THE EVENING STAR.

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The Evening Star.

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If you want today's news today you can find it only in The Star.

BLACKBURN'S FIGHT

Desperate Effort to Force His Election.

REPUBLICANS RUTHLESSLY UNSEATED

Jack Chinn and His Men Guarding the State House.

CONSTERNATION REIGNS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 11.—The state house never saw such a scene of disorder as reigns there today. Doors are barricaded and a dense crowd of excited men are making a din that is deafening as well as paralyzing. The trouble began with the unseating of Kaufmann in the house and the unseating of Senators Walton and James, republicans. This action was the signal for a great cry and a rush for the door of the house to prevent the entrance of the two unseated senators.

It turned out that Senator James was already in the house, and excitement was very high, and shouts of "Stand to them" were heard on both sides.

Hot words followed and trouble seemed imminent. The cry was heard to throw the first senator over the banister who attempted to enter the house. In a few minutes the excitement seemed to have died away, but trouble is momentarily expected. The Blackburn men declare they will put James out of the house.

Dunlap Kept Out.

W. C. Dunlap is prevented from entering the hall of the house to take his seat. He now stands on the outside entrance of the hall and trouble is expected momentarily on this account. Speaker Blanford recognizes Governor Worthington as president of the joint assembly, and Dunlap cannot take his seat until the ballot is over. An immense crowd is waiting in the hall and outside in the state house yard, and excitement, which a while ago was at a very high pitch, is slowly dying down.

When the hour for joint session arrived every door was guarded by Blackburn bullies, headed by Jack Chinn. Consternation reigns.

How It Happened.

After the house had convened this morning the clerk read the refusal of Mr. Dunlap to prosecute his contest against Mr. Kaufman. At its close Mr. Carroll arose and stated that the house had no right to refuse Mr. Dunlap the right to withdraw his contest. This, as far as the house is concerned, he claimed, settled the matter entirely.

Representative Robbins (democrat) declared that nobody could compel Dunlap to do what he did not want to do.

The speaker said in deciding the question that it was one for the commonwealth to decide. The contest had been conducted legally. All the forms of law had been observed and the chair holds that it was perfectly competent for Dunlap before the case had been prosecuted to the end to have abandoned the contest, but that he had no such right after the case had been tried.

A vote was then ordered on the minority report of the Dunlap-Kaufman case to the effect that Dunlap is, and Kaufman is not, entitled to the seat now held by Kaufman. Poor and Edrington (populists) voted with the democrats.

The republicans voted solidly to unseat, and the minority report was adopted by the vote of 49 to 46. The announcement of the vote caused much excitement among the democrats, who had not expected such a result.

Democratic Retaliation.

As soon as the news of the action of the house reached the senate Senator Goebel jumped up and moved the adoption of an amendment to rule 85. The motion was seconded by Bronston, amid the wildest confusion. The chairman refused to put the motion, and kept up a continual and loud rapping of his gavel. The clerk read the amendment. The chair declared that the proceedings were revolutionary, and a scene of riot ensued. Senator Bronston waved his arm frantically, and shouted to the clerk to call the roll.

Senator Jones moved that the Senate adjourn. Amid the wildest excitement the lieutenant governor put the motion, and the republicans voted aye in a body. The lieutenant governor declared the senate adjourned, and together with the republican members left the chamber in a body. The report of the committee on elections was then read. The roll was called, and Senators Walton and James were declared ineligible to seats in the senate by a vote of 21 to 0.

Senator Walton declared that the proceedings were revolutionary, and that he would not submit. Senator Bronston denounced him, and swore that neither James nor Walton should ever get in the joint assembly to vote.

Only prompt interference of friends prevented a personal difficulty.

Violence Imminent.

A crowd is at the door of the house chamber to prevent the entrance of either James or Walton, and serious trouble seems unavoidable. Many men were armed, and the slightest outburst may precipitate a tragedy.

Dr. James succeeded in leaving the senate chamber before its vote to unseat him was taken, and entered the house. Senator Walton was not so fortunate, and he is refused admittance. On one side of the door leading into the house chamber stands the sergeant-at-arms of the house, while on the other stands the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, Jack Chinn, Jim Williams, and several others. The crowd in the corridors and below in the hallways is greatly excited, and is hard to restrain.

