with the enemy, killed one of them and suffered no losses. Near by the sugar estate Sabanilla, and an old colored man of about sixty-five years were found dead, and Peladero, a Spaniard of about sixty years was also found dead, murdered. The guerrillas of Guantanamo had passed by those places. In Palma San Juan, first, the husband was killed in the bushes near by and when his wife, Sofia Cabauna, went to see what they had done with him, she was also killed.' "

A SPANISH SPY.

Plans of American Fortifications in His Possession.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The World this morning says: Two attaches of the Spanish legation in Washington were boasting recently at the Metropolitan Club, in that city, of the military and naval resources of their country, and one made the remark that a Spanish fleet could take New York in ten days. Alarmed at this indiscreet declaration, his companion hushed him up, and they shortly left the clubhouse. Enough had been said, however, to excite suspicion, and a quiet investigation revealed the cause of the Spaniard's confidence. It was discovered that Captain Carlos de La Casa, of the Spanish army, has been in New York for three months. He has avoided the hotels and clubs and has taken a flat in One-hundredth-and-fourteenth street. From this retreat, it is said, he has made many visits to points of interest around New York and it is learned collected an immense amount of valuable information concerning the fortifications at Willets point, Sandy Hook, and other places within forty or fifty miles of the city. It is believed that he enriched his collection with numerous drawings and photographs, accurately locating the sites of the mines, which will aid in defending the harbor. Of course, a great amount of information regarding New York harbor can be obtained by any one, especially in relation to its channels and approaches, but the military information is jealously guarded.

Recently Captain De la Casa's room was broken into and some of his valuable papers are said to be missing. The Captain does not know whether it is the work of an ordinary everyday burglar or of a United States secret-service agent. The Spaniards think the administration may have nipped Captain De la Casa's scheme in the bud.

Captain De la Casa was seen at his home last night. "The thief did not take any papers, and I have received no report from the police. It is true that I am the military attache to the Spanish legation, but that does not cause me to suspect that the thief was other than an ordinary burglar. It is a singular fact that he deliberately overlooked valuable property within his reach, but if he was after papers he did not get any. My work here is simply like that of other military attaches, to go about from place to place inspecting the different military posts, with a view of discovering any improvements which may be servicable to us. Then I report to the Minister of War in Spain. I have visited Baltimore, St. Paul and other places. I have a letter of introduction from the Secretary of War."

"Do you mean that you take plans and notes?" was asked.

"Yes," said the Captain.

"Does the Secretary's letter cover that ground?" said the reporter.

"It gives me the privilege of making observations. I am not an engineer, but an officer of artillery. I have just returned from Baltimore. I shall return to Washington to-morrow."

About an hour after the reporter left Captain De la Casa's house, a friend of his telephoned this statement to the World: "Captain De la Casa wishes it to be understood beyond doubt that his visits to the different fortifications were connected solely with matters of ordnance, and that he has never taken a plan of any fortification or inspected any harbor. The only plans he ever had were those given him by the Secretary of War—details of ordnance and the like. His object was to suggest improvements in the system at home."

NEVER WIN A FIGHT.

Insurgents Always Routed, According to the Havana Press Censor.

HAVANA, March 10.—Colonel Salmero, in command of a Spanish column operating against the insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio, has won a victory and captured a fortified position occupied by the enemy. The insurgents were found occupying a strong position in the neighborhood of the Gaucamayo plantation, and it was strengthened with artillery which protected the insurgent infantry. But the troops dislodged the insurgents who retreated to the plantation of Dos Hermanos, where they formed in line of battle. After an hour's fighting, during which cannon shots were exchanged, the insurgents were dispersed with a loss of 120 killed and wounded.

The insurgents have burned the village of Martinas, in the district of Guines, province of Havana, and have destroyed by fire tobacco houses and stores at Hato and the villages of San Mateo, Galiano, Luis and Lazo, situated in a picturesque valley and the splendid tobacco plantations about the village of Pinna de la Cierro. They have also burned the buildings on the estate of Dos Hermanos at San Juan de Martinez, province of Pinar del Rio.

The Covadonga battalion has been engaged with the insurgents who were found entrenched in the Vigilance farm, in the district of Guizar. After exchanging shots for about half an hour the insurgents retreated with a loss of five killed.

General Lachamore has been engaged in the district of Ramon de las Jagues, province of Santiago de Cuba, with the insurgents under Jose Maceo. The Spanish troops captured the insurgent camp and hospital. One guerrilla officer and one soldier were killed and nine soldiers were wounded. The insurgents left nineteen killed and retired with their wounded. The troops also captured two prisoners on whom important correspondence was found.

Colonel Suarez, in the mountains of San Miguel, province of Matanzas, has been engaged with 1,500 insurgents under Lacret. The loss in killed and wounded is not known.

