

STORM GENERAL OVER THE STATE.

Furious Wind and Heavy Rain Prevails in the Vicinity of Chico.

Stockton Visited by the Severest Storm in Many Years.

Streets Filled With Hailstones to the Depth of an Inch—Hills in San Luis Obispo County Covered With Snow, With Heavy Rainfall in the Valleys—Fatal Snowslide in Utah.

CHICO, Feb. 19.—The most severe wind and rainstorm which has visited this section for years prevailed to-day at this place. A furious wind from the southwest began blowing at 9 o'clock last night, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain. Much damage was done in this city by the blowing down of signs and fences.

STOCKTON, Feb. 19.—A driving hail storm visited Stockton shortly after 1 o'clock to-day. The storm was the most severe felt here in a number of years and lasted for a quarter of an hour, filling the streets with hailstones to the depth of an inch, and in sheltered places much more.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 19.—The rainfall for the twenty-four hours ending at 4 p. m. was 72 of an inch, making 8.96 inches for the season. The storm now appears to be over, and the prospects are that there will be fair weather for the carnival, which begins to-morrow.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Feb. 19.—The hills north of this city are covered with snow, but none fell in the valleys. The rainfall thus far has been about three inches in excess of last year at this time, but no damage has resulted, as the storms have been frequent but not heavy. Grass and vegetation of all kinds is growing luxuriantly.

NOTABLE CYCLERS. A Great Aggregation of Stars to Invaade the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Sydney B. Vincent, the California representative of "The Bearings," the well-known cycling publication of Chicago, is in receipt of a telegram from F. E. Spooner, the noted writer on cycling topics, which conveys the information that within the next few weeks California will be invaded by the greatest aggregation of cycling stars that ever visited this or any other State at one time.

The first to arrive will be James Michael, who has just arrived from Europe, and the holder of more long distance records than any other living man, the best of which is his five-mile record of 9:07. Michael will commence training for the season's work at San Jose. He will be under the direct management of Dave Stafer, of known conditioner and manager of racing men, who will manage the little record breaker this season.

Frank Starbuck, who has been endeavoring to get on a series of match races with Michael, will pursue the little Welshman, who has long distance hopes of arranging some long distance races with him. Starbuck is no doubt the best long distance American rider, and is especially good at paced work.

The other notables who will arrive are John S. Johnson, the first man to ride under two minutes; Tom Cooper, who divided championship honors with Eddie Bald last season; Earl Kiser, who made so many notable records at Colorado and Santa Monica last year; Owen Kimble, a comparatively new star in the cycling world, and Ingraham, who won the amateur national championship last season. Bald will follow about the middle of March.

NEW POWER COMPANY.

Important Electrical Enterprise on Foot in San Bernardino.

SAN BERNARDINO, Feb. 19.—Important electrical enterprises are on foot in this vicinity. A corporation to be known as the Southern California Power Company has been organized, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The principal stockholders are Henry Fisher of Pittsburg, Pa., and H. H. Sinclair, President and Manager of the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company. The principal place of business of the corporation is Redlands.

The purpose of the company is to develop power from the Santa Ana River by taking the water out at the junction of Bear Creek and the Santa Ana River, carrying it in a cement ditch and tunneling it in a cement ditch and tunneling a fall of 1,000 to 1,100 feet, and then returning the water again to the stream. The power will be transmitted by pole line seventy-five miles to Los Angeles, there to be used to supplant steam power now used to develop electricity for lighting and railroad companies. It will be the longest line and handle the highest voltage (50,000 volts) in use in the world. The line will run through San Bernardino, Pomona, Ontario and Pasadena, and will be able to supply all power needed in those towns.

Work will be begun in the Santa Ana Canyon as soon as surveys are completed which will be about April 1, 1897. It is proposed to deliver power into Los Angeles by January 1, 1898.

