MR. PENCE ROASTED

The Colorado Populist Jumps Out of One Fire Into Another.

He Apologizes to Mr. Hainer and Denies He Said the Nebraskan Was "Fuller of Beer Than Ideas."

MR. COOPER THEN BOBS UP

And Exposes Mr. Pence's Motives in Fighting for Free Coinage.

The Columbus Cuckoo Says the Colorado Man Owns Silver Mines and Is Therefore Legislating for Himself.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Mr. Pence's speech of yesterday, in which he struck right and left at his colleagues in the House, cut a prominent figure in the House proceedings to-day. Mr. Pence's reference to Mr. Hainer had been incorrectly reported, and, rising to a question of privilege, he took occasion to apologize for the personalities he had indulged in, but Mr. Cooper, of Indiana, was not satisfied, and gave him a severe scoring. Again to-day Mr. Bland was unable to muster a quorum on his motion to close debate on the seigniorage bill, so he allowed the debate to run on without limit.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Pence rose to a personal explanation. When the House adjourned last night, said he, it had refused, on motion, to permit him to proceed with an explanation he was making. When he arose this morning he was amazed to find in a newspaper an erroneous statement of his remarks, which, he understood, had been telegraphed to a number of papers. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read this statement, which made him say that he charged Mr. Hainer with being fuller of beer than comprehension of ideas. What he had said was "fuller of beard than of ideas." He had immediately written a letter of apology, which he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read. Acting under the advice of friends whom he knew to be wise and experienced in such matters, he said he thought he owed a more explicit apology to the gentleman from Nebraska. What he had said was said in the heat of the debate following a direct charge that he had said he desired to see this bill defeated.

"I should also say," Mr. Pence continued, "that in other utterances I believe I have gone beyond the language that should be used in a legislative body. For such of them as might by any construction be deemed unparliamentary I cheerfully and gladly apologize, and I now ask unanimous consent that the colloquy between Mr. Hainer and myself last night be stricken from the permanent record." There was no objection and it was so ordered.

CUCKOO COOPER JUMPS UP.

This was not to be the end, however. Before Mr. Pence had resumed his seat Mr. Cooper, of Indiana, rose to a question of privilege to call Mr. Pence to account for the reflections cast upon him yesterday. Mr. Cooper read the words to which he took exception, to the effect that he (Cooper), Mr. Bynum and Mr. Oates had, last summer, when the silver repeal bill was up, "obeyed the commands and demands of the executive, and traded and swapped openly before the eyes of the world." He asked Mr. Pence to explain what he meant.

The Colorado Representative again came forward. He said that even in the closing hours of the last Congress, when Henry Villard, as representative of the incoming administration, was here trying to secure the repeal of the Sherman law, Mr. Cooper had voted for free silver. Yet, last fall, acting under a Democratic administration, he had changed his entire course. That justified what he had said. "Although Mr. Cooper spoke for repeal," Mr. Pence concluded, "he now seeks to save his silver record by supporting this bill in the face of the coming elections."

Mr. Cooper said, in reply, that what Mr. Pence had said of his silver record prior to the Congress was true. But in the midst of the panic last sping he had come to the conclusion that free coinage for the United States would bring untold disaster. He made up his mind to that before he came to Washington to attend the extra session, and was so quoted. Taken in connection with the other remarks of Mr. Pence, his reflections could only mean that his position had been shifted at the dictation of the White House.

"While I honor Mr. Cleveland," said Mr. Cooper, "as I do few men, I desire to say that I never had any conversation with Mr. Cleveland on the subject of the Sherman law until after the bill was repealed. My conclusions were arrived at entirely independent of others, and I consider the reflections of the gentleman from Colorado wholly unkind, unjust and untrue. I should differ from him in any subject under any circumstances with the greatest degree of reluctance, but I sincerely believe that the gentleman's utterance and conduct on this floor are prompted by an interest which has overwhelmed him, and that if he would stop and think where he has placed himself and where he is going he would speedily retrace his steps. He is interested largely in silver mines. He has stocks in silver mines, and if he will read the statutes of Congress and the laws of his country he will learn that he has no right to vote upon this question, much less to speak upon it. He has a direct, personal and pecuniary interest in the result of this legislation, and if he would exercise that degree of caution, of modesty, of common decency that ought to commend itself to a man having a financial interest in the result of pending legislation, he would hesitate before he attacked the motives of other gentlemen, honorable men, who are serving their country, as they believe, instead of their own personal gain."

Mr. Cummings jumped to his feet and brought down a laugh by shouting: "If it is in order, I suggest that now is an opportune time for some one to apologize for his remarks with reference to the New York Democracy."