Lieutenant Colonel Berriz, with a squadron of Bourbon guerrillas, has been engaged with the insurgents under Nunez, at Pedroso. The insurgents left fourteen killed and retired with their wounded. The loss of the troops was insignificant.

The municipality has unanimously declared to be its adopted sons Premier Canovas del Castillo; Senor Ascaraga, the Minister of War; Senor Castellanos, the Minister for the Colonies, and Senor Marquez Comillas, president of the Spanish transatlantic steamship line.

The Mayor of this city has received a dispatch from the Spanish Premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, expressing his pleasure at the enthusiastic and patriotic demonstration in this city on the arrival of the last reinforcements from Spain. The Premier added that Spain certainly makes immense sacrifices of all kinds necessary to put the island of Cuba in a condition to respond to the exigencies, and expressed the hope that in the actual eventualities which offer themselves under the circumstances all Spaniards in Cuba as well as in Spain will not hesitate to make any sacrifice requested for the safety, honor and integrity of the fatherland.

Police Inspector Trujillo Monagas has effected the capture here of the Cuban leaders Jose Montoto, Raveloff and seven more of the same band who were commissioned by the Cuban Junta in New York with the formation of insurgent bands among the business men.

The town of Sagua la Grande, in Santa Clara, has expressed sympathy with the attitude of the business men of Cienfuegos in canceling all orders placed in New York until the pending question of the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents is settled by the United States government.

Over a hundred plantations in the Sagua district have suffered from incendiarism within the last four days. Many plantations planted with cane have been entirely destroyed. A culvert near Sagua was burned last night. The fields of Capitalo also were burned, entailing a great loss.

At Calabazar a company of guerrillas was fired on by band of fifty insurgents, whose attack was repulsed. They left three dead and ten wounded.

The Havana police captured a trunk containing rifles and cartridges, presumably for the insurgents, at the railroad station of Agua Dulce.

A committee representing farmers have petitioned Captain General Weyler for state and municipal aid, and for a suspension of the law of debtors. General Weyler has promised to give his attention to the matter, and to give a decision in accordance with the demands of equity.

General Weyler will probably go to Matanzas next week. Generals Mella, More and Azpuria left to-day for Spain.

The insurgents have burned the plantations and fields of Santa Lucia and San Juan in Pinar del Rio and of Santa Lugarda and Encruecijada Caney, near Sabanilla, in Matanzas. Near Colon they have hanged three peaceful citizens and mutilated two.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santiago de Cuba will take no definite action on the attitude of its business men toward the United States at present. Meanwhile friendly feeling exist with business men in the United States pending future action by the government there.

It is reported that Quintin Bandera lost an arm in his last engagement.

The troops have fought the forces of the guerrilla Morena in Santa Clara and inflicted a great loss.

Merchandise from the plundered province of Pinar del Rio is being conveyed to Havana.

Synonymous of Butchery.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 10.—A Spanish flag was found hanging in front of Eastman College, in this city, this morning, with the words: "Synonymous of butchery," painted in large letters across it. The police heard of it and an officer was sent to pull the flag down. A crowd of students jeered the officer when he took the flag to police headquarters. Eastman College has about three hundred students, including about a dozen Cubans.

Spanish Onions Boycotted.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 10.—A banquet was given by the Ministerial Association yesterday to a number of ministers from neighboring towns. As a side dish to one of the courses, Spanish onions were served. A resolution was at once offered that the onions should not be eaten, thus censuring the course Spain is pursuing in regard to the insurgents in Cuba. The resolution was adopted and no onions were eaten.

Guns for Cubans.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—It is stated on reliable authority to-day that another expedition will leave this country to-night or early to-morrow morning for Cuba. It will consist mainly of guns and ammunition. The steamer, it is said, will carry eight of the latest pattern rapid-firing guns. It was impossible to learn the port of departure.

FIRE AND PANIC.

Lives of Hundreds of People Imperiled in a Six-Story Building.

CHICAGO, March 10.—During a fire in a six-story brick building at Nos. 45 to 49 Randolph street this afternoon a serious panic among five hundred women employed there was narrowly averted. Lizzie Smith and Mary Marr fainted from fright, Maggie Burns fell down a flight of stairs and two boys, John J. Heis and Bernard Reinhardt, were nearly overcome with smoke. This was all the injuries suffered, but it was marvelous that many lives were not lost. The following firms occupied space in the building: Basement, first and second floors, Lartz Wall Paoer Company; third floor, Lord & Thomas, newspaper advertising agents; fourth floor, Chicago Business College; fifth and sixth floors, E. L. Mansure Fringe Company. The fire started among the wall paper on the second floor. It was not discovered until it had gained a good start and the building was soon filled with smoke.

