the American Senate and degrading to any members of the party to which I claim to belong, who shall take part in it."

Mr. Morrill—I have read no man out of the Republican party, but I allude to the fact that there are eighty-nine Senators in this body, of which the Republican party has forty-four only, who claim to be Republicans. Of course we are in the minority.

NEWSPAPERS SCORED.

Mr. Teller—Of course we knew that before. The suggestion is that we who have not voted to take up this bill are not Republicans. For thirty days the great Republican metropolitan press has read out of that party enough members to make it in the minority, if it had heretofore a majority here. Every man who voted for the free coinage amendment to the bond bill, no matter what was his motive for voting for it, whether he was a free coinage man, and anxious to promote that purpose and that end, or whether he was against the bill, has been read out of the Republican party by the Republican press. At the proper time I am prepared to show that the great metropolitan Republican press has declared that eighteen members of this body are not worthy to be called Republicans and we have been notified that unless we change our views on financial questions and submit to the Cleveland Democracy and Morrill Republicanism of this country on the financial question, we must go out of the party. Mr. President we can get along without the party as well as the party can get along without us. But we deny the right of either the newspapers or members of the committee on finance to read us out of the party. We shall stay in the party until we get ready to go out, and we shall discuss these questions that are so important, not from a partisan standpoint, but from the standpoint of an American Senator charged with great interests; charged with doing that which the Senate has shown itself incompetent to do, and nobody more incompetent than the men who voted for the gold proposition of this administration; charged to bring to this country prosperity, which has been denied to it under our legislation now for twenty years; charged to devise some system that shall satisfy the people that we can enter on that degree of prosperity to which we are entitled by reason of advantages which exist in this country. I wish to enter my protest and to say that I am not to be frightened by the sneers of the chairman of the committee nor by the attacks by the press. I shall do what I think it is my duty to do here, regardless of consequences, and it seems to me that it would be in better taste and more in accordance with the dignity of the Senate, if we should hear less here and elsewhere about our partisan duty.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S PLEA.

Mr. Sherman followed Mr. Teller and said: "Mr. President, as a member of the committee on finance I disclaim all partisan feeling in respect to the bill which the Senator from Vermont moves to bring before the Senate. That bill does not belong to any party; it is not the representative of any party. The only merit in the bill is that it proposes to furnish $40,000,000 of revenue for the support of the government, enough to meet the current expenses of the government. It is a bill prepared for an occasion, not a political one. I say, now, Mr. President, I shall vote for any tax whatever which may be proposed by anybody, whether Democrat, Populist or Republican, which shall supply sufficient revenue for the support of the government. It is a disgrace to our civilization, it is a disgrace to the country itself, that we are now expending $30,000,000 a year more than the receipts of the government and that the Congress now in session, with both houses fully armed with the power to furnish the revenue is idle and refuses to act. I will vote for a tax on tea, on coffee, on anything, in order to meet this deficiency, and I say that if the present Congress does not adjourn, in the face of the declarations now made to us, of the official reports sent to us, of the statements made by the President of the United States and of the Secretary of the Treasury that we are now going on, day by day, like a careless spendthrift to involve the country in debt, selling bonds when it is the duty of Congress at once to supply the revenue—."

Mr. Peffer—The President asserts that we do not need any more revenue.

Mr. Sherman—I do not care what the President says.

Mr. Peffer—I thought so.

Mr. Sherman, continuing, said: "Every man within the sound of my voice knows that we need more revenue. There is a statement showing that since the first day of July and up to the present month of February, 1896, there has already been a deficiency in the current revenue of $20,696,000, and that before the end of the fiscal year, at the same ratio, the amount of deficiency will be $30,000,000. If such a condition should occur in Great Britain or any other country where they have a parliamentary law it would dethrone any party in power and an immediate effort would be made to increase the income tax or to provide some other form of taxation to meet the current expenses. Yet now, every day and every hour since the passage of the present law, and even before, in view of its passage, we have been running into debt and increasing our debts. There is no occasion for it.

SOMETHING NECESSARY.

"A tax on tea and coffee would be paid cheerfully by the people of the United States. Any tax whatever, the most obnoxious that could be collected, would be supported by the people of the United States rather than to see the funded debt increased. Already $263,000,000 of bonds have been issued during the present administration. The issuance of the great body of these bonds was made necessary by a deficiency of revenue, and as for the remainder, it was caused by the doubt whether under this process of financiering we should be able to maintain the standard of our money in this country.

"Sir, I have not one word to say about Populists, I have not one word to say to wound my friend, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller), or to anyone else; I do not wish to arraign any individual, but what I do is to appeal to the Senate of the United States. The other house having sent over so faulty a bill, let us take it up, and if it is not right let us make it right, and send it back to the House, and we will have a ready concurrence. But for us to adjourn with these deficiencies accruing more and more, is, as I say, not a manly action to be taken by either of the great parties, or by any party that is responsible for it. Any private citizen who would pursue such a course in his financial affairs, however rich he might be, would soon lose his credit and his reputation for solvency and good sense. There is no poverty in this country, no unwillingness to pay taxes, no reason why taxes should not be levied, and if the taxes proposed by the bill are not right let us, in the name of heaven, provide others. It is sufficient for us to know that our duty is not yet performed, and if the Senator from Vermont does not I will, at the proper time and under proper circumstances, move to take up the bill and then see what the defects are.

"Every Senator here appreciates the necessity for increasing revenues. Every Senator knows that the hopes and expectations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, as made in their reports, have been erroneous, not from any willful design on their part, but because they did not see the natural tendency of a course of measures which every day left the government more and more in debt, and every month the necessity——"

Mr. Harris—Why does not the Senator from Ohio advise the Treasury Department to coin the $55,000,000 of seigniorage and the balances of the silver that lies in the treasury idle and utilize it to answer the purposes of the treasury?

THE FREE COINAGE QUESTION.