Mr. Geissenhainer then asked unanimous consent to consider a bill to save the armament of the wrecked Kearsarge. Mr. Cummings, chairman of the naval committee, stated that he had to-day received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy saying that if the wreck of the Kearsarge was to be saved, prompt action by Congress was necessary.

STILL WITHOUT A QUORUM.

Mr. Bland objected and moved that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the seigniorage bill. Pending that motion, he moved to close general debate to-morrow at 3 o'clock, and on that demanded the previous question. The vote was taken and resulted 159 to 0, fourteen short of a quorum. He moved a call of the House. The call developed the presence of 290 members. Mr. Bland moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call. Mr. Reed showed a disposition to filibuster, whereupon Mr. Bland demanded the yeas and nays. Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with—163 to 9—and Mr. Bland, seeing that it was probable that a quorum could not be secured, withdrew his motion to limit debate and moved to go into committee of the whole for further debate, without limit.

Mr. Hatch took the chair and Mr. Bowers was recognized for fifteen minutes. He spoke in favor of the bill and was followed by Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, "the wit of the House," who made his first speech at this session in favor of the bill. He had said he had not proposed to speak on the measure, but to vote, but as there was a dispsition to force speaking instead of voting, his followers demanded that he be heard. (Laughter.) He hoped that what he had to say would be listened to with that attention, due not only to his long attendance and prominence in the House, but the attention due an ex-candidate for the United States Senate. He regretted that he was obliged to differ with some of his colleagues. He would rather have $10,000 than differ with General Tracy. (Laughter.) He went on to discuss the promises given at the time of the passage of the repeal bill to the Democratic friends of silver which were now being repudiated, and gradually drifted into some observations on the speech made by ex-Mayor Hewitt, in New York, a few days ago, reflecting on the calibre of some Southern Democrats.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, opposed the bill. The Republican party, he declared, had always stood for honest money, for maintaining all classes of currency at parity.

Mr. Heard argued in favor of the first section of the bill, and urged that it would be well to separate it from the second section. This would permit the coinage of the seigniorage and the other proposition could be submitted at a subsequent time.

Representative Bryan said that he did not share in the criticisms of the Eastern Democrats. He regarded it as a valuable safeguard to the minority to refrain from voting. Mr. Bryan turned his attention to the recent bond issue. He read a letter from the Treasury Department showing that, from Feb. 10 to 19, over $18,000,000 of gold had been paid out in redeeming notes. Mr. Bryan said this disclosed that the men who gave gold to the treasury by buying bonds first drew the gold out of the treasury. The present indication was that the gold reserve was being depleted for the purpose of compelling another issue of bonds. Western Republicans would be as independent as Eastern Democrats. They should voice the sentiment of the West to give the people more money. "When," said Mr. Bryan, addressing the Republican side, "will you ever give the people more money?"

Mr. Walker—Never.

Mr. Bryan—Yes; the gentleman will never give the people the money they want.

Mr. Walker—I said, "Never fiat money."

At the close of Mr. Bryan's speech the House, on motion of Mr. Bland, rose from committee of the whole, and then, at 4:40 o'clock, on motion of Mr. McMillin, adjourned.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT FACTS.

An Industry that Has Grown to Enormous Proportions in a Few Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The seventeenth annual convention of the National Electric-light Association began here today and will last three days. The total membership of the association is 250, and when President E. A. Armstrong, of Camden, N. J., called the convention to order this morning there was a good attendance. In his annual address Mr. Armstrong said that the past year had been a very trying one on electrical enterprises. As it is the newest settled business of the country, and, therefore, the most elastic, the electric industry had felt the financial depression worse than others. There are now upwards of 2,300 central electric light stations in the country, representing at least $200,000,000 of capital. Involved in electrical manufactures and supplies of various kinds are as many millions more. This is a growth practically of the last decade. Mr. Armstrong said he had not heard that there has been a tendency recently towards revival of the agitation of municipal ownership of electric-light plants. He thought this was largely instigated by large manufacturing corporations.

A number of communications were then read, including letters of regret at not being able to be present from George Westinghouse jr., Thomas A. Edison and others.

The reading of the informal report of the committee on legislation by its chairman, C. H. Wilmerding, gave rise to some discussion in the course of which there was read an act now before the Albany Legislature empowering small town governments to go into the business of furnishing light for their citizens. It was characterized by President Armstrong as a most iniquitous form of legislation.