A wild panic ensued among 175 girls who were employed by the Mansure Fringe Company, and the girls were making a stampede for the stairs, when Miss Dena Bayrei, the forewoman, managed to check them. She formed them in line and marched them down the smoking stairways and through the hall on the second floor, which was partly on fire. All of them reached the street without injury, except Maggie Burns, who was badly battered up by rolling down the last flight of stairs. In the Chicago Business College five hundred students, girls and boys, were kept in line by principals Gondris and Virden, and all of them reached the street in safety. The danger was too much for some of the girls and several were carried from the second story to the street. Heis and Reinhardt reached the street safely, but went back for the wraps of some girls, who were shivering in the cold. They were nearly strangled by smoke, but were revived in a short time. The fire damaged the Lartz Paper Company to the extent of $35,000. The other losses are trifling.

Heavy Loss at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the subcellars of the five-story warehouse and distillery of Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co., at Nos. 514 and 518 East Pearl street. The entire front of the structure was destroyed, with its contents, but the fire was limited to that building, except the Pearl-street Methodist Church, adjoining, which was damaged considerably. The loss is estimated at $100,000 in liquors, $30,000 on buildings and $25,000 on machinery. A rear building, containing a large quantity of liquor, was badly damaged, making the total loss $200,000, fully insured.

DE LOME ON THE RACK.

(Concluded from First Page.)

would place his sword on the table of the committee, and if Spain wished to take it up she could do so.

Mr. Hoar went on to urge that no facts on the Cuban question had been presented to the Senate. The letters transmitted by the President had never been read in the Senate.

Mr. Sherman jocularly interrupted to say that the Massachusetts Senator was absent for two weeks and did not know what had been done. He (Sherman) had read to the Senate from the letters.

Mr. Hoar responded that everything the Ohio Senator read or spoke did not necessarily become widely known. He proceeded to argue that Congress was meddling too much in diplomacy, and it was meddling without any information as to facts.

"How would you get information from the inaccessible quarters of Cuba?" asked Mr. Morgan.

"Will we act without information because we cannot get information?" questioned Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Morgan raised another laugh by asking Mr. Hoar where he got his information on which he urged such energetic action as to Armenia.

Mr. Chandler added to the amusement by reading Mr. Hoar's dispatch to Secretary Olney as to Armenia, in which the Massachusetts Senator said his voice and vote could be depended on even to the extent of treating the oppressors of Armenia as pirates and enemies of the human race. Mr. Chandler sarcastically asked if Mr. Hoar had intended to add to this dispatch, "provided no action is taken before April 6."

Mr. Hoar insisted that his course as to Armenia was the result of investigation, and he was ready to stand on that investigation. That is what he asked the Senate to do, to investigate before acting.

At this point the presiding officer announced it was 2 o'clock, the close of the morning business. Mr. Hoar again asked that the resolution go over without prejudice until to-morrow, as his health was not such as to permit his going on. Mr. Sherman did not renew his objection, and the resolution went over.

The Dupont contest was then taken up and Mr. Turpie resumed his speech against the claims of Mr. Dupont to a seat in the Senate. Mr. Turpie had not concluded when, at 4:35 o'clock, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

Vest Writes to Train.

NEW YORK, March 10.—United States Senator Vest has been invited to attend the dinner of the Thirteen Club on March 13, when the club will express its sympathy with the Cuban cause. George Francis Train to-day received the following letter from Senator Vest regretting his inability to be present at the dinner: "Yours of Feb. 29, inviting me to attend the Cuban dinner of the Thirteen Club, on March 13, has been received, for which accept my thanks. I regret very much that my engagements are such as to prevent my being present. It gives me great pleasure to know that what I said in the Senate on Thursday last in behalf of Cuban independence has met your approbation and that of all true Americans. It is impossible for me to understand how any citizen of this country can fail to sympathize with the cause of Cuba. Every instinct of an American must be with those who are struggling against a despotism so bloody and relentless as that of Spain. It seems to me this sympathy would exist in the United States under any state of case, but when we consider the brutal atrocities perpetrated by the Spanish troops our common humanity demand an immediate cessation of Spanish outrage. If anything I have said or done in the Senate has encouraged the Cubans to continue their heroic struggle for liberty I shall always esteem it a great privilege to have been able to assist so righteous a cause."

Masonic National University.

BEAVER, Pa., March 10.—The Morrow farm, of fifty acres, at this place has been purchased, upon which to erect the Masonic National University, and to-day the deed was transferred. Adjoining lands will be purchased when reasonable arrangements can be made. Work on the buildings will be started just as soon as the weather will permit.

Perrine's Comet Receding.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—Prof. C. A. Young, chief of the astronomical department of Princeton University, said to-day that Perrine's comet was rapidly receding from the earth, having passed the plane of the earth's orbit Feb. 25. The comet describes a parabola and will never be visible to the inhabitants of the earth again.