Mr. Sherman, in reply, said: "The Senator from Tennessee wishes to divert me to the question of free coinage of silver. That has been tried and tested, and if ever that question met its final solution it was in the House of Representatives freshly elected by the people, where, by a majority of almost 2 to 1, the judgment of the House of Representatives, the representatives of the people from equal and exact districts throughout the country, pronounced their denunciation of the most foolish and dangerous policy of departing from the now lawful standards of money in the country. Sir, it is not enough for the Senator to say to me that the Senate could provide a remedy by providing for the free coinage of silver when the fact is that ten States, whose twenty Senators voted for the free coinage of silver, contain a less population than two-thirds of that of the State of Ohio. The Senate does not represent the people. It represents the States, and rightfully so, and I do not complain about it. But in the House of Representatives the people are represented according to their numbers in every portion of the United States. Let me prophesy to my honorable friend that his remedy will never be so strong in the future as it has been in the past. In my judgment the sober conviction of the people of the United States will settle down in favor of having the best standard that can be found or that is yet known as the standard of value, with ample paper money always maintained at par with gold, to circulate in all parts of the country, freely and without danger of its breaking up.

"Mr. President, I have said a great deal more than I intended to say. I will merely add that I shall not consider my duty in the Senate discharged during the present session until some action is taken according to the President and Secretary of the Treasury not their form of action, but until we give them, as the executive department of the government, sufficient money, collected from the people of the United States, to carry on the expenses of the government. If we go home to our constituents without performing that duty every man who can be held responsible for that condition will be severely dealt with, as I believe, by the people of the United States."

Mr. Allen asked Mr. Aldrich if the Republican party would accept a tariff bill with a free-coinage amendment.

Mr. Aldrich replied that he would not, and added that he desired to have it understood that he made the statement with as much emphasis as he was capable of.

"Are there," asked Mr. Allen, "any circumstances under which the Republican party would accept free coinage?"

To this Mr. Aldrich replied that there was none, except under an international agreement.

"Then," responded Mr. Allen, "the Republicans have lied. I speak metaphorically." He quoted the Republican platform of 1892 to show that the party then pronounced for bimetallism.

Senator Aldrich interrupted to say that the party stood by that platform now, but he added that it was more becoming to allow Republicans to interpret the platform for themselves.

Mr. Palmer asked Mr. Allen if his party would accept a change in the tariff with free coinage, but, without waiting for a reply, went on to say that there was danger of a combination between the tariff and free-coinage advocates.

SILVER MONOMETALLISTS.

"Don't be alarmed over the prospect," shouted Mr. Aldrich, to which Mr. Platt added: "There is no danger of that." Mr. Platt continued by saying that Mr. Allen's only definition of bimetallism was found in the demand that America proceed alone in the free coinage of silver without the cooperation of European countries, and asserted that the declaration as made in the Republican platform in 1892 was the only honest pronouncement that had been made on that question. The bimetallism of those who stand with the Senator from Nebraska, he continued, is silver monometallism. The Republican party is going into the next campaign on the same declaration that it made in the last, on gold, silver and the currency generally. I can, of course, only speak for myself, but I believe I voice the sentiments of the Republican party when I say that when the silver monometallists undertake to antagonize the tariff with silver according to their theories they strike the death knell of their delusion or craze. Quoting the Republican platform of 1892, he said: "That is where we stand to-day, and we won't take any system of finance which will make one dollar more valuable than any other dollar." He predicted that the silver Republicans would find the tide running so strong for protection to their own localities that they would not be able to stem it.

Mr. Frye spoke briefly, saying that it must be seen by all the tariff bill was as dead as Julius Caesar and that there was no ressurrection for it. The business men of the country ought to know this. "Let us accept the verdict," said he. "Let us consider the bill as dead and let the responsibility for its fate rest where it belongs."

It was ten minues past 2 o'clock, the hour for taking up the Cuban resolutions, when Mr. Morgan was recognized to proceed with his speech on this question. He began by laying before the Senate the facts in regard to Cuban governmental organization, which was, he said, complete. Mr. Morgan admitted that if the passage of the resolution should result in causing a disagreement between Congress and the President it would be unfortunate, but he could not believe, in the face of the President's message referring to the war, that he would concur in the expression as put forth in the resolution. At any rate, the President would be in a position to act as he might consider proper. Mr. Morgan argued at length in support of the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress over the war-making powers, and closed at 3:30 p. m.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Smith Townsend, Once a Member of Gen. Gresham's Staff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Dr. Smith Townsend, for fourteen years health officer of the District and during the late war a member of General Gresham's staff, died here to-day.

Smith Townsend was born in Maryland, but moving to the West, he entered the army at the outbreak of the war as a private in the First Kansas Regiment. Subsequently he assisted in raising the Thirty-second Illinois Infantry and rose from the rank of lieutenant to lieutenant colonel. After the battle of Atlanta he was elected Mayor of that city. He participated in twenty-six pitched battles and was wounded six times.

Other Deaths.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Dr. Louis M. Shields is dead of pleuro-pneumonia. He was born in Galveston, Tex., in 1867. In 1886 he was graduated from the dental department of the University of Maryland. He was a great grandson of ex-Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts. Dr. Shields was a member of the First District Dental Association of New York.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 25.—Edward H. Thomas, widely known as a musical composer, died at his home here to-day at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Thomas was a brother of W. W. Thomas, jr., ex-United States minister to Sweden, and was father of Charles Thomas, the theatrical manager. He had been blind for over thirty years.

WATERLOO, Ia., Feb. 25.—Judge C. F. Couch died at his home in this city last night of heart disease and dropsy. He was ex-Governor Boise's law partner and for many years was district judge. Twice he was the Democratic candidate in this district for Congress and was one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Iowa.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—Timothy Risley, a wealthy resident of East Providence, dropped dead at his home this morning. He was one of the best known woolen mill overseers in the State and he had held several public offices. He was seventy-three years of age and a native of Windsor, Conn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Abner T. Longley, for thirty years connected with the Agricultural Department, recently as chief of the publication division, died yesterday. He was a native of Wisconsin, was a prominent Mason and was seventy-four years old.

