reforms compatible with the interests of Spanish agriculture, manufacturers and trade.

Premier Canovas seems to wish to make no revelation on the final drift of his colonial policy until he gives ultimate shape to the royal message for the opening of the Cortes, May 11. This, doubtless, is because he hopes meanwhile to be in a position to forecast the results of General Weyler's last military operations before the rainy, unhealthy season in Cuba, and also to make out what President Cleveland really is driving at.

There is a generally less favorable impression throughout Spain today regarding the prospects of an early pacific settlement of the trouble in Cuba. This has caused a depression on the Madrid bourse and in financial and commercial circles.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

DEPENDING WHOLLY ON TROCHA.

Weyler's Soldiers to the Number of Fifty Thousand on the Line.

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HAVANA, Cuba, April 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spanish troops on the west side of the trocha are pressing the rebels hard, the main fighting power of the army being concentrated there.

News has just been received that after a series of skirmishes between the rebels and some Spanish columns acting in concert near Candelario, 500 left the rebels and surrendered. Of these 450 were men. The supposition is that the rest were women and children. This announcement is governmental, not otherwise verified.

General Maceo and his force are about fifteen miles away from the scene of the alleged surrender. Friends of the insurrection smile and say: "Wait."

There ought to be stirring news from the other end of the island soon. Gomez and Garcia are strangely silent.

Marquis Palmerola, the political secretary of the captain-general, declares in most emphatic language that Spain does not dream of making terms with the rebels, that no communication, direct or indirect, has passed between the government and insurgent leaders; that Spain will grant reforms only when peace is restored and that she never will yield while an armed force is in the field against her. The marquis says:

"If Spain granted any concessions now it would be construed as a recognition of the insurgent cause. Force must be opposed by force. Its idle to talk about autonomy. That would be merely the first step toward complete separation. As soon as the rebellion is crushed general amnesty will be declared and the rebel leaders will be exiled. Meanwhile all who refuse to surrender will be dealt with according to General Weyler's orders. No intermediation is possible."

The marquis believes that General Weyler has at last mastered Maceo and that when he is killed or captured and his force disarmed the war will soon end.

In find that extraordinary importance is attached to the trocha, which cuts Maceo off from the rest of the insurgents troops. General Weyler is still withdrawing troops from all eastern points and driving them westward to the trocha. There must be from 40,000 to 45,000 men operating against Maceo. The rebels in the east are also fighting their way toward General Maseo in small parties.

Captain General Weyler has just issued the following proclamation, called out by the condition of affairs in Pinar del Rio. After the usual head and preamble the proclamation says:

It having reached my knowledge that rebel parties in the province of Pinar del Rio are in distress, through the constant pursuit by the troops and the impossibility of breaking the military line between Mariel and Majana, and through other insurmountable difficulties, and being fearful of surrendering under the fear of the death sentence, the certainty of which has been falsely disseminated among them, I proclaim and command:

Clause 1. The rebel leaders who surrender within twenty days from this date with their firearms will be at once pardoned.

Clause 2. Those who are not leaders, but who surrender under the same conditions, with their firearms, will also be pardoned.

Clause 3. Those surrendering without their arms will be likewise pardoned, but the military authorities will designate their place of residence in the island.

Clause 4. The surrender must be made to the military authority of the columns operating in the field.

VALERIANO WEYLER.

April 23, 1896.

A rebel camp has just been captured after a fight by a Spanish column commanded by Colonel Aldea and a great mass of papers were captured, among others an order issued by Lacret, one of the most important commanders in the revolution, as follows:

Division of Matanzas, General Lareet Marlott. Circular No. 2. The owners of plantations who are grinding cane against the laws of our army will be hanged immediately. It is simply necessary that their persons shall be identified. A special detachment will be detailed for their arrest. JOSE LARCET MARLOTT.

Dated, headquarters, el Dean, General of Division.

Walter Grant Dygert, the Illinois boy arrested at Guines as a suspect charged formally with going beyond the Spanish lines, is to be liberated at last. The Spanish government informs me tonight that he will leave prison tomorrow. The matter was decided today. A funny thing is that a rumor that Dygert was shot reached Havana tonight. The order to bring Dygert to Havana was sent to Guines today. He will be expelled from Cuba immediately.