STEELE HAD NO FIGHT

RENOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION IN THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Hon. James F. Stutesman, of Peru, Had No Desire to Be Run Down by the Congressman's Band Wagon.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., March 10.—Twelve years ago Maj. George W. Steele, of Marion, received in this city his third nomination to Congress at the hands of a Republican convention. Being then engaged in serving his second term, the friends of other ambitious statesmen of the district were urging the rotation theory and the contest was spirited. There were several candidates, but Major Steele's real competitor was the Hon. James N. Tyner, of Peru, an able and brilliant man, who had seen service in Congress. In this contest Major Steele won by the exceedingly narrow margin of a half vote. At the ensuing election he scratched through by a margin that was almost as thin as the "skin of his teeth," defeating Maj. M. H. Kidd, of Wabash, by 54 votes in the district. Kidd contested the seat and succeeded in drawing half pay through the session. To-day Major Steele had but one competitor, and he, too, was a Peru man, the Hon. James F. Stutesman, one of the leaders of the last Indiana House of Representatives. This rivalry did not last until the convention got to a ballot, for when the name of Major Steele had been eloquently presented by the Hon. Hiram Brownlee, of Marion, Senator Robert Loveland, speaking for Mr. Stutesman, seconded the nomination of Major Steele and moved his nomination by acclamation. It was a greater indorsement than even the popular Congressman had asked.

The counties composing the district and the number of delegates to which each was entitled were as follows; Cass, 19; Grant, 31; Howard, 18; Huntington, 19; Miami, 16; Wabash, 20. All the counties caucused this morning, and it developed that the opposition to Major Steele was not sufficiently formidable to make it interesting. The 31 votes of Grant county were a unit in the support of her favorite, and with the exception of scattering delegates in the other delegations, also excepting, of course, Miami, all were avowedly for Steele. Even in Mr. Stutesman's own county of Miami there was a Steele following, and had the convention come to a ballot the votes of probably five Miami delegate would have been registered in the Steele column. It was probably this that prompted Mr. Stutesman to withdraw and make it unanimous.

The convention met in the Kokomo Opera House, and at 1:10 o'clock District Committeeman Osborn rapped for order. Admission was by ticket and the opera house was packed. The Rev. Dr. Parr, pastor of the Methodist Church, invoked divine blessing, and the call for the convention was read by Harry McMonigle, of the Kokomo Tribune. The committee on permanent organization reported William T. Wilson, of Logansport, for permanent chairman, and John E. Rose, of Wabash, for permanent secretary. Mr. Wilson was received with marked enthusiasm. There were manifestations of approval when he said he believed that the consequences attending the wresting of the control of affairs from the Democracy in 1861 were less disastrous than those attending the departure of that party from tried and approved methods in 1893. "The eyes of the American people are upon us," he said, "and even Democrats are joyously anticipating the prosperity that will come with the election of William McKinley, of Ohio." The mention of McKinley's name evoked tremendous applause. Continuing, the speaker said that "whether we stop where the waters of the Mississinewa mingle their waters with those of the Wabash and enlist the services of the brilliant orator of Peru, or, ascending the Mississinewa, we align ourselves under that older and mature leader, whose name was a synonym for victory, we will go before the people with a pledge and a demand that cannot be denied."

M'KINLEY RESOLUTIONS.

The report of the committee on resolutions was presented by the Hon. James B. Kenner, of Huntington. The resolutions indorse the official conduct of Major Steele in Congress and especially his efforts for the passage of the temporary tariff bill, which had for its object the raising of revenue for the payment of the expenses of the government without the issue of bonds. The financial declaration was as follows:

"Resolved, That we affirm the principles of the last platform of the national Republican convention of 1892, and upon the financial questions agitating the public mind, we assert that we are in favor of both silver and gold as currency, but we insist that such legislation shall only be passed that shall provide that each dollar shall be of equal value, whether gold, silver or paper, and each worth one hundred cents."

On the subject of the tariff, and incidentally on the subject of McKinley for President, the resolutions declared as follows:

"We believe, in the matter of raising the revenue necessary to run the general government, that it should be raised without direct taxation. In the early sixties the Republican party placed upon the statute books a revenue system known as the protective tariff system. We hereby assert that years of experience and trial have demonstrated this system to be the true revenue system of this government, and we point with pride to the fact that the Republican party has from time to time properly raised this protective tariff as the necessities of the times required, and the last bill that was placed on the statute books included reciprocity with other nations to the great benefit of this country. This great measure is and was known as the McKinley bill. He is associated with this great Republican principle and he was ready to stand on that record, besides being a statesman of great ability, that we heartily indorse and assert that this convention is for William McKinley for President of the United States."