TOPICS OF THE TURF. The Big Four-Mile Race to Come Off at Oakland To-Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The four-mile race for a stake of \$1,000 will be run to-morrow, rain or shine, at the Oakland track. The course is in bad condition owing to the recent heavy rains, but there will be at least three starters and perhaps more. The sur-

cesses are Lobengula, ridden by Willie Martin; Thornhill, ridden by Thorpe, and Schiller, with Sims up. Lobengula's owner announced to-day that he would not start his horse if the track was muddy, so President Williams of the Jockey Club purchased the horse for \$2,000 in order to have him start.

The weather was rainy at Oakland to-day and the track sloppy. One mile, selling, Boreas won, Charles A. second, Woodchopper third. Time—1:48.

One mile, selling, Persus won, Ransom second, Camella third. Time—1:47. Seven furlongs, Arcezo won, Imp-Sain second, Sweet William third. Time—1:33.

Five and a half furlongs, Basquil won, Roy Caruthers second, Siegfried third. Time—1:24.

Six furlongs, selling, Summe won, Toralini second, Una Quee third. Time—1:18.

One mile, selling, Walter J. won, Caliente second, Monita third. Time—1:46.

Dead Body Found on the Desert.

SAN BERNARDINO, Feb. 19.—The body of a man was found Wednesday by George McCleary about twelve miles west of Victor, on the desert. The man had evidently been dead about three months, and the body was in an advanced stage of decomposition. Not an article of any description of value was found on his body. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the man came to his death from causes unknown.

Charge Against a Horse-Trainer.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—Edwin F. Green, a horse trainer of Santa Ana, was arrested here to-day on a charge of criminally assaulting his twelve-year-old adopted daughter. The first assault was made upon the child about a month ago, and since that time it is alleged Green has repeatedly outraged her, threatening her with death if she exposed him. Green will be taken to Santa Ana and arraigned on the charge to-morrow.

Wheels Carried Free.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The Southern Pacific Company to-day ratified the legislative enactment regarding bicycles by deciding that after to-morrow agents shall make no charge for carrying bicycles. This order affects wheelmen in Oregon, California, Arizona, Nevada and Utah.

Fatal Snowslide in Utah.

PROVO (Utah), Feb. 19.—A snowslide occurred here to-day. Provo Canyon, twelve miles from here last night, and buried the house and barn of William W. Ferguson. After several hours' work a rescuing party found the body of Ferguson, who had been crushed to death in bed.

Editor James Convicted.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—Captain J. F. Jones, editor of a weekly called the "Non-Partisan," was convicted this morning in the United States Circuit Court of sending illegal matter through the mails. Sentence has not yet been imposed.

Murder of James Bellew.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—Manuel Brown and William Warner were this afternoon arraigned before Justice Rosster on the charge of murdering James Bellew on January 23d last. Both men were held without bail.

OREGON SENATORIAL Muddle.

MITCHELL VIRTUALLY RETIRES FROM THE FIGHT.

Writes a Letter to the Chairman of the Republican Caucus Releasing His Supporters.

SALEM, Feb. 19.—When the Benson House met this morning a resolution to declare vacant the seats of twenty-seven members who have refused to qualify was called up. After one hour's discussion it was decided by a vote of 19 to 7 to defer further consideration of the resolution till 7:30 to-night. The House adjourned to that hour.

The joint Senatorial convention met at noon, thirty-six being present. Address was then taken till 10:30 to-night. It is expected when the Benson House meets at 7:30 to-night the seats of twenty-seven members will be declared vacant, which will leave only sixty-three members of the Legislature. Thirty-two who when considered a majority of all members, and when the joint convention convenes again at 10:30 a vote will be taken for United States Senator. If Mitchell can secure 32 he will take a certificate from the Chairman of the joint convention and lay his claim before the United States Senate.

This morning the Senate met and adopted a resolution to adjourn till Monday.

The Benson House has already adopted a resolution to adjourn sine die to-night.

The Benson House to-night unelected twenty-seven members who failed to qualify. The House then adjourned until Monday.