Losses by Fire.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25.—The Grace-street Baptist Church was destroyed by fire to-day, as was also the Richmond Female Seminary and Dr. J. W. Williams's residence. The church, one of the finest in the city, was completed two years ago at a cost of $65,000 and was insured for $25,000. A dozen other houses caught fire, but with little damage. It looked at one time as if half the city would burn up, and there was much excitement. Total loss is over $100,000.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Fire broke out in the block occupied by the Binghamton House Furnishing Company early to-day and spread to the adjoining block occupied by Babcock & Stowell, hardware dealers. The stocks of both firms were destroyed and the building gutted. Loss, $250,000; insurance unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The building occupied by the R. T. Steel Manufacturing Company, builders of refrigerators, at Nos. 914 and 916 Girard avenue, was almost entirely destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—A fire here to-night in the establishment of the Hurz & Buhrer Foundry Company, on Austin avenue, caused a loss of $90,000. It is thought the fire was started by an explosion in the japanning department.

Business Embarrassments.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—The Detrick Supply Company made an assignment to-day to Albert Webb for the benefit of creditors. The property consigned consists of a stock of plumbers' materials, valued at $50,000. It is subject to two chattel deeds of trust to the National Tube Works Company to secure an indebtedness of $23,878, and to the St. Louis National Bank to secure notes aggregating $38,600.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 25.—Charles F. Penrol, of Little Rock, was to-day appointed receiver of the Smithton Lumber Company, of Arkadelphia, Ark. Liabilities exceed $100,000, with assets nearly double that amount.

Anti-Tramp Convention.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 25.—Five hundred persons attended the first annual convention, held here to-day, of the Wisconsin Anti-tramp Association. Resolutions were adopted condemning county-jail sentences of tramps and the fee system, and favoring county workhouses. The organization was made the first of a national association, to be known as the American Anti-tramp Association. A branch will be formed in every State and a national convention held.

Strike at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—The Clothing Cutters' Union of this city, at a meeting held this afternoon, decided to go on strike. This is in response to an agreement by thirty-two leading manufacturers to lock out all members of the union unless by Feb. 27 the Clothing Cutters' Association rescinds its order calling out its members from Block & Co., because the firm refused to discharge a nonunion cutter.

RUBBED IT IN ON I. U.

DE PAUW STUDENTS BOLT CLASSES AND GIVE A MOCK FUNERAL.

Uprising in Scottsburg Against Street Superintendents—Sons of Revolution at Fort Wayne.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Feb. 25.—DePauw students took their innings at celebrating to-day. Monday was a holiday and there was no opportunity to display the enthusiasm and loyalty caused by the victory over Indiana University in the debate on Washington's birthday. This morning at an early hour indications of the fun began and by the itme classes assembled the gayety was general. No classes were held. The student body, girls and boys, decided to turn the day into one of celebration and it was done in a thorough manner. Recitations were broken up and the day given over to jollity. At 10 o'clock a procession formed, and, headed by the college band, paraded the principal streets. A coffin was secured and labeled "I. U." in large letters and it was borne on the shoulders of six stalwart pallbearers. Dirges were played and a grave-digger with a giant shovel headed the procession. Students to the number of six hundred followed the leaders, giving college songs, yells and singing dirges innumerable, all directed at I. U. The girl students took part with the boys in singing, flashing DePauw colors and giving the old familiar DePauw yell. There was no rowdyism, but the day was given over to good-natured enjoyment and a show of college spirit that was unprecedented here.

The professors took the celebration good-naturedly and the scenes at the noon chapel exercises were a continuation of the fun of early morning. At the early morning meeting speeches were made by Dr. Gobin, Col. Weaver, Professor Bigham and Professor Priest, congratulating students on their recent victory. The debaters who won the contest at Bloomington also responded to calls for speeches.

A feature of the street parade was the DePauw artillery squad, which marched the principal streets, under the lead of Lieut. E. M. Lewis. A national salute was fired at 11 o'clock by the gunners. An enterprising photographer took pictures of the procession, which will be kept by the students as souvenirs. The demonstration was the largest of its kind ever held in the city.

A communication from a girl member of the junior class says: "DePauw celebrated her victory over I. U. this morning in a style peculiarly her own. The student body first decreed that there should be no recitations. One professor in 'Prepdom' demonstrated his disapproval by locking his door, but his scheme did not work, because he forgot the transom. The students were summoned to Meharry Hall by the ringing of the college bell. Short speeches by the members of the faculty and the students followed in rapid succession. It was decided that the attitude of the other Indiana colleges toward DePauw is similar to that of the Irishman to the bedbug—he has no objection to the bug as a bug, but he doesn't like the way it goes after things. Mingled with the speeches were songs; and such songs! joyful, sympathetic and otherwise. Yells were given enthusiastically by both boys and girls before adjournment. Immediately followed the funeral. Mr. John Dawson Howe officiated, but once or twice he was so overcome by his emotions that the duty devolved on Weary Walters and Mr. Nealy. Among the pallbearers were Mr. Claude Hall and Mr. Powell. The floral tributes were abundant, a great variety displayed in the designs. These were tied with I. U. ribbons. The mourners marched—except the artillerymen, who rode on the cannon—to the fife and drum. A halt was called on main campus, where the public exercises were held. Mr. Watson Lewis delivered a very touching funeral oration over the I. U. remains. Bells were tolled and the cannon fired on Sunset hill. The burial was private later in the day. The other colleges may as well be resigned, for they must learn sooner or later that old DePauw will come out ahead every time."

WARREN G. SAYRE'S BOOM.