Sidney A. Vaughn, of Logansport, moved that the name of McKinley be stricken from the resolutions. The suggestion was greeted with a storm of "noes," and Mr. Vaughn's motion was not seconded. Mr. Vaughn said afterward that he wondered what the Indiana delegation to St. Louis would do should it be chained to the McKinley candidacy, and a time come or the contingency arise that might demand the nomination of Harrison.

Hiram Brownlee's presentation of the name of Major Steele was a model of good taste. George Steele, he said, studied law and opened an office for its practice. He listened eleven days for the footsteps of a client, but heard none. He did hear, however, the bugle call of his country and during the five years that followed, he never turned his back to a gray uniform. Returning from the war, he had engaed in business with success, and he was something of a politician, too, for he had been elected to Congress five times out of six in a district made by Democrats for Democrats. He had never had what might be termed a soft snap, and now that the conditions had been made less stormy, fair play demanded that he should reap the benefits of the easier conditions.

STUTESMAN WITHDRAWS.

The call of the counties proceeded, and when Miami was reached ex-State Senator Loveland mounted the rostrum, as the convention supposed, to present the name of James Stutesman. He recalled the gallant and successful race that Mr. Stutesman had made for the Legislature against seemingly hopeless odds, and the excellent record that Mr. Stutesman had made in the last General Assembly. To the regret of his friends, however, Mr. Stutesman had decided that his participation in the present contest should be limited to seconding the nomination of Major Steele, and he therefore moved the nomination of Major Steele by acclamation. This sudden termination of the candidacy of Stutesman will doubtless greatly enhance his popularity in the district. The motion to nominate by acclamation was carried with a storm of applause.

Major Steele expressed his gratitude to the convention for this, his seventh nomination to Congress, and in a few well-directed remarks paid his respects to the "bond-selling, debt-contracting administration." Reviewing briefly the several distinguished names mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for the presidency, and the qualifications of each, he said that all these qualifications and more were embodied in Indiana's own Javorite son, General Harrison, and at the suggestion that the St. Louis convention might see fit to draft him for its standard bearer, the yell that went up nearly took the roof off the house.

There were loud calls for Stutesman, and the latter responded with a stirring address in which he pledged the unswerving loyalty and support of himself and friends to the nominee of the convention. The convention adjourned with three cheers for the nominee and the Republican party.

Major George W. Steele is too well known to the people of Indiana to need any extended biographical notice. He is a native of Fayette county, Indiana, where he was born fifty-six years ago. He was first nominated for Congress in 1880, and was elected in the face of an adverse majority. He continued to carry the district, even after Howard county was lopped off in 1885, until the election of 1888, when he was defeated by Augustus N. Martin. He is at present a member of the committee on ways and means, and his experience and his knowledge of the way of doing things and getting things make him not only an excellent representative for his district, but for the country at large. Major Steele had expected to visit Indianapolis before his return to Washington, but he said this evening that he will return to Washington to-morrow. He will easily carry the district by from five to six thousand majority.

This, the first Republican congressional convention to be held in the State this year, afforded an opportunity for the gentlemen who are to be candidates for State offices, and these were here to-day in force, buttonholing delegates and laying their claims before the party leaders. The gubernatorial field was represented by Warren G. Sayre, of Wabash; Theodore Shockney, of Union City; J. J. Todd, of Bluffton; Charles F. Griffin, of Hammond, and Charles T. Doxey, of Anderson. Senator W. S. Haggard, of Lafayette, was here gathering material for his boom for Lieutenant Governor, as was also John W. Baker, of Columbia City. William D. Owen, Secretary of State, was on the ground to see if he could detect any sign that there is a growing demand for his entry in the gubernatorial handicap, and incidentally to see that there is no encroachment on the Secretary of State's territory. Leopold Levy, of Huntington, who is ambitious to be Treasurer of State, was tearing a rail from the fences of Fred J. Scholz wherever he could find one loose, and James M. Hatfield, of Huntington, was looking for advantageous alliances in his race for Appellate Judge from the Fourth district. Hiram Brownlee, also, who is a candidate for delegate at large to the St. Louis convention, was driving a peg here and there.

Johnson Defeats Watson in Fayette.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., March 10.—The Republicans of Fayette county held their primary election yesterday. Henry U. Johnston got a majority of 480 over James E. Watson for Congress, and he will have the Fayette delegation. F. T. Root's majority over Dr. E. Derbyshire was 668 for joint Representative for Fayette and Henry counties. The contest for the county treasurership between Green, Hackleman, Ostheimer and Wetherald was taken by Simon Ostheimer by 188. The fight was on Congressman and county treasurer, and a more vigorous contest was never witnessed in Fayette county.