A letter from Senator Mitchell, addressed to Senator Hughes, Chairman of the Republican caucus, was read in the conference held to-day. Senator Mitchell reviews the facts of his nomination by the Republican caucus, the subsequent refusal of the minority to qualify and permit the House to be organized, and closes by releasing his supporters from any further obligation.

He says: "In view of the present status of the United States Senate, and as it will be after the 4th of March next, it is of the utmost importance that Oregon should, at this time, elect a Senator. It is your duty to elect a Republican Senator, if by your power."

As I have repeatedly stated to each of you individually during the last thirty days, I do not claim to control your judgment or assume any right to direct your forces. Therefore when you can see your way clear to choose a Republican Senator other than myself, then you must not for one moment permit the fact of my nomination or my candidacy to stand in the way. In other words, I am in your hands; you have made me your nominee, do with me as you please, and I will be content. A Republican Senator, if by your power, the State of Oregon and the Nation."

The joint Senatorial convention met to-night and at 10:45 and after roll call adjourned until noon to-morrow.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

The Subject Discussed in Executive Session of the U. S. Senate.

Determined Opposition to Ratification of the Measure.

Senator Daniel of Virginia Declares That in the United States Would Bind Itself With Shackles—Points Out That the Whole Method of England is Acquisition, and That She Will Continue Her Spoiliations With Weaker Nations, While Binding This Government to Peace.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Sherman was prompt in making good his promise, made in executive session to the friends of the arbitration treaty, to ask the Senate to go into executive session to-day for the purpose of considering the treaty with the hope of concluding its consideration before the day of adjournment.

Senator Nelson made an earnest appeal for the adoption of his motion to postpone the treaty until the 5th of March. He said he spoke as a friend of the treaty, but was convinced from what he had seen and heard that final action was out of the question at the present session. He admitted that his special interest was to give time for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill, for the passage of which he said there was a crying demand from all parts of the country.

Senators Teller and Stewart supported the motion to postpone in brief speeches.

Platt urged prompt action. He said that while the treaty was new the subject of arbitration was old and the country was fully prepared to accept with favor the Senate's ratification of the present document.

Lodge followed Platt in a five-minute speech, in which he appealed to the advocates of postponement to withdraw their opposition to a vote on ratification, and resting his case on a responsive plea, but the question direct whether they meant to permit a vote.

To this inquiry Teller responded, saying that there was no intention on the part of the advocates of postponement to permit an immediate vote. He did not think a vote could be secured to-day, for he did not consider that there was time to discuss the subject sufficiently to bring out all the points of the treaty. He thereupon proceeded to make a speech on the merits of the treaty. He dwelt upon the fact that there had been sufficient time for Senators to give the agreement the attention its importance demands, and said that he would not agree to a vote until he should have opportunity to point out what he conceived to be the defects of the document.

From the view of this occurrence and others equally significant, it became evident to the supporters of the treaty by 2 o'clock that if they secured a vote at all to-day it would not be until late and that the chances were against a vote at any hour of the day.

Teller was very vigorous in his opposition to the treaty. He reiterated the points made in his statement published last Monday; besides, he added, the more the treaty was discussed, the more necessary it became to postpone, in order to give proper consideration to such a "bungling document." No one, he declared, could tell what it meant or could construe its provisions. He would not say that he could support the treaty, but in its present form, and on the lack of consideration, he certainly would vote against it.

Moreover, it was well known that a two-thirds majority of the Senate was not in favor of the treaty.

Senator Daniel of Virginia made a strong speech against the document. He was opposed to it on several grounds. He declared that under it the United States bound itself with shackles. "I love the blood of the revolution," declared the Senator. "War is a good thing. Revolution is often progress. The Senate has never declared war unjustifiable. For twenty years this country has made a record of peace. The United States has never acquired territory by war, except in a war of self-defense."