Rev. Mr. Diaz has been ordered to leave the island. JAMES CREELMAN.

United States Has Sounded Spain.

MADRID, April 23.—The Heraldo maintains that the United States has semi-officially approached Spain on the subject of political reform in Cuba.

CALL TO DINNER SAVES TROUBLE.

Ready Tact of Captain Watkins Averts a Serious Difficulty.

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LONDON, April 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—An exciting episode, which at one time was perhaps near bloodshed, occurred on the last voyage of the steamship New York the evening before her arrival at Southampton. Shortly after the vessel left New York a well but overdressed individual, giving his name to various fellow passengers as Hill, arranged several poker games on successive evenings, persuading some others, two young and apparently well-to-do Englishmen and a quite well known American to join the play. By last Monday night he had managed to win some $1,200 from them. Then their suspicions appear to have been aroused as to his character and gaming methods.

On Tuesday morning the two young Englishmen, Mr. N. P. Brown and Mr. L. Cavendish Taylor, went to "Hill's" cabin and denounced him vigorously. They also called upon Purser Howard Hinsley to learn something further. The purser told him he had given another name than "Hill" and had registered only at the last moment before sailing. Another passenger recognized him as having gone over to New York on the St. Paul of the same line only a fortnight before, and as having won a considerable sum during the passage.

"Hill" did not resent the verbal attack of the two Englishmen, but just before the dinner hour he appeared again in the smoking room when some fiery male passengers were there. As soon as he entered the two Englishmen took up their station at the smoking room door and Prof. Norman Wyld of Chicago, probably by a preconcerted arrangement, arose in his place and formally called a meeting of those present. Pointing to "Hill" he charged him with being a professional gambler and with having used crooked methods in winning money. "Hill" at first seemed very uneasy, but assumed an impudent aggressiveness, and even interrupted Prof. Wyld's denunciation with frequent "hear, hears," the English method of applause. When Prof. Wyld had finished young Brown continued the denunciation, applying nearly every epithet of the catalogue to "Hill" and challenging him to go out on the deck and "have it out" there.

SAVED BY THE DINNER CALL.

Meanwhile "Hill" had called for four or five drinks of whisky and as Brown continued he put his right hand in the pocket of his sack coat and half withdrew a pistol. One of the passengers hurried out to Purser Hinsley's room and brought him back. Mr. Hinsley saw the pistol and hurried to Captain Frederick Watkins. Captain Watkins, on going to the smoking room, took in the situation at a glance, but with his well known tact said, brusquely:

"Now, gentlemen, there's the dinner bell. Please clear the room at once."

He had a brief conversation with "Hill," who went to his cabin and did not appear at dinner. "Hill" went on deck afterward, however, obviously under the influence of liquor, and showed a pistol in each pocket to Purser Hinsley and to a passenger. The purser insisted that "Hill" should go to his room, and he did not again show himself until after all the other passengers had landed.

The next morning Mr. Brown and Mr. Taylor waited about the dock with a policeman for some time after landing, but if "Hill" went ashore he managed to elude their observation. The passengers held a meeting and drew up a letter addressed to the company's officers in London praising Captain Watkins' tact and saying except for it there probably would have been a serious difficulty aboard. The letter also suggested that the company provide detectives to travel on its steamers and warn passengers against professional gamblers who travel to and fro.

It is remembered that some years ago Captain Watkins, when senior officer of the line and captain of the Paris, started a vigorous crusade against traveling gamblers, warning passengers when he recognized one of the fraternity, not to play with him.

"HILL" IS NOT RECOGNIZED.

"Hill," if he is one of the sort, apparently was not recognized by the captain. He is described as obviously an American, about 35 years old, with dark hair and mustache slightly sprinkled with gray. He dressed well, but flashily, with a large diamond stud in his shirt front and diamond rings on his fingers.

Among the passengers on board were Mr. Alfred Conkling and his bride; Mrs. P. A. Collins, wife of the American consul general at London; her brother-in-law, John H. Burke of Massachusetts, and Prof. Simon Newcomb of the United States navy.