A paper entitled "Faults Incident to the Protection of Lighting and Power Circuits," by Lucius T. Stanley and Walter E. Herrington, of Philadelphia, provoked a long discussion, in the course of which it was asserted that the percentage of fires in New England resulting from electric lights were insignificant, and of the fires in Philadelphia in the last ten years not 1 per cent. was traceable to electric light wires. It was declared that electricity was the safest form of artificial illumination in existence.

The association listened to an address by Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, of the coast and geodetic survey, on the desirability of securing legislation that will provide for the establishment of electrical units, and at his suggestion adopted a resolution asking Congress to pass an act for the legal definition of electrical units agreed upon at the Chicago world's fair electrical congress.

THE ADMINISTRATION SOCIETY.

Rich Cabinet Ministers Missed, but Brice Spends $150,000 a Year.

Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

With all the other ills that beset the party in these hard times, many observing Democrats are mourning the circumstance that in the President's whole official household there is not a single individual who wins popular favor for any reason save that of pure partisanship.

During the early part of the first administration Dan Manning brought an attractive prestige to the President's official family; Bayard, too, was always an impressive figure; Don Dickinson attracted a good deal of attention. Dan Lamont, viewed as a wide-awake and amiable boy, was a source of lots of kindly fun. The Whitneys, both in office and at home, were, as the stage managers might say, splendid drawing cards, and Mrs. Cleveland herself was a star of the first magnitude, whose scintillations were the marvel and the admiration of the multitude.

Mrs. Cleveland is now almost in retirement, and none of the present Cabinet awakens any attention whatever for political intellectuality, and as for an interesting personality, which is almost as important and decidedly more moving, to the common mind, there is hardly one of them that receives two thoughts. Bayard, the most eloquent and courteous of men, commanded by reason of his own attainments and his family prestige the attention of the most distinguished people at the capital, whether resident or in transit. His daughters, accustomed always to the society of distinction and the fashion, knew how to queen it charmingly, and they enjoyed the performance.

Secretary Gresham, on the other hand, who, of course, makes no claim to family influence, is distant and retiring in temperament, with no liking whatever for the conventional graces of life. Mrs. Gresham finds that "society" simply wearies her. Lamont, who filled the public eye with an agreeable sensation as private secretary, is quite another person as a Cabinet minister, though it is only the simple truth to say that he and his charming and exuberant wife do the very best they know how to put some snap and go into a dismal official family.

Secretary and Miss Herbert, while they are among the most popular of the Cabinet families personally, as he is decidedly one of the ablest officially, do not fill the place in the public eye left vacant by Secretary Whitney and the late Mrs. Whitney. In fact, keen-minded Senators and Congressmen, who have been here for years, declare that, aside from political considerations altogether, the Whitneys were an immense help to Mr. Cleveland during his first term, and the difference now is distinctly felt. They had command of an enormous fortune, which they managed in such a way as to get all the advantage with the masses that money makes possible, while escaping altogether the carping criticism that a great fortune often awakens. It was a question altogether of personal tact and skill, but they knew the trick and they played it superbly. They kept the country interested and delighted and impressed with a sense of refined and splendid hospitality directed with consummate tact, and in which the girl bride of the White House was very often a charming figure. It all had its value, and besides assisting to impart a certain glamor to the first Democratic administration since the war, it did political service in tending to keep partisan supporters friendly and by gently disarming many of those who viewed the return of Democracy to national power with sincere distrust.

Lamont who, since the time he dawned on Washington as Cleveland's smiling and amiable private secretary, has made a large fortune, drives about in a smart carriage, with coachman and footman in the most correct livery, and spends a great deal of money in making his visitors feel satisfied with him and themselves. The rest of the Cabinet could not, even if they had the personal qualities, set up as successors to Whitney in a social way, for the very good reason that they have not the money. Washington, while it is less expensive than London or Paris, is nevertheless a costly place, and is steadily growing more and more expensive. Probably one in a high political station, who sets out to make hospitality a business and one of his political levers, finds life here quite as heavy in its draughts on his exchequer as a similar style would involve in the most celebrated European capitals. The Whitneys, indeed, had something to do with bringing this condition of affairs about, and as the world still loves the good things of earth, one is constantly hearing repinings for the old times, and the sighful comment that "Those were the days." Senator Brice comes much nearer than anyone else to being Whitney's successor in this respect. He unquestionably spends more money on himself and his family, and more on his guests than any other public man in Washington. He likes elegant intercourse for its own sake, and he fully appreciates the value of it in the world of affairs. He is always in evidence at the social shows, though as he has remarkable physical endurance, he never manifests any sign of late hours, as you see him looking spick and span, and always with a red rose in his buttonhole in the Senate. Moreover, he never permits anything to interfere with business, and one needs only a glimpse at the gray eye that gleams under the shock of reddish brown hair falling over on his brow to realize that his mind is always dwelling on the main chance. He and his family occupy the old Corcoran house, one of the largest in the city. They have furnished it superbly, surrounded themselves with a battalion of servants, and keep up a series of costly entertainments. Besides all of this, Senator Brice has a fashionable house in New York and leases a palace at Newport every summer. His living expenses average about $150,000 a year.