The democratic leaders now claim that as two senators have been unseated in the senate, and the house has not yet seated Dunlap, that they will elect a Senator.

BISHOP HURST FOR FREE CUBA.

His Speech in the Philadelphia Methodist Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 11.—The 109th session of the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began today in the Diamond Street Methodist Church, this city, Bishop John F. Hurst, D.D., LL.D., of Washington presiding. The only business of importance transacted was the unanimous adoption of a resolution which prevents the transfer of a minister to this conference without a corresponding transfer from it.

Bishop Hurst, in his opening address, dwelt briefly upon the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the world. He spoke upon the Cuban question, and declared that if it was within his power he would free the island within five minutes. This remark was greeted with applause. "Cuba has as much right to enjoy liberty," he said, "as does Mexico. The conditions are the same." Reference was made to the deplorable condition of the Armenians.

New Jersey Conference.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 11.—The sixtieth session of the New Jersey annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began here today, Bishop Joyce of Chattanooga presiding.

ADVERTISING IN THE DISTRICT

The Treasury Department Opposed to the Bill Recently Introduced.

Acting Secretary Wike Gives the Reasons Why Its Provisions Are Not Deemed Desirable.

The verdict of the Treasury Department has been rendered against the bill recently introduced in the Senate (S. 2127) which proposes that hereafter all official advertising in the District shall be placed in only one daily newspaper published in Washington, which shall be selected after proposals have been made and bids have been submitted, the contract to go to the lowest bidder. The bill was referred to the department and today Senator McMillan received a reply from Acting Secretary Wike as follows:

"I am of the opinion that the interests of this department are better subserved under existing law, which, although subject to great objection, leaves the selection of advertising mediums to the head of the department. The objections to the bill may be stated as follows: It is not considered that one paper would in all cases furnish a sufficient medium, and, as any one paper which, under the bill, would be required to be used might not be seen at all by the class of bidders it is desired to reach, it is obvious that a discretion should be left to the head of a department as to the paper or papers he may think proper to employ. The existing statute is open to objection.

"It provides that all advertising required by existing laws to be done in the District of Columbia by any of the departments of the government shall be given to one daily and one weekly newspaper of each of the two political parties, and to one daily and one weekly neutral newspaper. It is something of a problem to find in the District of Columbia one daily and one weekly newspaper of each of the two principal political parties, and one daily and weekly neutral newspaper; indeed, it is frequently difficult to find the six newspapers the statute requires to be used, and it is more than apparent that when the department succeeds in finding all the papers so required some among the number are not desirable for advertising purposes. It is respectfully suggested that the act of January 21, 1881 (the existing law), be repealed, and that the heads of department be empowered to authorize the publication of advertisements required by law to be done in the District in such daily newspapers, not exceeding three in number, and not more than two of which shall be of the same political party, as will secure the most advantageous publicity regarding the subject matter of such advertisements."

DOCKING THE INDIANA.

The Event Will Not Probably Take Place Until Friday or Saturday.

The accident to the machinery of the battle ship Indiana, although comparatively slight, was sufficient to cause a change in the plan of putting her in the new dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., Thursday next. Representative Elliot of South Carolina had an interview with Secretary Herbert on the subject yesterday. He said his people wanted to celebrate the event in fitting style, but in order to do so it was necessary to know exactly when it would take place.

Secretary Herbert informed him of what had been done to repair the damage, and said that if all went well, as was confidently expected, the Indiana would be entirely ready for docking Friday morning at 8 o'clock. The Indiana sailed from Hampton Roads yesterday. It would be impossible to dock her on Thursday, but there is every reason to believe it can be done the following morning. There are too many considerations of wind and water involved to fix absolutely upon any particular time.

In view of the Secretary's statement, Representative Elliot telegraphed the citizens' committee at Port Royal to make their arrangements for Friday morning, but to be prepared for a postponement of the docking until Saturday. Mr. Elliot said the laboring people of South Carolina, especially the negroes, were very superstitious, and never started any undertaking on Friday if they could possibly avoid it. Therefore, they might not take kindly to the docking of the warship on that day. Nevertheless, every effort had been made to insure the success of the undertaking, so far as the citizens were concerned. It will be made an important event, and many prominent people will be present, including the Secretary of the Navy and the governors of Indiana, Georgia and South Carolina, and possibly the governor of North Carolina.