The occurrence caused great excitement on board. There was one Mr. Hill on the list of passengers, but he is not the individual above referred to, whose real name was perhaps that given to the purser.

BALLARD SMITH.

VERDICT FOR EIGHTY POUNDS.

American Heiress Wins a Suit Before an English Court.

LONDON, April 23.—Before Justice Lawrence today Hon. Mrs. Leilah Kirkham Yarde-Buller, daughter of General R. W. Kirkham of California, who is married to Hon. Walter Yarde-Buller, brother of Baron Churston, obtained a verdict for £83 against a firm of accountants for money paid under duress. It appears that the accountants obliged the plaintiff to pay money due to them by Valentine Gadesden, her agent in San Francisco, before they would deliver her letters. It also seems that plaintiff, having had differences with her husband in 1895, returned to California to visit her mother, who is described as being very rich. Under cross-examination it was developed that divorce proceedings are pending against Mrs. Yarde-Buller, in which a man named Gadesden, described as a real estate agent of San Francisco, is made co-respondent.

When the plaintiff was asked if she was bringing the action against the noble lord and if she had been extorting money from him, she answered: "I refer you to my counsel."

Previous to her marriage to Hon. Walter Yarde-Buller the plaintiff was the widow of Mr. D. Boyle Blair.

IN INTEREST OF BRITISH FARMER.

Government Refuses to Remove Restrictions on Canadian Cattle.

LONDON, April 23.—A deputation of farmers and grazers from Norfolk and Suffolk waited upon Mr. Walter Long, president of the Board of Agriculture, today, to urge the government to abandon the cattle disease bill, which aims to regulate the importation of cattle from Canada. The deputation contended that there was no disease in Canadian cattle and no risk in their importation. Mr. Long's reply was unpromising. He said it was useless to send a commission to Canada. The question was not whether disease existed, but the character of it. The government had reason to believe British breeders were already taking steps to meet extra demands. The government had acted in the interests of the farmers generally.

Ex-Premier Tricoupis Buried.

ATHENS, April 23.—The funeral of ex-Premier Tricoupis, who died at Cannes on April 11, took place today. In accordance with the statesman's dying wish the ceremonies were of the most simple character. The body was followed by an immense concourse of people and the king and crown prince were present in the church where the ceremonies took place.

Baron Hirsch Died from Apoplexy.

BUDA PEST, April 23.—An autopsy has been held upon the body of Baron de Hirsch, which proved his death was due to apoplexy. Rumors the baron had committed suicide or that his death was due to other than natural causes, such as were circulated in the United States today by a news agency, were unfounded.

British Troops for South Africa.

LONDON, April 23.—Detachments of the king's royal rifles, stationed at Dover, and the Irish rifles, quartered at Brighton, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed immediately to South Africa.

STATESMEN COME TO BLOWS

Disgraceful Scene in a Committee Room of the House.

FISTS AND INK WELLS USED AS WEAPONS

Congressman Hall of Missouri Makes a Violent Personal Assault on Senator-Elect Money of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Congressman Money, democrat of Mississippi, and senator-elect from that state, and Congressman Hall of Missouri had a personal encounter in the committee on naval affairs today, and it is said Mr. Money was hit on the head with a chair.

Mr. Money and Mr. Hall are both members of the naval committee. The committee was not in session at the time of the fracas. Tom Coakley, the messenger of the committee, who was standing at the door, heard the two members talking rather loudly. They were evidently both very much aroused.

Suddenly Mr. Coakley heard Mr. Hall say: "I'll allow no man to call me a liar." With the words he reached over and planted his fist in Mr. Money's face. Mr. Hall is a man of large statute, standing six feet, two inches, and weighing 250 pounds. Mr. Money is also tall, but rather slender in build, and no match for his opponent physically. The blow staggered the Mississippian.

Before Mr. Money could recover himself Mr. Hall grabbed a large inkwell from the table and hurled it at Mr. Money. The latter, already dazed, could not dodge the missile and it struck him behind the ear, cutting an ugly gash.

Mr. Money fell back against the wall. At this juncture Mr. Coakley, who had been making his way toward the irate congressmen, crowded between them and prevented further onslaughts.