Grant County Delegates.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., March 10.—The following is a complete list of the delegates to the State convention from Grant county: W. K. Fraser, Al Beebe, C. C. Bradford, E. E. Veach, S. D. Brumfield, John McDonnell, J. W. McClure, T. C. Kimball, J. G. Sayre, Cyrus Barnes, H. K. Hamilton, Pasco Peele, J. S. Hobart, A. G. Butcher, E. G. Burns, L. M. Osborn, L. C. Boyd, H. M. Modlin, H. O. P. Cline, C. F. Bicknell, R. L. Benbow, R. A. Morrison, John Kelsay, Fred Macy, A. M. Pressnall, James Eaton, L. A. Cassell, H. M. McCaskey, Pearl Bogue, B. Shields, Ted Shields, H. A. Lloyd.

Mostly for McKinley.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 10.—The city primaries for the selection of delegates to the district convention which will choose the two delegates to St. Louis and for the selection of delegates to the congressional nominating convention were held last night. There was a large attendance, but there was no contention in any of the wards. The delegates to the district convention, with one or two exceptions, are for McKinley for President.

H. G. Thayer for Governor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., March 10.—A Republican club has been organized in this city with one hundred members. It is expected five hundred will become members in the next thirty days. A resolution was enthusiastically passed at its meeting Friday night indorsing H. G. Thayer, of this city, as a gubernatorial candidate before the coming State convention.

Delegates from Hancock.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Ind., March 10.—Hancock county delegates to the State convention are as follows: E. P. Thayer, jr., James A. Wells, William Toms, Frank Bundy, J. C. Buckley, Irwin Barnard, J. S. Easter, Geo. Cole, Sylvester Burke and A. H. Kinneman.

McKinley Club at Elwood.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., March 10.—A McKinley club was organized here to-night, officers being elected and arrangements made to attend the St. Louis convention in a body.

ALCOHOL AS A STUDY.

Some Scholars Express a Desire for Liquor.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Only a few weeks have elapsed since the law directing the study of alcohol in the curriculum of the public schools went into effect, and already some of the results are noticeable in some of the schools. When the law was framed little attention was given to a certain phase of it, but the outcome now is of such a nature that it would seem imperative for a repeal of the measure.

The phase referred to is seen in the effect produced by a practical study of alcohol by children of naturally morbid minds and inquisitive natures. A few days ago the teachers attached to the grammar school on Fifth street, between Avenues A and B, while at luncheon, discovered that the teachings for the four weeks of the new term, which began on the 1st of February, had produced in the minds of many of the scholars, those between the ages of twelve and sixteen, a slight desire to taste and experience the effect of liquors. The discovery rather startled the teachers, but upon closer investigation they found that, while a number of the scholars had expressed a liking for alcohol, the desire had not become a habit.

At about the same time it was learned that a sixteen-year-old girl in grammar school No. 7, at East Eighty-sixth street and Madison avenue, had expressed a liking for liquor, but her parents and the teachers denied the report. It was said, however, that the pupil might have made the expression in jest. If it is true that as a result of the teaching of alcoholic effects creates a desire for it—even if spoken only in jest—it can be seen that the matter is one which requires immediate attention.

Among the East-side downtown schools it is not surprising to learn that some of the children have shown a liking for liquor. Birth and environment may be the cause for this, and if so, the study of alcohol would seem superfluous. At the school on Fifth street none of the teachers in whose classes the students are said to have expressed the desire to taste it would talk about it to a reporter. When asked to state whether it was true of not, they evaded an answer by declaring that it was not their place to speak publicly of what took place in the class room. From a reliable source, though, it is known that the boys did express their desires for liquor, and that the teachers in the various class rooms were surprised to find that the wish prevailed in half a dozen classes.

Superintendent Jasper, of the Board of Education, when interviewed to-day, said that he had not heard of such a thing. In the case of the girl in grammer school No. 7, he had ordered an investigation, and the report sent to him showed that the remark was made in jest.

"The study of alcoholism," he said, "has been worked upon from the first as unnecessary. If the effect upon the children is such as you speak of, of course it should be stopped at once. But that is for the Legislature to say, and not for us. There are two bills before the Legislature at the present time, which, if passed, will repeal the law, and this action we are much in favor of. The desire to taste liquor among many of the boys, although at present manifest in a very slight form, is sufficient to produce results contrary to the object of our school system.

"If it be true that such a desire exists, it will be brought to my attention before long, and I shall immediately forward such information to the Legislature in the hope that it will help push the repeal bill through both houses and thereby put a stop to what appears to be a threatening evil."

In two schools which the reporter visited it was stated that the children did not care for alcohol. But this statement, coming from the principals, who are not in constant touch with the scholars, cannot be taken as a fact. In the schools referred to the matter was treated very lightly, as if it had no importance at all.

New Champion Hammer Thrower.