On the other hand, the Senator pointed out that the whole method and scheme of England was acquisition. Ever grasping and greedy, always reaching out for more territory, the only nation she feared, the only nation with strength to cope with her, was the United States. It was the power of this treaty to bind the United States to peace. With shackles on this country, England could continue her spoiliations of weaker nations, and when she interfered with what was considered the rights of the United States or countries under our protection, arbitration would set up in with a hostile tribunal against us.

The Senator said that he opposed giving away the rights of the Senate as a part of the treaty-making power. To submit many questions to arbitration would be impolitic. We had always had good Presidents, but some time there might be a bad one. Then the country would suffer.

Mr. Daniel also opposed to selecting Judges of the Supreme Court as members of the tribunal. He objected to mixing our judiciary with foreign complications; besides, some of the questions submitted might come before our courts. He also insisted that the United States members of the tribunal should be confirmed by the Senate.

At the close of Senator Daniel's speech Senator Hoar submitted some questions to him. He wanted to know if Senator Daniel did not think it satisfactory that men who had been confirmed to such places as Judges of the Supreme Court should sit as arbitrators without again being confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Daniel replied that the Senate should not abate one jot of its power

In questions so vitally affecting the welfare of the country.

Senator Hoar argued that it would be impossible to find men in whom so much confidence was reposed as in those who composed the greatest tribunal of the world—the United States Supreme Court.

Lindsay followed Daniel in a legal argument intended to refute the Virginia Senator's contention that the ratification of the treaty would result in the abdication of the treaty-making power of the Senate. He argued that the Senate would surrender nothing by accepting the treaty, and that it would do much to promote the cause of peace throughout the world.

The vote was then taken on the Nelson postponement motion. Important as was this motion, the total ballot numbered only fifty, but four more than a quorum. This small margin disappeared almost immediately, and the remainder of the time was spent in a vain effort to recall a sufficient number of the absentees to render business possible.

The enemies of the treaty and the advocates of postponement refused to permit the transaction of any business in the absence of the necessary forty-six Senators. Motions to adjourn to notify absentees and other like moves were made in rapid succession.

Sherman repeatedly announced his determination to insist upon the attendance of a sufficient number of the members of a working majority, and toward the last a motion prevailed to arrest and bring absentees. The Sergeant-at-Arms had, however, not completed the preparations for his warrants when a motion to adjourn, made by Gallinger, a friend of the treaty, was carried. Only thirty-four Senators had answered to their names on the previous roll call, and Gallinger said it was idle to hope for a quorum.

Sherman apparently acquiesced in this view. He said nothing, and the motion prevailed for the division.

CORBETT HAS THE CALL.

FAVORITE AMONG THE EXPERTS NOW AT CARSON.

Fitzsimmons Expected to Arrive at Carson To-Day, When He Will Go Into Active Training.

CARSON (Nev.), Feb. 19.—The sun came out to-day, but the weather is still cold. Work on Corbett's training quarters at Shaw's Springs is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that Corbett will be here to-morrow. To-day Corbett put in some time at the opera-house, boxing, wrestling, etc. He says he feels no ill effects so far as a result of exercising in the rarified atmosphere at this elevation.

Work has not yet been commenced on the amphitheater, but there will be plenty of time before March 17th, as the edifice is to be merely a temporary one, and a large force of men can rush up in a few days. It was stated to-day that there will be 15,000 seats in the building, and that the fight can be seen from any part of Carson.

Now that Corbett is here and has been sized up more or less favorably, the arrival of his rival, Bob Fitzsimmons, is anxiously awaited. The New Zealander will probably not tarry long in Carson, as his establishment at Cook's ranch will be all ready for him by the time he arrives here.

Now that Corbett seems to be the favorite of the experts and others who have come here a month ahead of time and are waiting impatiently for the 17th of March, Fitzsimmons will undoubtedly have plenty of admirers in his train.