FAINT FROM LOSS OF BLOOD.

Mr. Hall was with difficulty repressed from continuing the assault. Mr. Money stood against the wall, faint from loss of blood, which was streaming down his neck from the wound in his head. He was hurriedly taken into a committee room on the floor below, while Mr. Hall walked calmly along the corridor to the hall of the house. The blood from Mr. Money's wound dropped on the marble floor as he was half carried down the steps. A great crowd immediately congregated and there was much excitement.

The details of the cause of the encounter were hard to obtain. Mr. Hall, when seen immediately after the fight, said he did not desire to make a statement.

"It was a personal matter," said he, "and I do not desire to say anything. I do not suppose Mr. Money, either, will dare to make a statement. Mr. Wilson, a member of the subcommittee, was present."

Mr. Money was taken to the room of the committee on claims, where his wounds were dressed by a physician who happened to be in the building. There were two cuts, one just back of the ear, about an inch long, and the other further down the neck, both made probably by the points of the ink well. Mr. Money, like his adversary, said he did not desire to make any statement. A close friend of Mr. Money, however, who was an eyewitness of the occurrence, has the following version of the difficulty:

"Mr. Money was in the room," said this man, "looking over his mail, when Hall entered and began discussing a bill before the committee relating to the rank of naval surgeons. Mr. Money took part in the discussion, and, though his voice was pitched as it usually is in controversial tone, he was in no wise excited. Mr. Money made a statement that the surgeons were after both rank and command. 'No,' he added, smilingly, 'I take that back, not command, but rank.'

CALLED EACH OTHER A LIAR.

There were present in the committee room, in addition to the two combatants, Commodore Fithian and Representatives Meyer of Louisiana and Wilson of New York, members of the committee. The altercation was over Mr. Wilson's bill for the reorganization of the personnel of the navy. An anonymous circular against the bill figured in the controversy. Mr. Wilson says that he was reading his mail, and the conversation was participated in in a spasmodic fashion by all about the table. He says, according to his recollection, that the row followed a statement of Mr. Hall, to the effect that whoever made such statements as were made in the circular, made statements which were untrue. Mr. Money thereupon, according to Mr. Wilson, looked up and said: "Do you mean to say I am a liar?"

"'Any man who says that,' said Mr. Hall angrily, 'says what is not true.'

"'You are a d—d liar,' retorted Mr. Money, partly rising from his chair.

"Mr. Money rose to his feet and Mr. Hall grabbed an inkwell and hurled it at him. The blow behind the ear staggered him. Mr. Hall did not hit him with his fist. Mr. Money, though staggered, also clutched an inkwell and let it drive at Mr. Hall's head, but the Missourian dodged and the missile flew harmlessly by and struck the wall opposite. Had it struck Hall I believe it would have brained him. The two men then made for each other. Both of them made motions as if to draw their weapons. Mr. Wilson of New York, a member of the naval committee, who was present with the messenger and clerk, then rushed between the men and prevented further trouble."

Mr. Hall replied in a low tone. Mr. Wilson says he does not know exactly what the reply was, but thereupon Mr. Money applied the epithet and the row began. The inkwell thrown by Mr. Money, he says, narrowly escaped Mr. Hall's head and passed over his shoulder. When asked whether weapons were drawn he refused to affirm or deny the statement made above by a friend of Mr. Money.

Mr. Money was conveyed to his hotel by friends. Mr. Hall remained at the capitol. He expressed regret for what had occurred, but still declined to make a statement.

JURORS GIVEN BEER AND WHISKY.

New Trial Granted to Jose Brown for a Novel Reason.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ga., April 23.—The counsel for defense in the case against Jose Brown for murder today made a motion for a new hearing, stating, upon sworn affidavits by certain jurors, that the sheriff during the trial had permitted the jury to drink six quarts of whisky and two bottles of beer and Judge Carroll granted a new trial.

DEMAND OF HALF A MILLION MEN.

Shorter Working Day to Be Asked For on the First of May.

PITTSBURG, April 23.—In an interview here today President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor stated that over 500,000 men would make a demand for a shorter day on May 1, and that most of them would get it without a struggle.

Fires of a Day.