Wabash Delegates Instructed for the Ex-Speaker for Governor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 25.—Warren G. Sayre's gubernatorial boom is being helped along by his many friends. He received enthusiastic indorsement of this county today in the largest county convention ever assembled in Wabash. Over one thousand people crowded the opera house. The interest centered in nominating a county ticket. For judge there were four candidates—Judge H. B. Shiveley, present incumbent and department commander of the G. A. R., Alvah Taylor, A. H. Plummer and James Conner, jr. Four ballots were necessary to settle the contest, Judge Shiveley winning. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Prosecutor, Lincoln Guynn; Representative, Harry C. Pettit; treasurer, Frank Lynn; sheriff, Dan McKahn; recorder, George Wellman; assessor, Dan Wertenberger; surveyor, Ed Lower; coroner, A. M. Gibson.

Warren G. Sayre presided and made a great speech. His references to McKinley set the convention wild. Hiram Brownlee, of Marion, James Stutesman, of Peru, and August C. Mills, of North Manchester, also spoke. The delegates of Wabash county to the district convention at Huntington also met and decided between Lewis Signs and Thomas Bridges, candidates for delegate to the St. Louis convention, Mr. Signs, who is for McKinley, being chosen, and, as he has no opposition, will be elected. A resolution instructing the State delegates to support Warren G. Sayre for Governor was adopted.

Date for Congressional Primaries.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKLIN, Ind., Feb. 25.—The Republican central committee of Johnson county to-day fixed the time of selecting delegates to the congressional convention. They will be selected March 7, at the same time the delegates to the State and district conventions are selected. Johnson county will send a solid delegation for the renomination of Congressman Jesse Overstreet. The committee, by a unanimous vote, indorsed Chairman Gowdy and the Republican State committee in their action with reference to a special session of the Legislature, and the suit to set aside the apportionment of 1885 in case the Governor does not call a special session. William T. Thompson, of this county, announces that he is a candidate for election as delegate to the St. Louis convention. Mr. Thompson is one of the most active young Republicans of Johnson county. He is in the banking business in Edinburg. Judge W. A. Johnson has withdrawn from the contest.

Republican Primaries in Randolph.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WINCHESTER, Ind., Feb. 25.—A Republican county primary election was held here to-day, at which candidates for joint Senator for Randolph and Delaware counties and for Representative, prosecuting attorney, clerk, recorder, treasurer, sheriff, surveyor, commissioners for the eastern and western districts, county assessor and coroner for this county were voted for.

They Heard Senator Wilson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 25.—The Republican Morton Club met last night and elected new officers for the next two years, as follows: President, F. C. Bandel; secretary, G. W. Wasson; treasurer, C. N. Williams. Hon. J. L. Wilson, United States Senator from Washington, was present and made a speech. Mr. Wilson will address the club again in June.

Watson in Hancock County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Ind., Feb. 25.—Congressman James E. Watson, who has been in this district for the past week, arrived here today to look after his fences in Hancock county. The fight between Johnson and Watson is warming up.

MUD ROADS PREFERRED.

People of Scottsburg Get Up and Howl Against Street Improvements.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Feb. 25.—Much indignation exists here over some proposed street improvements upon which the town Council has acted. The streets of the town are in a miserable condition almost the year round. The soil being clay, in the summer the dust is intolerable, during the day people being compelled to close up their houses, while in the winter the mud varies from six inches to a foot in depth. Recently two teams were stuck in the mud within the corporation limits. For some time there has been an agitation for improving the streets. The newspapers took it up, and finally the town Council visited Seymour, where a new vitrified brick pavement has just been laid. They were captivated with its beauty and utility, and at their next meeting passed an order requiring seven blocks of this town to be paved with vitrified brick, the cost to be defrayed by property owners in ten-year bonds under the Barrett law. They also ordered macadam for as many more squares.

The next day a howl of indignation went up from the people, and since that time there has been war. The papers attacked the action of the board, and the most bitter denouncement of its action was heard on all sides. People have talked of nothing else for two weeks, and personal feeling has been wrought up to a high pitch. A remonstrance against the improvement was circulated, which 90 per cent. of the property owners affected signed, only two in four blocks refusing to sign. The board then gave notice that they would meet to further determine the matter, and last night a stormy session was held. The room was crowded to suffocation, and the people were open in their denouncement of the board. Two remonstrances were presented. The board, however, remained obstinate, and finally passed an order to advertise for bids on two plans of vitrified brick pavement and one of macadam. The people say they will not put down the pavement, and will fight it to the end, while the board is determined it shall be done, so that it promises to be a bitter fight. The people will place every obstacle in the way of the improvement. Their only hope is that the terms of enough of the councilmen, who go out in May, will expire before the contract is let, and that they can elect as their successors men who are opposed to the improvement, and who will repeal the order.

A ROTTEN BAR.

Illegal Practices Have Prevailed at Terre Haute.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 25.—The special committee of the bar has submitted its report to-day to Judge Taylor of its investigation of charges that members of the bar had been guilty of unprofessional conduct. One report is made public, but the one that deals with the individuals and the evidence is to be withheld until Judge Taylor orders proceedings for the disbarment of the offenders, which action, it is understood, he will take. Many of the members of the bar profess to believe that no further steps will be taken, but those who ought to know say Judge Taylor will order disbarment proceedings. It is probable that he will appoint a commission of two or three of the older members of the bar to conduct the prosecution. The investigating committee did not want to give to the public the names of the accused until it was certain that some definite action would be taken, because it has happened in such cases in other courts that the committee has been left with the odium of having slandered members of the bar. It is understood the committee submitted to the court sufficient evidence to disbar several attorneys.