PREHISTORIC GIANTS

Archæological Discoveries Near Serpent Mound, Ohio.

Ancient Graves That Contained Skeletons of Mighty Warriors Found by a Fox-Hunting Farmer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HILLSBORO, O., Feb. 27.—Farmer Warren Cowen, of this place, while fox hunting recently discovered several ancient graves. They were situated upon a high point of land in Highland county, about a mile from the famous Serpent mound, where Professor Putnam, of Harvard, made interesting discoveries. As soon as the weather permitted Cowen excavated several of these graves. He informed your correspondent that the graves were made of large limestone slabs, two and a half to three feet in length and a foot wide. These were set on edge about a foot apart. Similar slabs covered the grave. A single one somewhat larger was at the head and another at the feet. The top of the grave was two feet below the present surface. Upon opening one of the graves a skeleton upwards of six feet in length was brought to light. There was a number of stone hatchets, beads and ornaments of peculiar workmanship near the right arm. Several large flint spear and arrow heads among the ribs gave evidence that the mighty warrior had died in battle. In another grave was the skeleton of a man equally large. The right leg had been broken during life, and the bones had grown together. The protuberances at the point of union was as large as an egg, and the limb was bent like a bow. By the feet lay a skull of some enemy or slave. Several pipes and pendants were near the shoulders. In the other graves Cowen made equally interesting finds. It seems that this region was populated by a fairly intelligent people, and that the Serpent mound was an object of worship. Near the graves is a large field in which broken implements, fragments of pottery and burnt stones give evidence of a prehistoric village site. Probably the people buried on the hill lived in this village.

VINDICATING MORTON.

A Man Who Hanged the Secretary in Effigy Convicted of Criminal Libel.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 27.—The case of the commonwealth of Nebraska against Z. T. White, charged with criminal libel against Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton and his son, the libel being in the hanging in effigy of the Secretary, a few weeks ago, began this morning. A jury was secured with some difficulty, and a number of witnesses testified, their evidence generally being very damaging to White's case. The jury retired this afternoon, and were out but a few minutes, when it returned with a verdict of "Guilty, as indicted." The penalty for the offense is a fine of $500 or six months in the county jail, or both, at the discretion of the court. The jury recommended leniency. Sentence will be passed to-morrow.

Losses by Fire.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Fire partially destroyed the five-story brick building owned by the Boston Real-estate Company, to-night. The first floor was occupied by the Oakes Manufacturing Company; second by P. F. Collier, publisher; third, G. H. W. Bates, importer of musical instruments; fourth and sixth, by Bigelow, Dowse & Co., hardware storage; fifth floor by Coburn Stationery Company. Total loss, $100,000; partly insured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The Golden Rule Bazar, owned by Davis Brothers, was burned last night. Loss, about $275,000; insurance, $175,000.

Low Prices for Thoroughbreds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—At the sale of Australian thoroughbreds imported into this country by R. E. Deb. Lopez, at the Bay district track, the attendance was not large, the bidding spiritless and dull, notwithstanding that the consignment was the finest lot of thoroughbreds ever brought to this part of the country. The prices were extraordinarily low. It was expected that Idalium, who is considered superior to his full brother Cheviot, for whom $30,000 has been refused, would fetch at least $10,000, but $2,700 was all that could be realized. Treulola, who, outside of Maxim, is the only Musket horse in America, valued at $6,000, sold for $1,800.

Black Eye for Stalwarts.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 27.—The stalwart or straight-out Democrats received a black eye this afternoon when the "regulars" or fusion Democratic State central committee decided upon July 3 for the State convention at Topeka. The stalwarts had been maneuvering to secure an early convention, but Chairman Jones, of the "regulars," was obdurate and pulled his strings so the above date was selected. The discussion of the fusion question was somewhat protracted, and, as the fusionists won the fight, it would seem as though there was a probability of the Populists being taken into camp.

Tax Titles Invalid.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 27.—An opinion handed down by the Supreme Court to-day rendering void a certain tax title has been discovered to be farther reaching than at first supposed, as it practically renders invalid tax sales for the years 1887 and 1888. The blank returns used did not indicate what the figures represented, and the court decided it cannot be determined what the figures alone stand for. Therefore all tax deeds for taxes of those years are invalid.