Some of the other members of other State officials watched Corbett at his work in the opera-house this afternoon. Jim made a great impression with the Executive, and he was not slow to express himself so. Altogether he was a good deal of a success, and very much to-day taking but a short rest. When the men were changing that they might get a little rest, Jim would run and prance about that he might not get a moment of idleness in which to get wind. It seems that Corbett is already acquainted, as far as the fight is concerned, with the newspaper men who arrived here to-day, and the telegraph office here is nearly swamped to-night, as the storm has prevented the bringing in of new wires.

Julian was down to Cook's Grove again to-day to see the finishing work on the place Fitzsimmons is to occupy, and reports everything there in good order and all ready for the Cornishman, who is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The contract for the lumber to build the pavilion will be let to-morrow, and will be broken up in one. Over 300,000 feet of lumber will be used in its construction.

W. H. Wheelock reports that orders for seats are still pouring in by letter and telegraph, but that they cannot be attended to until the seating plan is arranged and the seats are sent to large cities. Most of these requests for seats are not accompanied by the cash, and these will receive no attention at all.

RENO (Nev.), Feb. 19.—Martin Julian arrived here from Carson this evening to meet the fight, and will arrive from the East to-morrow morning. Julian still expresses the utmost confidence in Fitzsimmons during the coming fight, and he laughs at similar expressions of confidence which have come from Corbett. Julian is at the Associated Press correspondents.

"There is one thing certain, Corbett never intends to win this fight on the square. I have heard from most reliable sources that there is a movement on foot on the part of the other crowd to pack the ringside with a 'push,' who will break through the ropes if it becomes necessary to save Corbett, but you can understand distinctly now that they will never do it, for I have taken care to prepare for just such an emergency by sending for a 'push' of my own, and you will find them at the foot of the citizens from New Orleans and Texas near Fitzsimmons' corner that ever landed in this State, and Corbett's gang will have a lovely time getting into that ring."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$215,827,052; gold reserve, \$147,281,113.

INTERESTING DAY IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

Spirited Debate on the Question of Claims Against the United States.

Walker of Massachusetts Arraigns the Rules Committee.

For the Tyranny It Was Said to Exercise Over the Proceedings of the House—Sayers of Texas Asserts That the Treatment of Creditors of the Government Has Become a National Scandal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A very spirited debate on the general subject of the payment of claims found to be due against the United States was indulged in by the House to-day by the consideration of the general deficiency bill, which was entered upon this morning. Richardson of Tennessee had called attention to the apparent inconsistency of an item to pay the costs of defending suits, and the fact that the bill contained no item to pay the judgments.

This furnished Walker of Massachusetts a text for a lively speech against the nigardly and "dishonest" policy of the Government, and a severe arraignment of the Committee on Rules for the tyranny it was said to exercise over the proceedings of the House.

Grosvenor of Ohio came to the defense of the committee, warmly declaring that the House had made the rules, and should abide by them. No one, he said, would resent the exercise of power not conferred on the committee more bitterly than he.

Mahon of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the War Claims Committee, made the statement that the House had been frightened by "legislator" and the just claims against the Government, instead of aggregating hundreds of millions, as was frequently stated, could be discharged with \$10,000,000.

The consideration of the bill was not completed. The bill carries \$8,441,027.

The House again to-day stood by the policy adopted by the Committee on the case of the widow of Major-General Stoneman in fixing the rate of her pension at \$50 per month, by rejecting action of the conference report, granting a pension of \$75 to the widow of Major-General Joseph B. Carr.

An effort was made by Cannon to fix a limit for debate on the general deficiency appropriation bill, under consideration.

Grow (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, however, declined to agree, and when the House again went into committee, he secured the floor in his own right. He proceeded to discuss the free homes bill, which was pocketed by the Committee on Public Lands. He spoke feelingly of his part in the passage of the original Homestead Act of 1862. For ten years he had advocated that measure in season and out of season, and he said he could not allow this session to close without calling attention to the fate of the free homes bill, now slumbering in the committee. Grow spoke for an hour.