BERKLEY, Cal., March 10.—Robert Edgren, the well-known university hammer thrower, has broken the world's record for throwing the sixteen-pound hammer. Out on the Berkley campus yesterday he threw the missile that has made him famous 147 feet and 7 inches. The world's record was formerly held by Mitchell, the Nyack hammer thrower, who placed the mark at 145 feet.

ANOTHER NEW WAR SHIP.

Trial of the Monadnock, Whose Keel Was Laid Twenty-One Years Ago.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The coast defense vessel Monadnock, the keel of which was laid at Mare island navy yard twenty-one years ago, made her first appearance in San Francisco harbor to-day. She was on her trial run, having been made ready for sea at the navy yard a few days ago. The Monadanock has led a Rip Van Winkle existence for twenty-one years. She was commenced in 1875, and on lines that would have led to the completion of a monitor of that period. Then came a long delay, succeeded by short periods of progress, until, in 1885, she was launched. Since she was commenced ideas have changed as to naval fighters, and she is as near the modern type as designing and engineering skill can make her. She has two turrets heavily armored, and carries four heavy guns, with a strong battery of rapid-firing guns. As a fighter she is rated well up with the Monterey, and the two could easily dispatch everything now on the Pacific.

Food for Speculation.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 10.—Quite a little stir was caused in naval circles to-day when it was learned that her Majesty's ships, Pheasant and Comus, received word to put to sea as soon as possible, but no later than Saturday, under sealed orders. At first it was rumored that the whole fleet was ordered to sea, but this was denied later. The officers, of course, do not know what the orders are, but they seem to be under the impression that there is something in the vicinity of Honolulu to demand their attention. Both vessels have orders to carry all the ammunition, provisions and coal that can be stored away.

The Indiana Starts for Port Royal.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The repairs to the battle ship Indiana were completed early this morning at Hampton Roads and about noon the big ship started for Port Royal, to go into the dry dock there. She is expected to arrive off the bar early Friday morning and if all is well she should go into the dock at the naval station about 8 o'clock that morning. The Navy Department has taken every precaution that prudence can suggest to make sure that no mishap is suffered by the only first-class battle ship so far owned by the United States.

Movements of Steamers.

BREAKWATER, Del., March 10.—Passed in: Indiana, from Liverpool.

ROTTERDAM, March 10.—Arrived: Edam, from New York.

HAVRE, March 10.—Arrived: La Bourgogne, from New York.

ANTWERP, March 10.—Arrived: Southwark, from New York.

GIBRALTAR, March 10.—Arrived: Werra, from New York.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Arrived: Tauric, from Liverpool.

SLOGAN OF OHIOANS.

(Concluded from First Page.)

could be brought out against General Grosvenor in the event the latter would not pledge himself to Kurtz for the national committee. Dr. J. E. Lowes, of Dayton, an ardent supporter of Kurtz, announced his candidacy for delegate at large, but this was more in the interest of Kurtz than against Grosvenor. There is no slate for alternates at large, and many are in the field for these places.

At a conference of McKinley's friends to-night, in which Senator Foraker, Gov. Bushnell and their friends participated, the following were decided on for alternates at large: Dr. J. E. Lowes, Senator John P. Green, colored, Senator Charles Fleischman and Congressman John N. Taylor. Electors at large—I. F. Mack and Albert Douglas.

A slate was also agreed on for the State ticket, including Gen. A. T. Wyckoff for Secretary of State, against Doty and Kinney, who were making a close race. Williams, for Supreme Judge, Blackburn, for Food Commissioner, and Stillwell for member of the Board of Public Works, are also slated. There will be no opposition to the slate for delegates and alternates, but there will be a fight on the proposed State ticket for all the places except Supreme Judge.

The subcommittee on resolutions completed its work by midnight, and will report to the full committee to-morrow morning previous to the assembling of the convention. The planks on the tariff and finance were adopted as written by McKinley, and embody his views on protection and bimetallism. The currency resolution is the same as in the national platform of 1892. The resolution indorsing McKinley for President is as strong as it could be made. The embarrassment on certain temperance State legislation was covered in a general indorsement of the present Legislature, which defeated radical measures and increased the liquor tax. There is nothing specially new in the declaration, but the preamble is a caustic indictment of President Cleveland's administration.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

Delegates Chosen Yesterday Instructed for the Ohio Man.

WICHITA, Kan., March 10.—The Republican State convention was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning by Cyrus Leland, chairman of the State central committee, and ex-Chief Justice Albert H. Horton was elected temporary chairman by acclamation. He made a brief speech in accepting the honor. The usual committees were appointed and an adjournment taken till afternoon. Before adjournment Cyrus Leland offered a telegram of greeting to the Ohio Republican convention in session at Columbus and it was adopted. When the convention reconvened the several committees were not ready to report and several speeches were listened to. J. R. Burton created something of a commotion when he delivered a strong free-silver speech, urging the convention to "make a platform of its own without the aid or consent of the East." He said, continuing, "The keynote should be sounded right now. We know what we want. Let us say so." Further debate was shut off by the report of the committee on credentials and the committee on permanent organization, on whose recommendation the temporary organization was made permanent.