"Samuel of Posen" in Custody.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Central station police officers have in custody "Samuel of Posen," a well-known pickpocket, who has been identified as one of the thieves who robbed R. Clark Forsythe of $500 in cash and $25,000 in certificates of deposit on a Wabash-avenue cable car last Wednesday night. The certificates of deposit were returned to Mr. Forsythe by mail last Saturday.

Inventor Horribly Mangled.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 27.—While Dr. A. A. Hutchins, an inventor, was experimenting in his laboratory at Clyde, O., to-night, an explosion occurred which partially wrecked the house and mutilated the Doctor horribly. Both eyes were blown out, one leg broken, and other injuries inflicted which will cause death.

No use to deny the fact that Salvation Oil is fast taking the place of all other liniments.

THE GRAND OLD MAN

Rumors About Gladstone that Are Said to Have Foundation.

According to One Report He Has Resigned His Premiership, While Another Says He Intends to Do So.

SPENCER TO SUCCEED HIM

Lord Rosebery Reported to Have Declined the Position.

Failing Eyesight and Criticism of His Failure to Roast the Lords Given as Gladstone's Reasons.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—"Is Gladstone about to retire to private life?" This is a question that is now agitating political circles throughout the kingdom. Rumors are flying thick and fast, and some appear to have foundation. The Edinburgh Evening News even goes so far as to say that Gladstone has resigned; that the Earl of Rosebery has been offered the premiership, and that he has declined it. The same paper says that the premiership was offered to Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty; that he has accepted it, and that Mr. Gladstone's resignation goes into effect at Easter.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., writing to the Sun to-day, says, in connection with the rumor that Mr. Gladstone has resigned, and apparently intending to confirm the report: "For some time something of a panic has existed among his supporters in the lobbies. Yesterday evening the rumor was current that his resignation was to be expected during the course of the week. Competent authority gives his eyesight as the actual reason for his resignation, but the situation is further aggravated by the position of certain members of the Cabinet with reference to the naval programme. The Premier had to face the possibility of Earl Spencer's (the First Lord of the Admiralty) resigning. The cataract in the Premier's eye is not yet ripe for operation, but when it occurs he must spend six weeks in darkness. Nobody has the least idea what any day may bring forth, though my opinion is that Mr. Gladstone will refuse to leave the ship."

The Associated Press correspondent, so soon as the rumor of Gladstone's resignation became known, placed himself in communication with the secretary of the Premier, who informed the correspondent that the statements made by the Edinburgh Evening News were entirely unauthorized. When questioned as to their accuracy Mr. Gladstone's secretary refused to give a direct answer, simply reiterating his former statement that the Evening News had no authorization to make the statements which have caused so much excitement in political circles.

It is now recalled that some astonishment was caused on Saturday last by the fact that the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, while on his way to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham, was hurriedly called back to the Foreign Office by a dispatch which was handed to him at Newmarket. The Earl of Rosebery returned to London by a special train and went immediately to the Foreign Office. The excuse given out for the sudden change of intentions upon the part of the Secretary was that his hurried return was due to a Cabinet consultation being necessary, in view of the defeats sustained by the sailors of the British war ships Raleigh and Widgeon on the Gambia coast of Africa. It is now stated, however, that the return of the Earl was due to an important announcement made by Mr. Gladstone to one of the Cabinet ministers, and it is said that this announcement practically amounted to a statement that he had decided to forward his resignation to her Majesty.

In view of the many previous reports of a similar nature which have been circulated in connection with Mr. Gladstone, there are many people who believe there is no more truth in the present rumor than there has been in the other similar reports. But people are reminding each other of Mr. Gladstone's failing eyesight and of the bitter attacks made upon him by newspapers which had previously warmly supported him, as a result of his failure to appeal to the sympathies of those who were clamoring for the abolition of the House of Lords by making a determined attack upon that institution when the amendments of the peers to the popular employers' liability bill and to the parish councils bill were taken up in the House of Commons. An intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone has been quoted as saying that the Premier was deeply affected at the criticisms leveled at him by his friends, and that he is apparently impressed with the belief that the Liberals are ungrateful and that his best course under all the circumstances of the case is to resign the premiership. This seems to be about the situation of affairs, and, apparently, it will so remain until a definite announcement is made by Mr. Gladstone himself. The Queen is now in London, and therefore is able to consult with the Ministers more freely than she would at Osborne, and it is expected that something definite in regard to Mr. Gladstone's intentions will very shortly be known.