In the public report it is said that many charges were freely made and published, but when those responsible for the reports were called they "either displayed a remarkable loss of memory or denied all knowledge of the matters." It was found that the common-law offenses of "barratry," "maintenance" and "champerty" (putting up for a suit and sharing in the verdict) are practiced by some members of the bar. The committee reports that it has heard of irregular practices of which enough evidence was obtained to cause suspicion, but not enough to justify prosecution, and yet enough to call for the strong condemnation of bench and bar.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Eighth Annual Meeting and Banquet of the Indiana Society.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 25.—The Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held its eighth annual meeting in the parlors of the Fort Wayne Club this evening. The occasion was a swell society affair. Charles McCulloch officiated as toastmaster and introduced the after-dinner speakers. The arrangements were in charge of local Secretary C. B. Fitch and Clark Fairbank, C. B. Woodworth and W. W. Atterbury. The programme after the banquet included speeches by Dr. Seneca B. Brown, Fort Wayne; Inman H. Fowler, Spencer; Mortimer Levering, Lafayette; Charles W. Moores, Indianapolis; John Ross McCulloch, Fort Wayne; Jacob D. Early, Terre Haute; Dr. Albert E. Bulson, jr., Fort Wayne, and Robert Stockwell Hatcher, of Lafayette. W. A. Van Buren, of Indianapolis, was expected to respond to the toast of "Daughters of the American Revolution," but greatly disappointed the comrades and guests by telegraphing that by reason of the arrival of the youngest daughter of a revolution at his home he was so prostrated he could not leave Indianapolis. After a number of short talks the meeting adjourned, to convene one year from to-day at Indianapolis. This date is commemorative of the capture of Fort Sackville at Vincennes, that being the only location of an engagement on Indiana soil during the revoltionary war. Anthony Wayne Chapter, No. 1, of this city, was the first organized in the State and the visiting compatriots were the guests of the home chapter.

Officers of the Sons of Revolution elected this evening were: President, S. B. Brown, Fort Wayne; vice president, William E. English, Indianapolis; secretary, C. W. Moores, Indianapolis; register, Duncan B. Bacon, Indianapolis. Honorary vice presidents—W. A. Clark, Crown Point; S. C. Meredith, Indianapolis; Robert E. Hatcher, Lafayette.

DeHart Will Defend White.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 5.—This morning Judge Taylor appointed attorney DeHart to assist County Attorney Charles E. Lake in the defense of Jesse White, who is indicted for the murder of Mrs. Hester Curtis. Immediately following the announcement of the appointment of Mr. DeHart the attorneys for White came into court and asked that the proceedings begun yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus be dismissed and the case set down for trial. The case was set for March 16.

Considerable interest has been shown in the matter of the defense of White, growing out of the enormous expense that followed the trial of Rev. Fred W. Pettit, convicted of wife murder several years ago. The cost of that trial (the accused being unable to hire his own attorneys), was something over $16,000, and the people began to fear the White case was going the same way. Judge Taylor, of the Circuit Court, however, in making the appointment for the defense, stipulated that the compensation should not exceed $600 for all services, and he held a further restriction by coupling with it the provision that he could terminate the appointment at any time. Colonel DeHart is the most experienced lawyer in criminal matters in this portion of Indiana.

Franklin Fencibles Disorganized.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKLIN, Ind., Feb. 25.—The Franklin Fencibles, Company E, National Guard, with headquarters in this city, is in a demoralizing condition. Internal dissensions have been rife for some time, especially since the State encampment. Charges were preferred against Capt. S. B. Eccles, who afterward sent his resignation to headquarters and the resignation was accepted. Further strife was engendered in an endeavor to elect Captain Eccles's successor. As a result five members of the company were notified of their summary discharge from the service. One of the discharged was a noncommissioned officer who had been "slated" by one of the factions as Captain Eccles's successor. Lieutenant Frank Kennedy asked for promotion, but in the election just held, he was defeated and Captain Eccles was re-elected. Eccles now congratulates himself that he has been vindicated, but has not yet signified his intention to accept. Many of the members of the company are disgusted with their experience as "soldiers" and are ready to quit. If the troubles are not soon adjusted the Franklin Fencibles will soon ask to be "mustered out."

Boy Cut to Pieces by the Cars.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Feb. 25.—A thirteen-year-old boy by the name of Shoemaker was run over by Vandalia train No. 11 last evening east of this city and instantly killed. The boy was seen by the engineer a mile ahead of the engine pulling the fast mail. He was walking westward and looked neither to the right nor left, walking directly to his death. The lad formerly lived in this city, but his home was at Amo, Hendricks county. His remains were scattered along the track for a mile.

For the G. A. R. Encampment.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 25.—The committee appointed to prepare for the proper reception of the Indiana Department G. A. R. at the annual encampment at South Bend, on May 13 and 14, met at the city Council chamber last evening. The attendance was large and the meeting enthusiastic. Past Department Commander Edward Nicar presidede. It was decided to begin work at once, and numerous committee meetings were called. Information was received that veterans from parts of Illinois expected to attend the encampment. The round-trip rate of one fare has been obtained for points within the State, and an endeavor will possibly be made to secure similar courtesies for out of the State points.

Good Work by Bloodhounds.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Ind., Feb. 25.—Last night a store at McCordsville was robbed, and the sheriff of Madison county came there with his bloodhounds this morning. The robbers were tracked to Ingalls, where they hired a buggy and were driven to this city. The Madison county officers followed after them and met the livery man going back. He said the men were seeking work in the Holweg & Reese glass bottle factory here. Inquiry disclosed the fact that the men had been there, seeking work, but had gone away looking for a boarding house. The two who are supposed to have been the thieves have been arrested and are now in charge of Sheriff W. H. Pauley.

Fairmount Academy Continues.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FAIRMOUNT, Ind., Feb. 25.—The Fairmount Academy building came through the fire of last Thursday better than was at first thought. A solid brick wall confined the fire to the north half of the building, the south half not being damaged except by water. Though the beautiful and commodious auditorium is destroyed, school was resumed yesterday in the parts of the building uninjured, the students and teachers singing the doxology in token of their gratitude for the preservation of so much of the building. The trustees are taking vigorous action toward reconstructing the destroyed portion. School will continue according to the catalogue announcement.