WAHOO, Neb., April 23.—(Special.)—Word was received here this morning that the Farmers' elevator at Prague, in this county, was burned last night at about 2 o'clock. There was some insurance on the building, but at this time nothing definite is known with regard to the matter.

PETROLIA, Ont., April 23.—The Imperial works have been damaged by fire to the extent of about $100,000.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, April 23.—The British steamer Willow Deen, Captain Trippett, from Charleston on April 2 for St. Petersburg, has arrived in the Tyne. She had her cargo of cotton on fire, but the flames have since been quenched.

Held for Alleged Embezzlement.

COLUMBUS, O., April 23.—Cashier John A. Knight of the defunct Fifth Avenue Savings bank was held today to answer for alleged embezzlement.

SEVERE DUST AND WIND STORM.

Much Damage Done in Some Parts of the State.

DUNCAN, Neb., April 23.—(Special.)—A terrific wind storm visited this section last night and lasted about one hour, during which time outbuildings, cornicribs, stock-sheds, implement sheds, etc., were unroofed and turned bottom side up, the sheds and cribs of the Warren Stock company were torn down and upside down and scattered over the fields. The wind came from the south and was the worst that has visited this section in ten years. Very little rain fell with the storm, but gravel and dirt was so thick in the air it was impossible to face it. Several telegraph poles and trees were blown down.

OCONEE, Neb., April 23.—(Special.)—A bad dirt storm, accompanied by a high wind and sharp lightning, the worst for years, struck this place last night from the south, doing much damage to fences, shade trees and small buildings, tearing off boards, overturning wagons and blowing down sign boards. The storm lasted about thirty minutes and was followed by a light dash of rain. It appeared to be heavier east of here.

FREMONT, April 23.—(Special.)—There was a heavy shower here between 11 and 12 o'clock last evning, accompanied by sharp lightning and thunder. The lightning struck the wires near the Elkhorn train dispatcher's office, and ran into the office giving W. B. Golden, a dispatcher, quite a shock and setting fire to some of the wood work. The fire department was called out, but the blaze was extinguished without much damage.

BRADSHAW, Neb., April 23.—(Special.)—During the storm of last night the German Lutheran church, six miles northwest of this place, was struck by lightning and burned.

BRAINARD, Neb., April 23.—(Special.)—During a heavy thunder and rain storm last night lightning struck a residence belonging to Mike Morris, doing considerable damage. None of the family were hurt.

AURORA, Neb., April 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Last evening lightning did considerable damage in this county. The fine barn of Charles Demaranville burned, together with five horses and a large quantity of hay and grain. It was insured for $1,000. Alvin chapel, eight miles west of this city, was entirely consumed; loss about $1,000. The fine church of the Lutheran denomination, six miles east, was burned; loss about $2,000.

JEFFERSON, Ia., April 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Lightning ripped things in Green county early this morning. At Churdan two houses were struck and burned and a school house south of here. Considerable stock was killed.

LOOKING OVER EDGEMONT CITY.

Eastern Tourists Visit the Thriving South Dakota Town.

EDGEMONT, S. D., April 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Francis Grable and party, consisting of ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania and wife, Thomas Bradley and wife, Samuel S. Thompson and wife, Dr. C. S. Middleton of Philadelphia, and D. C. Amidon of Baltimore, arrived this morning and were taken at once to the head of the large reservoir of the Edgemont canal system, now nearing completion. They were delighted with the excellent work upon this mammoth reservoir, and especially delighted with the fertile Cheyenne valley teeming with busy farmers at work getting the land in condition for spring crops. After a careful survey of the grindstone plant and quarry, mineral paint factory, woolen mill, machine shops and other industries, they gave orders for the construction of an elegant stone building on Phelan avenue 100 feet square and three stories high, to be built of Edgemont stone. The party will make a tour of the northern Black Hills tomorrow, spending Sunday at Hot Springs. Before departing for the east they will visit Denver and other western points.

COLLIDED WITH A FRUIT TRAIN.