In an interview, to-day, Chairman Cowan, of the Midlothian Liberal Association, stated that Mr. Gladstone had often said to him that he would take the earliest opportunity for resigning.

The Trades Union Council has issued a manifesto in regard to the action of the House of Lords on the employers' liability bill. The manifesto appeals to the workingmen of Great Britain not to allow a body of irresponsible legislators to block industrial progress. It adds that the present crisis affords an excellent occasion to drive home an effective lesson of resistance to such violent and arbitrary power. It concludes by urging the attendance of workingmen at a great demonstration to be held in Hyde Park on March 13, and also asks them to join in the procession to the meeting place.

Comment of the Press.

LONDON, Fb. 28.—The Chronicle says that the retirement of Mr. Gladstone is imminent. It is almost an open secret that his eyesight is no longer equal to even the least important duties of a political leader. All stories of dissension or disappointment at legislation being balked may be dismissed as wholly unaffecting his decision. When Mr. Gladstone resigns the wand it will be because his hand can no longer wield it, and for no other reason whatever. It is probable that no decision has yet been reached as to the moment of his resignation. It is announced that Mr. Sexton, M. P. for Kerry, has already taken steps to obtain pledges with regard to home rule in the event of Lord Rosebery or Earl Spencer becoming Premier.

The Daily News says that Mr. Gladstone has taken no step in the direction of resigning. The Earl of Rosebery's visit to the Queen has had no relation, it adds, to the current political rumors. The Daily News, further commenting on the rumors about Mr. Gladstone, says that in view of his age it is only right that the Liberals should consider the future. If the infirmities of age make his onerous duties irksome it would be inhuman to keep Mr. Gladstone at his post merely because of a difference of opinion prevailing in reference to the choice of his successor. The Daily News then strongly recommends the Earl of Rosebery, but adds that there will be no whisper of discontent with Mr. Gladstone's supremacy so long as he is willing to remain supreme.

The Standard believes it is a fact that Mr. Gladstone's eyesight is growing much worse and that an operation will soon be necessary. Recognizing this fact, Mr. Gladstone informed his colleagues that his early retirement was inevitable, but he hoped it would be only temporary. He told them that he would resume the premiership should his eyes become strong enough to warrant it.

The Times thinks the denial of Mr. Gladstone's actual resignation may be accepted without question by those unable to accept the inference that the alarm in the Radical camp was altogether causeless, but it can hardly be doubted that a semi-official denial signifies a postponement of the crisis. Lord Rosebery's leadership would be far more satisfactory to the country generally than that of any other Gladstonian.

FENIANS ACTIVE AGAIN.

They Demand Release of Prisoners—Gladstone and Morley Scored.

DUBLIN, Feb. 27.—In connection with the visit of the Right Hon. John Morley, Secretary of Ireland, to Cork, it will be remembered that Mr. Morley recently refused to receive a deputation of the Evicted Tenants' Association on the ground that the government had decided to introduce a reinstatement bill during the next session of Parliament, and the Evicted Tenants' Association of Cork resolved to return to the principles of the Land League, and, in addition, appointed a vigilance committee to render more effective the boycotting of land grabbers. Yesterday green placards were extensively posted throughout Cork by the Fenian brotherhood. These placards were headed with the word, in large type, "Amnesty." The placards declare that Daly and others are slowly dying in British prisons, and that if Mr. Morley is not to be classed as a British statesman, who "for years has cajoled us with promises, we ask the fulfillment of his promise to release the political prisoners." The placards refer to France and the United States as having granted amnesty to political prisoners, and then says: "Shall England be the only nation in the world to refuse. Speak, John Morley, Ireland demands an answer. God save Ireland."

At a meeting, in special session, of the Irish National League it was resolved that "We avail ourselves of Mr. Morley's presence to point out that he and the government have failed to keep the promises made to Ireland." Mr. John Barry, M. P. for South Wexford, who, with the late Isaac Butt, founded the home-rule confederation of Great Britain in 1872, made a speech, during the course of which he said that it was ridiculous to depend on Mr. Morley and "the grand old humbug." At a large amnesty meeting held here violent speeches were made against Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley.

VICTORIA WOODHULL WINS.

British Museum Trustees Must Pay 20 Shillings Libel Damages.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the Queen's Bench of the High Court of Justice, Baron Pollock, in summing up the case of Mrs. John Biddulph Martin (Victoria Woodhull) against the trustees of the British Museum, said that nobody in England, not even the trustees of the British Museum, with statutory duties to perform, could alter the ordinary law of libel and make a law for themselves superior to common law. Probably the jury, he added, would apply a different test for care and caution in the case of an immense national institution to that ruling. Continuing, Baron Pollock remarked that the library was conducted for profit, although the law was the same in each case.