General debate was then closed, but an agreement was reached to allow one and a half hours on a side for debate on the Southern Pacific time.

The items appropriating money for the payment of special attorney fees for defending the interests of the United States in the Court of Claims were made the basis of attack by Richardson (D.) of Tennessee, on the policy of the Government paying attorney fees, but declining to pay the judgment of the court when it was against the United States.

He urged that the Appropriations Committee should have brought in an appropriation to pay the findings under the Rowman Act, amounting to about \$900,000.

This opened up the whole question as to the payment of just claims, and led Walker (R.) of Massachusetts to make a bitter assault upon the legislative methods adopted to prevent consideration of the claims of the soldiers.

He exclaimed, "how are we to get our rights?"

Sayers (D.) of Texas created a laugh by replying that the Republicans had the power to change the rules. He branded the rules of the House as a system of tyranny, and urged that members who sought the Committee on Rules in the interest of bills were allowed to "cool their heels," while one member of that committee intimated that the members were "boring" him.

With an impassioned speech he denounced the system, appealing to members to stand up for the rights of the fact that they had no opportunity to bring up measures for which their districts were clamoring. He declared our treatment of creditors had become a national scandal. It was the duty of the Ways and Means Committee, he said, to prepare a tariff bill that would raise sufficient revenue to pay the Government debts. Many of the claims were old, but they would be much older before they were paid unless there was a radical change of policy.

Mahon (R.) of Pennsylvania followed in the same line. He said the House for years had been terrorized by a "bogey man." They were told that it would require hundreds of millions to pay the claims against the Government, once the policy of paying them was entered on. He said he had made a careful examination of all the claims paid since the war, and they amounted to \$1,000,000. With \$10,000,000 more a commission could wipe out every just claim. Of the millions of claims filed the court had allowed but 8 1/2 per cent. The House should pay the claims or abolish the Court of Claims.

Grosvenor defended the rules of the House. He repudiated the assertion that the House had the power to execute its will. That might be a plausible excuse to go to the country for those who sought to evade their responsibility. The only tyranny here was the inertia of the House itself. So far as the payment of the Government's just obligations were concerned, he felt as Mahon did, but he insisted there was no rule that strangled action of the House was ready for a change.

THOSE WHO WILL ADVISE WITH MAJOR MCKINLEY.

Belief That the President-Elect Has Completed His Cabinet Slate.

The East, West, North and South Given Recognition.

The Latest Appointments Said to Have Been Made Are John J. McCook of New York for Attorney-General and James A. Gary of Maryland for Postmaster-General.

CANTON, Feb. 19.—With the selection of McCook for Attorney-General and Gary of Maryland for the Postoffice Department, there is every reason to believe President-elect McKinley has completed his Cabinet slate at last. As it stands now it is as follows:

For Secretary of State—John Sherman of Ohio.

For Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage of Illinois.

For Secretary of War—Russell G. Alger of Michigan.

For Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long of Massachusetts.

For Secretary of the Interior—Joseph McKenna of California.

For Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson of Ohio.

For Attorney-General—John J. McCook of New York.

For Postmaster-General—James A. Gary of Maryland.

James A. Gary, reported under consideration for Postmaster-General, whose name has been advocated by all but two of the southern members of the National Committee and a majority of the Congressional delegation from the South, arrived at Canton this morning, accompanied by A. M. Monroe of Baltimore. They went out to see the President-elect.

At 3:30 p. m. after a long conference, James A. Gary, who had been in consultation with the President-elect for several hours, gave the following statement to the Associated Press:

"Governor McKinley has tendered me a portfolio in his Cabinet. While it is not definitely decided which one, I am assured it will be one I can accept. McKenna may be Attorney-General. Judge McCook's name may be under consideration for Secretary of the Interior, with Judge Long for the Navy and Gary for Postmaster-General. That would complete the Cabinet."