Cars Piled Up in a Wreck and One Man Killed.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 23.—A Louisville & Nashville fruit train and an Evansville & Terre Haute passenger train collided at a crossing near Mount Vernon, Ind., last night. Alex Driscoll, brakeman on the latter train, was killed, while James Covington, engineer, and F. R. Thompson, brakeman on the fruit train, were seriously injured. The trains were moving slowly at the time.

The baggage car of the passenger train was telescoped and two coaches thrown from the track. The Louisville & Nashville engine was turned at right angles across the rails and the track was torn up for some distance. The work of repair was begun immediately and trains are running regularly today.

TWO GIRLS COMMIT SUICIDE.

Throw Themselves Into a Mill Pond, Leaving Letters to Tell a Story.

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—A special from Menominee, Wis., says: Edna Varney and Emma Cunningham, aged 16 and 15 years respectively, committed suicide by drowning in the mill pond at Downesville, nine miles south of this city. Their bodies were found today.

A cloak, watch and bottle of laudanum were found on the bank of the mill pond. Letters have also been found which throw some light on the cause of the double suicide. The names of prominent parties are mentioned in the letters and Downesville people are in a fever of excitement in consequence.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE THE BANK.

Stockholders of American National of Denver Talk of Resuming.

DENVER, April 23.—Leading stockholders of the American National bank are discussing a plan of resumption. It is proposed to raise money to pay off all depositors and place the bank on a sound foundation once more. If this be done, the appointment of a receiver will be obviated. The closing of the bank has not caused any business failures and the general financial feeling in Denver was never better than it is now.

Hotel Men Gather at 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Five hundred members of the Hotelmen's Mutual Benefit association arrived here this afternoon by special trains from Southern California. The visitors will be entertained by the local hotel proprietors and shown the sights of the city. Tomorrow evening a banquet in their honor will be given.

Claims He Bought Mining Stock.

DENVER, April 23.—Joseph Underwood has filed suit for $100,000 in the United States circuit court against the Leavenworth Mining company of Chicago for refusing to transfer to him 100,000 shares of stock which he had bought.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, April 23.

At New York—Arrived—Trave, from Bremen; Anchoria, from Glasgow. Sailed—Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg, via Plymouth; Georgia, for Naples.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Steamer Germanic, from New York for Liverpool. Sailed—Majestic, from Liverpool for New York. Passed—Belgenland, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

At San Francisco—Arrived—Australia, from Honolulu.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Spaarndam, from New York.

At Naples—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II., from New York; Italia, from New York.

At Bremen—Arrived—Lahn, from New York, via Southampton; Dresden, from New York.

At London—Sailed—Manitoba, for New York.

At Philadelphia—Sailed—Switzerland, for Antwerp.

At Marseilles—Arrived—Massilia, from New York.

At Glasgow—Sailed—Circassia, from New York.

At Stettin—Arrived—Island, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Germanic, from New York. Sailed—Pavonia, for Boston.

At Baltimore—Arrived—Minnesota, from Liverpool; Willehad, from Bremen.

QUAY BOOM IS LAUNCHED

Pennsylvania Republicans Are Practically Unanimous in His Favor.

M'KINLEY NOT EVEN THEIR SECOND CHOICE

Platform Adopted in the Keystone State Denouncing Free Trade and Free Silver and Extolling Protection and Reciprocity.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 23.—Representatives of the republicans of Pennsylvania assembled here in convention today and formally launched the boom of United States Senator M. S. Quay for presidential nomination. This feat was accomplished among scenes of much turbulence. Men ordinarily sedate lost their tempers and said harsh things to each other and at least one distinguished gentleman made demonstrations of violence. The violent scenes were the result of the efforts of the anti-Quay delegates to secure the adoption of a resolution naming McKinley as the second choice of the convention. After an exciting debate the proposition was defeated by a vote of 178 to 65. The convention nominated the slated candidates for congressmen-at-large and selected the delegates and electors-at-large named by last night's caucus. The platform drawn up by Senator Quay's friends was adopted without material change. In fact it was a Quay convention all through, although those opposed to that gentleman made things lively on the floor of the convention and in committee room.

The delegates to the convention were slow in arriving and it was not until 10:25 that the representative of State Chairman Quay called the convention to order. Two conspicuous absentees were Leaders David Martin and State Senator Charles A.