Owing to a vast difference of opinion within the party no platform was made, the convention agreeing to accept the national platform when it was made. The committee on resolutions, in its report to the convention, said: "Your committee on resolutions unanimous in the conclusion that this is not the time nor the occasion for formulating and resolving upon a platform of defined policies of national administration. That work, as we believe, can only be done wisely and well by a convention, after a patient and patriotic interchange of views by representatives of all the States delegated to speak for them in that convention. We, therefore, submit to you declarations of existing facts and fundamental principles on which there is no contention or diversity of opinion in the Republican ranks." The declaration of principles which follows condemns the present Democratic administration; declares in favor of a protective tariff and indorses McKinley for President in the following words:

"We recognize with pride and comfort the spirit of growing Americanism, and in William McKinley the incarnaton of that spirit, the defender of the American home, the protector of American industries and labor; the embodiment of the Republicanism of Washington, the father, Lincoln, the savior, and Grant, the defender of the Republic. Representing the people of Kansas, we voice a public demand in hereby instructing the delegates to the Republican national convention chosen by us, and in appeal to the delegations from the respective congressional districts, to vote and use all just means for his nomination to the presidency of the United States."

There was a hot contest for delegates, and after much oratory and balloting the following delegates to the St. Louis convention were elected: Cyrus Leland, of Troy; M. M. Murdock, of Wichita; A. P. Riddle, of Minneapolis; C. S. Swenson, of McPherson; Nate Barnhof, of Kansas City, Kan., and T. J. Anderson, of Topeka.

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

They Will Appeal to the Country To-Day in Behalf of Allison.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 10.—The city is filling up with delegates and visitors to the Republican State convention to-morrow. Single counties have sent as many as fifty representative men, so decided is the interest in the convention to present William B. Allison to the country to-morrow. The subject of the lobbies to-day has been the selection of district delegates and alternates, and even the latter places are at a premium. The four delegates at large are practically agreed on. They will be Senator J. H. Gear, J. S. Clarkson, W. P. Hepburn and D. B. Henderson, the latter being Congressmen of the Eighth and Third districts, respectively. It is believed these men will be elected by acclamation. The district delegates are many of them agreed upon, practically, in numerous conferences which have been held to-night. Governor Drake will not be one of the delegates. He refuses to interfere with other candidates to whom he conceded the field earlier in the canvass.

No formal platform will be adopted to-morrow. The resolutions will be in the form of an address to the Republicans of the country. They will recite succinctly the services of Senator Allison to the Nation, his abilities and his availability, and his prominent connection with tariff, financial and administrative legislation will be dwelt on. The convention will be called to order at 11 o'clock by H. B. McMillen, chairman of the State committee, who will introduce Congressman J. P. Dolliver. The latter will deliver the principal address, as temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Dolliver's address will be one of the features of the meeting. The formal work of the convention will be done in the afternoon session. For permanent chairman of the convention, A. B. Cummins, of Des Moines, is believed to be the most prominent candidate.

Reformers with Queer Ideas.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—The conference to form a new national temperance party was an hour late in assembling in old City Hall this morning, and when it was called to order there were but twenty delegates present. The conference was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. J. C. Elliott. Chairman Carter Stewart then delivered the opening address, after which the conference was formally organized. The hall is tastefuly decorated in honor of the occasion. On the stage are displayed signs reading: "Legal-tender paper money; no bonds;" "Free silver, 16 to 1, independent of other governments;" "Single standard gold and bonds." "In union there is strength" is another suggestive sign which graces the stage. How the advocates of these varying ideas are to be united will appear during the conference.

Rhode Island Republicans.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10.—The Republican State convention of Rhode Island was held here to-day, with a good attendance of delegations. The proceedings were marked by no unusual excitement. General Elisha Dyer, of Providence, was elected chairman. The platform adopted is emphatic in its declaration for "sound money." The present incumbents of general offices of the State were renominated by acclamation. They are: Governor, Charles Warren Lippitt; Lieutenant Governor, Edwin R. Allen; Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett; Attorney-general, Edward C. Dubois; General Treausrer, Samuel Clark. The delegates to the national convention will not be selected until after the State election, April 1.

Double-Headed Convention.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., March 10.—The Republicans of the Ninth congressional district had an exciting circus here to-day. Two factions engaged in the fight, the whites on one side and the negroes, with a sprinkling of whites, on the other. The convention ran with two chairmen, two secretaries and two committees on credentials. Two speakers were frequently on the floor at the same time and everything was in a state of confusion. The convention finaly