BITTERNESS AT FRANKFORT.

Feelings Aroused by Senator Weissinger's Illness and Death.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 11.—There is no question that the struggle which Senator Weissinger went through for the last month preyed upon his mind and his nervous system, and his changed condition was noticeable to his friends. Senator Weissinger was a man of exceedingly high sense of character, and the anathemas and abuse heaped upon him by his opponents drove him to his bed, and now to his grave. This is the opinion of his physician, Dr. Ely, who gives it out that the pain was in the heart rather than coming from the deep cold that he had contracted.

Senator Weissinger, the leader of the sound money cause on the democratic side, has gone, but his spirit still lives to encourage and stimulate the four men who stood so faithfully by him.

Senator Blackburn can never be elected now, and his hope of further continuing the deadlock is almost past. The treatment of Senator Weissinger by the Blackburn forces in the hour of death will ever linger in the breasts of his friends and cannot help but enter into the succeeding ballots.

The feeling of resentment from Mr. Weissinger's aged mother for the insults to her son from the Blackburn managers is so strong that it will certainly have much to do with the following senatorial ballots.

It is said that Senator Stephenson, who is a sound money man and chairman of the democratic joint caucus, knelt in prayer by the bedside of the dying man, and pledged his mother that he would take the place of Senator Weissinger in the interest of the economic principle which was dear to him.

Weissinger's last request was for his associates to stand firm for sound money, and his last words were: "I was right."

A Year on Probation.

The President has acted on another naval case that has been before him for a long time. It is that of Lieut. Thomas Stevens, who was examined a year ago for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander. The board reported him morally and physically qualified, but professionally disqualified. The President has directed that Lieut. Stevens be placed on probation for a year, at the expiration of which period he will be again examined for promotion. If he then fails to meet the requirements, he will be dropped from the rolls. Otherwise, he will be promoted. Pending re-examination, Lieut. Stevens will retain his present number in his grade. He has already lost nine numbers, and stands a chance of losing more.

Few Called on the President.

Owing to the bad weather there were not more than a hundred persons in the east room this afternoon when the President came down to hold his regular triweekly reception to the public. The next reception will take place Saturday at 1:15 o'clock.

TARIFF AND SILVER

Ohio Republicans Declare for McKinley and Bimetallism.

BUSHNELL HEADS THE DELEGATION

Perfect Harmony Marks the Work of the Convention.

THE STATE TICKET

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—The Grand Opera House was unable again today to give admission to more than half of those holding tickets and wearing badges with McKinley's picture thereon. Some of the delegates to the republican state convention, which was to have assembled at 10 a.m., were crowded out. With a heavy snow falling, standing room on the outside was not as desirable as yesterday, and there was much complaint about the capacity of the hall. It was 10:15 when Senator-elect Foraker called the convention to order. At that time the stage was crowded with Ohio Congressmen and other party leaders. Ex-Secretary Charles Foster had a seat near the presiding officer. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Lawrence the committee on credentials reported in favor of seating the committee delegation from Muskingum as against the mass convention delegation. The report was adopted, with a resolution against county committees assuming the power in the future of appointing delegates. No other contests were reported.

The temporary organization of the convention was unanimously made the permanent organization, when Chairman Foraker briefly acknowledged the double honor, and the convention proceeded with business. The report of the committee on rules and order of business changed some precedents in the order of nominations, and discussion was precipitated on an amendment to have the nomination for food and dairy commissioner come last on the list. The amendment was lost and the report adopted.

Congressman J. M. Taylor, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following platform, which was greeted with frequent applause and adopted:

The Platform.

The republicans of Ohio congratulate the people of the country upon the growth of republican sentiment, as evidenced by the signal victories of the last three years, which assure a glorious national triumph in the coming election.

We denounce the democratic administration as the most destructive and disastrous the history of our country has ever known. It has not only disappointed the expectations of the country, but has justly forfeited the confidence and support of its own party.

We affirm our adherence to the principles of the republican party as defined by the national convention in 1892.