The jury, after two hours' absence, found that the matter contained in the two books relating to the Beecher-Tilton trial complained of by Mrs. Martin was libelous, though the defendants and their agents acted upon the bona fide belief that they were discharging their statutory powers and duties and did not know the books were libelous. They were not guilty of negligence, but they did not discharge their duty with proper care and caution, and the judgment of the jury was that they be assessed damages to the amount of 20 shillings. The point of law will be further considered.

CAPRIVI SPEAKS.

He Urges the Adoption of the Russo-German Treaty.

BERLIN, Feb 27.—The debate on the Russo-German treaty of commerce was continued to-day in the Reichstag. Chancellor Von Caprivi repelled the attack made upon him for concluding the agreement, and said that he would remain in office so long as the Emperor pleased to retain him. He asserted that the treaty met with universal approval from a political point of view, and that its rejection would involve a continuance of the tariff war with Russia. According to Chancellor Von Caprivi, the commercial treaty served the purpose of peace, as well as the army bill and the Dreibund, and it was the last link in the chain which commenced with the Austro-German treaty. The Chancellor reminded the Reichstag that attempts to bring about an economic approachment with Russia had been proceeding for nearly a century, and he (the Chancellor) had only fulfilled a promise which Prince Bismarck made in 1873, that the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Russia should be effected by himself or by his successor. The Chancellor declared that the leading statesmen of Italy and Austria had expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of the Russo-German treaty, and stated that a rejection of the matter would mean the severance of all ties between Russia and Germany.

Continuing, the Chancellor contended that the Agrarians only provoked enmity between husbandry and industry, and in discussing the general policy he said: "We do not care for martial glory; the only fame we desire is the solving of problems relating to the social and intellectual improvement of the people, enabling nations to live together amicably and preparing the way for a future time when it may be necessary to bind together a larger group of nations in a great, common economic policy. By constantly pursuing this policy Germany has raised her prestige."

Herr Koenig, anti-Semite, and Herr Lutz, Conservative, followed in opposition to the treaty. Dr. Bennigsen, National Liberal, supported the treaty. The House then adjourned.

REBEL DISASTERS.

Two Insurgent Ships Blown Up at Rio and Many Persons Killed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro say that the insurgent steamer Venus was off Engenho Island early yesterday bombarding the government fort at Madama Point. Her ammunition was stored in a magazine constructed of bags of sugar piled high from the floor and about seven feet thick on every side. A sailor who was taking a shot from the magazine dropped it on the floor. The shell exploded and the magazine was blown up. Thirty men and two officers were killed.

The report of the sinking of the rebel war ship Jupiter in Rio bay last Thursday is confirmed. A shell exploded in her boiler room and set fire to her powder magazine, which also blew up and sank her. Her entire crew perished and adjacent vessels were injured by flying splinters.

Many contradictory rumors have been in circulation in regard to the happenings recently at Bahai. The fact that the government cut off telegraphic and cable communication with that port gave rise to the statements that the government fleet at Bahai had revolted, and that the insurgent war vessels Aquidaban and Republica were off for that port with the intention of engaging the government fleet. These rumors are set at rest to-day by the United States consul at Bahai, Mr. R. P. McDaniel, who telegraphs that all is quiet at Bahai, and that President Peixoto's fleet is still in that harbor. The rebel war ship Tamandare is preparing to put to sea on some unknown commission. Nothing seems to be known at Rio concerning the whereabouts of the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy and news of some description is anxiously expected by all those interested.

Town Captured by Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Acting Secretary of State Uhl has received a cablegram from United States Minister Thompson, at Rio, saying that it is reported there that the insurgents have captured Lapa. This is supposed to mean the town of Sapo, which lies about eight miles below Desterro. The Minister also cables that the government has extended the state of siege at Rio until the 28th inst.

BORDER RUMOR.

Reported Fight Between Russian Dragoons and Prussian Uhlans.

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.—A sensational story is current in military circles here that a fight has taken place on the Russo-German frontier between a detachment of Russian dragoons and a number of Prussian Uhlans. Several are reported to have been killed on both sides. The fracas arose out of the fact, it is claimed, that Prussian Uhlans were using the Russian eagle fixed to a frontier post as a target.