Cashier Erganbright Acquitted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMFIELD, Ind., Feb. 25.—Wallace A. Erganbright, who has been on trial here for a week for embezzling the funds of the Linton Exchange Bank, was acquitted last night, the jury being out only two hours. Mr. Erganbright was cashier of the bank, which closed Oct. 19. The defense was represented by Bailey & Cuddy and Durham & Erganbright, of Indinanapolis, and Cavin & Cavin, of this place. The prosecution was looked over by Charles D. Hunt, of Sullivan, and Moffett & Davis, of this place.

Store at Plevna Burned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 25.—The general store of E. J. B. Miller, of Plevna, this county, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, the remainder of the town being saved with difficulty. Mr. Miller thinks his loss will reach $5,000, with insurance of $2,500.

Indiana Deaths.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 25.—Samuel Ames, aged about forty years, died suddenly at Eaton, to-day, of paralysis. He was a manufacturer in the town, and for several years agent of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railway.

Dr. J. S. D. Comstock died yesterday at his home near Oakville, aged seventy-two.

Mrs. John Leffler, aged thirty-eight, died yesterday. She leaves four children.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Feb. 25.—George Hughes, a character about town, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. Death was due to heart disease. Mr. Hughes was sixty-five years old and served four years in the war, being a member of the Twentieth and Twenty-first regiments. He was born and lived all his life in Frankfort.

ELWOOD, Ind., Feb. 25.—Simpson Carpenter, an old soldier, well known in G. A. R. circles, died last night after a week's illness of apoplexy. He leaves a family, most of whom are grown. The funeral will occur to-morrow and will be conducted by the Grand Army post of this city, of which he was a member.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 25.—Mrs. J. P. Ballenger, aged fifty-nine, a well-known woman of this city, died yesterday of cancer.

George Meensch, aged sixty-five, a pioneer of this city, died yesterday of pneumonia.

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 25.—Hon. John A. Pock, for twenty-five years a leading attorney of this county, died at his home in Zionsville this morning. He was a soldier and prominent in G. A. R. circles.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 25.—Alexander Thatcher, one of the oldest and best known residents of this county, fell dead of heart trouble yesterday at his home near West Middleton, aged seventy-five.

DR. BROWN'S TRIAL.

Testimony of Various Witnesses—Standing Room Only for the Curious.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Standing room only was to be obtained by late comers at the trial of Rev. C. O. Brown for immorality. The trial was resumed at the First Congregational Church. The first witness was Rev. John Rati, at one time assistant pastor of the First Congregational Church. He testified that he investigated Mrs. Stockton's reputation when she was proposed for membership in the church and that he found nothing objectionable. Later, when it was proposed to invite Mrs. Stockton to enter the church choir, the pastor's wife, Mrs. Brown, objected, and she did not sing in the choir. Rev. Mr. Ray said he had never seen Rev. Mr. Brown and Mrs. Stockton conversing together, and that he always knocked at the door before entering the pastor's office.

Deacon Deater, of the church, testified that after the Davidson scandal had been made public Mrs. Stockton called on him and said that Dr. Brown must not drag her into it. She admired Brown, and would even lie and steal for him if necessary, but he must not mention her name in the scandal. Dr. Brown declined to make any contract with Mrs. Stockton. The counsel then took a recess to discuss some matter in secret.

Surrendered Its Charter.

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 25.—Northern Lodge, I. O. O. F., held its last meeting to-night, after which its charter was turned over to Grand Master McConville. This action arises out of the order of the Supreme Lodge to pay back $11,000 alleged to have been illegally used from funds contributed after the big fire of 1893 by Odd Fellows all over the United States. The Supreme Lodge demanded payment of $1,800 this year and security for the balance. The lodge offered to pay 10 per cent. annually, which offer was refused. The members put the lodge property into the hands of a receiver and decided to throw up the charter. The result will be closely watched, as the members stand suspended.

Strike of the Freight Crews.

FLORENCE, Ala., Feb. 25. — All the freight crews on the Alabama Northern rialroad struck this morning, and only one train has gone out. At Sheffield all is quiet and there are no indications of disturbances, the strikers being quiet. It is expected an amicable settlement will be reported as soon as the general manager returns from Boston.

Shot Himself and Wife.

PRINCETON, Ill., Feb. 25.—James Reed, of Sheffield, shot himself and wife early today. Reed is dead and his wife cannot recover. About ten days ago they had quarreled. A few days later he instituted proceedings for divorce. To-day he returned to Sheffield and the shooting occurred as he entered the house.

It Does Not Kill.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Hard work does not kill. To a man or woman in good health hard work is an inspiration. But hard work with dissipation of whatever character ends only in one way, mental disorder and physical decay. The more hard work the better.

$1,000 Reward for His Wife.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—Arthur B. Cody, whose wife recently disappeared from Tacoma, Wash., has offered a reward of $1,000 for finding and restoring her to him alive before May 1. The police department sent out to-day circulars showing four pictures of Mrs. Cody, with a complete description.

Suicide of a New Yorker.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Thomas Varker, formerly of the firm of Lord & Taylor, and father of George L. Varker, a Wall-street broker, committed suicide at his home in this city yesterday by shooting himself in the right temple. The facts in the case were not made public until to-day.

Dick Wilson Knocked Out.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25.—Frank Kellar knocked out Dick Wilson in the sixth round at the Olympic Club here to-night. The men are heavy weights and fought for $300.

Republicans of Lynn were yesterday given opportunity to express their preferences for presidential candidates. McKinley received 155 votes, Allison 20, Reed 3, Lincoln 1, Morton 1, and Harrison 2.

CUBA'S YEAR OF WAR

A RESUME OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS.

Slow but Steady Growth of the Revolution, Despite the Efforts Put Forth by Spaniards.

New York Sun.