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—Private advices received here leave no room for doubt that James A. Gary of this city has been tendered the appointment of Postmaster-General by President-elect McKinley.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Colonel John J. McCook has been tendered a personal one on the part of the President-elect. McKenna may be Attorney-General. The purpose was not to have it known till a day or two before the inauguration, although Cornelius N. Bliss and two or three New York friends of the President-elect were probably given direct information when the Canton mail is delivered to them Saturday morning. It has been known that Colonel McCook would accept if a position were offered to him, so no uneasiness is felt over the circumstances which delay the formal notification.

President-elect McKinley has made up his mind on this point after much deliberation. I do not think anything in the nature of protest or objection can change him, though he looks for nothing of the sort. The choice of Colonel McCook is to be taken as a personal one on the part of the President-elect. He has waited for conflicting interests in New York to get together and they have failed. Now he determines for himself.

John J. McCook was a student at the Kenyon, Ohio, College when the war broke out. He dropped his books and enlisted as a private in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. He was Lieutenant at 17 and Captain at 18. Assigned to staff duty, he went through Perryville, Murfreesboro and the Chickamauga campaign in the West and Grant's Wilderness-Petersburg campaign in the East. Severely wounded at Shady Grove, Va., he was breveted Major for gallantry in the field, and when the war ended he was made Brevet Colonel. He returned to Kenyon to finish his course and then came to New York. He has lived here ever since and for many years has been a member of the law firm of Alexander & Greene, the senior partner being his father-in-law, Colonel McCook has never held a public office.

DEATH OF MERCER BEASLEY. Was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

TRENTON (N. J.), Feb. 19.—Mercer Beasley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, died to-day at his home in this city of pneumonia, aged 81.

The Chief Justice was unconscious when he died. Grip was the original cause of death. All the members of the family were at the bedside except the son, ex-Judge Chauncey H. Beasley, who is very ill with pneumonia.

Beasley was appointed Chief Justice by Governor Joel Parker in 1874 and reappointed by Governors Randolph, McClellan and Abbott. He was a Democrat, but did not take an active part in politics.

ALL TERRIBLY BURNED. Awful Result of a Gasoline Explosion at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND (O.), Feb. 19.—The family of Jacob Circles at 663 Canal street, was almost completely wiped out of existence this morning by a holocaust. Jacob and Mary Circles, his wife and wife were fatally burned. Their four children, all under 6 years of age, received severe burns. The Circles mistook a gasoline lamp for a kerosene lamp. There was a terrific explosion when he applied a match. All the family are in the hospital. The father and mother and three children are dying.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN. MAY DIVORCE ITSELF FROM CYCLE RACING.

The California Associated Clubs to Assume Control of the Sport on the Coast.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The "Tribune" says: A divorce of the League of American Wheelmen from cycle racing before the close of the present year is possible.

Such a campaign will be carried on by racing men throughout the country. The racing men themselves will welcome the movement now on foot and will join such a movement when the time shall arrive. The track owners will be bitter to the movement when it is demonstrated to them that it is for their interests that success be met with. The West will be leaders in the separation through the rejection of the Sunday racing amendment by the National Assembly.

California delegates to the assembly have issued an address to the people defining their position. Denver wheelmen are organizing toward the end of gaining Sunday sport. New Orleans joins heartily in the movement. Texas is a unit as far as the track owners affect the racing interest, and Missouri is in line for the movement when it is demonstrated to them that it is for their interests that success be met with. The West will be leaders in the separation through the rejection of the Sunday racing amendment by the National Assembly.

The American League of Racing Cyclists, formed in '94, and dormant for some years, will now, it seems, be revived and reorganized, and will form as many of the 2,000 men as possible into an organization national in scope. When the track owners and the racing leaders have thoroughly organized for the control of the sport, the American League of Racing Cyclists will have also been formed. An alliance between the two bodies will be the outcome, the racing advocates say, and the new body will issue the sanctions instead of the L. A. W., and will issue the bulletin and control the sport as it is being controlled now