Slavers Defeated by British.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Rear Admiral Frederick G. D. Bedford, commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope and west coast of Africa station, telegraphs from Bathurst, capital of the British colony of Gambia, under date of yesterday, saying that the slavers entered the British colony and attacked Commander Corbett at daylight. The British force and the enemy were engaged for two hours, and the latter was eventually driven back. Only three marines were wounded during this engagement. Admiral Bedford also reports that the country is clear between his forces and Cape St. Mary.

Weak and Poor

In flesh, had a cough all the time, and sometimes I could not lie down for I was so **distressed, short of breath.** I consulted seven physicians, and the conclusion was that I certainly had **Consumption** and my case was hopeless. One physician advised me to go either south or to Colorado, as I could not live in the north. My husband was in the drug business and sold out to go away, but a friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

have **improved rapidly in health** ever since I began with it, and am now able to do my own work. I feel like a new person." MRS. F. O. STONE, Geneva, Ohio.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25c.

Cable Notes.

Japanese advices state that smallpox is raging in Nagasauki, the disease being unusually fatal.

Thomas F. Bayard, United States embassador to the court of St. James, emphatically denies a report that he intends to tender his resignation.

There was a small attendance at Queen Victoria's drawing room at Buckingham Palace yesterday. Among those present were two hundred debutantes.

Great preparations are being made in Japan for the celebration of the silver wedding of the Emperor. Eight hundred thousand dollars are to be expended upon the festivities.

Emperor William of Germany is devoting great attention to bimetallism. It is said he desires the government to take every step possible in order to prevent a further fall in the price of silver.

Emperor William is desirous of being associated with the project to build a tower at Gettingen, where Prince Bismarck studied before he entered the army. This tower is to be named after Prince Bismarck, and the Emperor has given 300 marks for a memorial tablet which is to be affixed to it.

Obituary.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Feb. 27.—Henry Chapman Ford, a well-known artist, died here to-day. Mr. Ford has been identified with the profession many years. He was formerly a resident of Chicago, was at one time president of the Chicago Academy of Design, and removed to Santa Barbara in the seventies on account of ill health.

MARIETTA, O., Feb. 27.—Hon. W. F. Curtis died this morning of paralysis, aged seventy-eight years. He was a prominent citizen and served in the Ohio Senate in the Fifty-sixth General Assembly. His wife, a sister of Gen. Don Carlos Buell, survives him.

May Assist Kolb.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 27.—A well-founded report comes from Washington that the visit of Capt. Reuben F. Kolb, candidate for Governor of Alabama, to that city, a few days ago, resulted in a well-defined scheme between him and prominent Republican and Populist leaders to make a united effort to carry Alabama at the coming State election. It is known that Kolb was closeted with Senator Chandler and others. It is not denied that his followers obtained Republican funds two years ago through Chris Magee. It is claimed that Kolb succeeded in his errand to Washington, and will again have Republican aid. It is said, also, that a plan was patched up to place Kolb on the national Populist ticket in 1896.

Rare Manuscripts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Upon invitation a number of Hebraic scholars have been examining a collection of rare manuscripts which form a part of the Sutro library. One of the rarest documents known to be extant was found in the collection by Dr. S. Roubin. It was a copy of the Pentateuch, inscribed by the hand of Maimonides early in the twelfth century. It is the opinion of all the experts who have seen the manuscript that it is genuine.

Victims of a Vicious Dog.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—A Newfoundland dog suddenly became vicious last night, and before it was killed seriously injured four members of Police Lieutenant O'Hara's family. A four-year-old child was fatally bitten, his skull being crushed by the teeth of the infuriated beast, while Mrs. O'Hara and two of her children were badly torn and bitten.

For an absolutely pure stimulant try "Old Process" Whisky. Sold only by druggists.

"California Cheap."

Indianapolis to California points $32.50 one way, $57.50 round trip. A. D. PERRY, Passenger Agent Chicago & Alton R. R., Room 6 Jackson Place, opposite depot, Indianapolis.

Dare you hesitate, when a frightful cough is sowing the seeds of consumption or bronchitis in your lungs or throat, to send for the only remedy? Never was there a cough or cold that could resist the healing operation of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Ashamed To Be Seen

Because of disfiguring facial blemishes is the condition of thousands upon thousands who live in ignorance of the fact that in **Cuticura Soap** is to be found the purest, sweetest and most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world. It is so because it strikes at the root of all complexional disfigurations, viz: THE CLOGGED, IRRITATED, INFLAMED OR SLUGGISH PORE.

For pimples, blackheads, red and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, dry, thin and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes it is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. **Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props.,** Boston.

If tired, aching, nervous mothers knew the comfort, strength, and vitality in **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plasters,** they would never be without them. In every way the purest, sweetest and best plaster for women and children.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.