It was on the 23d of February last year that the State Department at Washington received a dispatch from the American consul at Santiago de Cuba conveying the information that grave apprehension of trouble existed there. It was the day following, of which this day of the month is the anniversary, that the first outbreak occurred, that the first signs of the insurrection which has raged all over Cuba during the past twelve months became visible, and that the revolutionary challenge to Spain was given out by a small body of valorous Cubans. Previous to that time the Spanish authorities at Havana had made proclamation that the province in which the city of Santiago is situated was disturbed by rebellious subjects, who were called upon to surrender within eight days; but none of them had surrendered up to the date of the Santiago outbreak, at which time the Captain General of Cuba began to realize that severe measures were necessary.

He put the province under martial law, increased the garrison by which it was held, arrested many suspected citizens, and prepared to maintain order after the manner that has for centuries past been customary in Cuba. Very soon there were disturbances in various parts of the province, and a number of fights between the troops and the insurgents, all of which, according to the official reports sent to this country, ended in favor of Spain. It was said that the rebels were a motley crew of whites and blacks, who were opposed by the property holders of all classes, among whom the belief was prevalent that Spain would grant such reforms as would put an end to any grievances that could be complained of.

The American consul at Santiago notified the State Department that the rebellion would probably be suppressed before many lives were lost or much property was destroyed. It was not thought by any of the officials that the trouble would spread. It seemed to them but a small affair, of a kind very well known in Cuba, the end of which would come after a proper number of executions under court-martial.

The trouble, however, grew more formidable day by day. The insurrection gained recruits in all parts of the province; the Spanish troops were attacked at every opportunity; skirmishes were frequently reported; the machete was used by the insurgents in every encounter; the Spaniards complained that they found difficulty in dealing with their adversaries, who would suddenly make an attack, and then retreat to inaccessible places in the forests, the mountains or the swamps, where their destruction was impossible. Nevertheless, all the official reports from the Spanish side told of victories only, and promised a speedy conclusion of the disturbances.

SPREAD OF THE REVOLT.

Before the close of the month of March the insurrection had spread far beyond the place at which it started, and thousands of men had taken the field in its behalf. Report was made to Washington by Consul Hyatt that all the territory lying along the Canto river, between Santiago and Manzanillo, was "alive with insurgents," who were reinforced from every sugar plantation and every town by both whites and blacks. Fighting by that time had become more serious, and there were a good many affairs in which the lists of killed and wounded were larger than they had been at the first. Yet up to the end of March the Spanish general could not be convinced that the time for him to strike a "decisive blow" against the rebellion had arrived.

He thought it would be better to whip the rebel forces in detachments than to crush them at once, more especially as he could not induce the captain-general to send him all the troops that were needed. His prime object was to catch the leaders and dispose of them, after which would be the time for putting to death such fugitives as might come within reach.

Early in April the insurrection began to take on a revolutionary aspect. The rebels seemed to be more determined than ever, and better prepared for the conflicts which frequently occurred. They had captured thousands of guns in the many combats with the Spanish troops which had occurred; their stragey and their manoeuvring seemed to be under exceedingly skillful direction, and the whole of the native population was evidently in sympathy with them. Thus things stood, or rather moved, in the opening days of April last.

About this time the Spanish government became alarmed, even while declaring that there was no cause for alarm. They determined to send to Cuba the greatest of Spanish generals, Martinez Campos, who would undoubtedly make short work of the rebellion. Heavy bodies of troops were sent from Spain to Cuba, that Martinez Campos might open the campaign and overawe the rebels with an army 100,000 strong, and with a naval force sufficient to guard the whole seaboard of the island.

It was well along in April when the great General arrived at Havana, and was welcomed with salvos of artillery from all the forts and from the fleets. He surveyed the situation, got his army in readiness for action, strengthened the garrisons of the chief seaports and island strongholds, called a large body of volunteers into his service, and issued a proclamation ordering the rebels to lay down their arms, submit to the authority of Spain, and accept such terms as he was prepared to offer them, under the imperative sanction of the royal government of his Majesty, Alfonso XIII.

The insurgents gave no heed to these things. They continued to gather in recruits of all colors; they fell upon the Spanish troops whenever and wherever they got the opportunity to do so; a President of the Cuban republic was chosen; Maximo Gomez, a soldier of high repute during the ten years' war in Cuba, was in the field as chief of the forces of the revolution.

While yet Martinez Campos was preparing to crush the audacious insurgents, the month of May arrived, and it is this month that usually marks the opening of the rainy season, when it is impossible for Spanish troops to carry on a campaign in Cuba. He determined to wait until autumn, at which time he would put his army in the field and force the enemy to fight a decisive battle. The insurgents, however, would not give him rest during the summer months. They harassed his troops, drove them from many places, secured more arms by capture and lived upon such food as the country afforded. Martinez Campos appealed to them again and again, but without effect. They got possession of more and more of Cuban territory. The summer was lost for Spain, but not for the insurgents.

CAMPOS'S CAMPAIGN.

September arrived, and Martinez Campos's plans for immediate action were ready for execution. At a number of points he moved with exceeding caution, but met with reverses which compelled him to be yet more cautious. As offensive movements were dangerous, he determined to act chiefly upon the defensive, with headquarters at Havaña, at Matanzas and in the field not far from these places.

In October he learned that the insurgents had between 35,000 and 40,000 men in their ranks, but were poorly armed, and were scattered over hundreds of miles of territory. He would at least confine them to the eastern section of Cuba, and for that purpose would establish a line of Spanish troops clear across the island, from Havana to Batabano, cutting off the rebels as they approached the impassable line.

It was soon after this time that the revolutionary chief Gomez determined to upset the plans of Martinez Campos. With the most brilliant of his generals, the mulatto, Maceo, he struck out for the west, and entered the province of Havana, while Maceo, with perhaps 5,000 mounted men, rode yet farther westward, entered the westernmost of Cuba's provinces, Pinar del Rio, defeated such Spanish troops as he found there, obtained fresh recruits, gathered in horses and munitions, levied some contributions, and made it evident that neither the west nor the east could be held by Spain, and that, in short, if the stronghold of Havana could be captured, the revolution would be triumphant.

Gomez and Maceo, between November and the present month, destroyed Spanish resources by burning sugar cane, they defeated the Spanish troops in a large number of engagements, they broke over the Spanish line both ways whenever they desired to do so, they got within a dozen miles of the fortifications of Havana, and they proved to Martinez Campos that his splendid army was helpless against them.

For these reasons the Spanish government determined last month to remove the greatest of Spanish generals from the command in Cuba. His plans had been thwarted; he had failed. He was ordered back to Spain. The humiliation of Martinez Campos was complete.

In his place Spain appointed an officer who, in the last Cuban war, had won a name for ferocity and cruelty—General Weyler. Until Weyler's arrival at Havana the command was intrusted to General Marin, who began by boasting that he would crush the rebellion before Weyler's arrival, and started out to do so in the style of Bobadil. He had but a few fights, not one of which was creditable to his military genius; not one of which served as a restraint upon Gomez and Maceo, who yet, at the time of the latest dispatches from Cuba, hold their ground in the province of Havana.

The new captain general, the sanguinary Weyler, arrived at Havana three weeks ago. The first that was heard from him was that the Spanish army in Cuba was in bad condition, needed reorganization and must undergo concentration. He began to issue proclamations, manifestoes and orders, the cruelty of some of which was fitted to give a shock to civilization. He has announced that he will very soon take the field in person against the rebels; he has called upon Spain for more troops. He has created a reign of terror in Cuba, though not in the ranks of Gomez's army, which stands as a perpetual menace to Spain, and the movements of which cannot be foreseen. The strategy of Gomez is incomprehensible to all the Spanish generals.

There have been a few small fights during the three weeks that have elapsed since Weyler, "the butcher," reached Havana; but the results of them have not been momentous.

Those Americans who are interested in the Cuban war must now wait for the development of the plans of the Spanish general and the plans of the revolutionary general. No one can indulge in any speculation that is worth anything.

Meanwhile, the rainy season of this year may be but a few weeks off. If often begins in April. When it comes Weyler will probably postpone his campaign till the autumn months.

It is only a brief record of the year's war in Cuba that is here given, but it is sufficient to prove that the patriot army has made a brave struggle for liberty, and that it has not yet met the doom which Spain has pronounced upon it.

PURE, HARMLESS, SATISFYING

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

Nicotine Neutralized

ANTI-NERVOUS ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

Notes of the Stage.

The New York Stars, playing at the Empire, is one of the best vaudeville shows seen here this season.

George Bowles will arrive this morning ahead of Robert Downing, who plays "The Gladiator" at the Grand next Monday and Tuesday.

John J. Burke, in "The Doctor," at the Park, will close his engagement here with two performances to-day. Lincoln J. Carter's well-known scenic production, "The Tornado," follows.

The Elks have made great preparations for their minstrel and vaudeville entertainment to-night at English's Opera House. They will give a parade this morning, the line of march starting from the lodge hall at 11 o'clock.

Annie St. Tel is a remarkably clever dancer and her work in the second act of "The Twentieth Century Girl" is unusually fine. There are numerous excellent features in the performance, which will be seen for the last times this afternoon and to-night at the Grand.

Peter Dailey, who has made such a success of late years, in "A Straight Tip" and "A Country Sport," will appear tomorrow night at the Grand in John McNally's latest farce-comedy, "The Night Clerk," which ran for eight weeks at the Bijou Theater, New York. In Mr. Dailey's company are Jennie Yeamans, John Sparks, Gertrude Fort, Raymond Hitchcock, Rita Emerson, Freda Depew, William Keough, Peter Randall, Bertie Dyar, Eva Butler, Ida Rock, Amy Reeves, Eeve Stretti and the Olympia Quartet. "The Night Clerk" is a recent production, with plenty of good music and dancing and played by clever people.

The Hinrichs French and Italian Grand Opera Company will come to English's tomorrow in a brilliant repertory. The company which will be seen here is the same Philadelphia had and is one of the best operatic organizations that have ever made a tour of the United States, made up as it is of four leading sopranos of the operatic stage, besides two contraltoes, three tenors, three baritones, four bassos, a chorus of fifty voices, a large orchestra and a corps de ballet. The Philadelphia season was supported by a number of wealthy men of the Quaker City, who subscribed a guarantee fund. The company has given complete performances of twenty-four different operas since the season begun. To-morrow night "La Sonnambula" will be sung, with Emma Nevada as Amina. Friday "Trovatore," Verdi's immortal work, will be the bill. "Traviata" will be sung at the Saturday matinee, with Nevada as Violetta. Saturday evening "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" will form the closing programme, with Miss Tracey as Santuzza and Nedda. The great French tenor, Henri Prevost, will be in the cast Friday and Saturday nights. Michelena and Del Puente sing at the matinee and the former to-morrow night.

Painters at Insane Hospital.

A committee appointed by the Central Labor Union to investigate the employment of nonunion painters on contract work at the insane hospital visited the institution yesterday and had a talk with Superintendent Edenharter. The committee says the Superintendent did not know until its visit that nonunion men were at work. As there is but a day's work to be done on the contract, it was thought best not to interfere with the workmen.

Our Bankers' Holidays.

Chicago Post.

The American idea of a holiday was beautifully illustrated last Saturday when perhaps 1 per cent. of the population took a respite from labor. Illinois makes a pretense of observing eight legal holidays every year, but at least three of them are holidays only for bankers and politicians. There is a continued agitation for more holidays, which means simply that there will be more days in the year when people will carry on business with the added inconvenience of inability to go to bank. This is a great country and we enjoy ourselves in our peculiar way.

Harrity's Idea.

Washington Post.

Mr. Harrity has been out in Indiana taking the dimensions of the Matthews boom. However, Mr. Harrity will continue to use the Pattison boom as his delegate catcher.

NATIONAL Tube Works

Wrought-iron Pipe for Gas, Steam and Water.

Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimming, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-Houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe, from ½ inch to 12 inches diameter.

KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 and 77 S. PENNSYLVANIA ST.