We are faithfully wedded to the great principle of protection by every tie of party fealty and affection, and it is dearer to us now than ever before. It has more devoted supporters among the great masses of the American people, irrespective of party, than at any previous period in our national history. It is everywhere recognized and indorsed as the great, masterful, triumphant American principle—the key to our prosperity in business, the safest prop to the treasury of the United States and the bulwark of our national independence and financial honor.

Denouncing the Wilson Tariff.

We denounce the present tariff law as the sublimated product of democratic ignorance and incompetency, bringing as it has, to a prosperous and happy people, a period of unprecedented adversity and distress from which nothing but a return to the policy of protection can relieve it.

We denounce the free wool provision of the present tariff law as an unjust discrimination against an important industry and against a large part of our people, and demand such protection for sheep husbandry as will secure fair price for American wool.

The republican party stands for a reciprocity that reciprocates, and which does not yield up to another country a single day's labor that belongs to the American workingman. It stands for international agreements which get as much as they give, upon terms of mutual advantage.

It stands for a foreign policy dictated by and imbued with a spirit that is genuinely American; for a policy that will revive the national traditions and restore the national spirit which carried us proudly through the earlier years of the century. It stands for such a policy with all foreign nations as will insure both to us and to them justice, good faith, dignity and honor.

The Monroe Doctrine.

It stands for the Monroe doctrine as Monroe himself proclaimed it.

It stands for a commercial policy that will whiten every sea with the sails of American vessels flying the American flag and that will protect that flag wherever it floats.

It stands for a fiscal policy opposed to debts and deficits in time of peace.

It stands for a fiscal policy opposed to debts and deficits in time of peace, and favors the return of the government to a debt-paying policy and opposes the continuance of the debt-making policy. It is too plain for argument that the public credit and commercial interests of the country require the revenues of the government to be amply sufficient for the public expenditures at all times, without danger of deficit, and to that end Congress should without delay make due provision.

Bimetallism Declared.

We contend for honest money, a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchange that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetallism, and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

We denounce the present administration of the pension bureau for its betrayal of the interests of the Union soldiers, and we pledge anew the veterans of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

The people have triumphantly elected General Bushnell to the governorship; the general assembly have emphatically indorsed the people's choice for United States Senator, Governor Foraker, and we congratulate the republicans of Ohio that today has completed the fulfillment of all their pledges made by their last convention.

McKinley Indorsed.

We honor the eminent sons of other states, whose splendid services and high character have justified their presentation to the American people as candidates for the presidency, and we assure republicans everywhere that whoever may lead the republican hosts, Ohio will contribute her share to the swelling tide of victory in November.

The people of Ohio take satisfaction in the expressions coming from every section of our common country, of popular approval of their distinguished fellow citizen, Wm. McKinley, the great advocate of protection, who has all his life stood for America, its factories, its farms, its firesides, finds his reward in the confidence and affection of the people, whose interests have been his constant care. The republicans of Ohio pledge him anew the absolute, loyal and unswerving support of his state at the national convention, and instruct the delegates chosen to represent Ohio to redeem this pledge.

Delegates-at-Large.

Col. W. C. Cooper of Mt. Vernon, ex-member of Congress, was then introduced, and presented in an eloquent and stirring speech the names of Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, Senator-elect J. B. Foraker, Congressman C. M. Grosvenor and Mark Hanna for delegates-at-large from Ohio to the St. Louis convention. He offered the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That Asa S. Bushnell, Joseph B. Foraker, Charles H. Grosvenor and Marcus A. Hanna be, and they are hereby, elected delegates-at-large from the state of Ohio to the republican national convention at St. Louis, and they are instructed by the republicans of Ohio to vote and work for the nomination of Wm. McKinley, jr., for President of the United States."

Robert M. Nevin of Dayton, in a rousing McKinley speech, presented the names of Dr. J. E. Lowes of Dayton, Senator Charles Fleischmann of Cincinnati, ex-Senator John P. Green of Cleveland and Congressman John N. Taylor of New Lisbon for alternates-at-large. The rules were suspended and the four were selected by acclamation.

Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor presented the names of I. F. Mack, editor of the Sandusky Register, and Albert C. Douglas, jr., of Chillicothe as candidates for electors-at-large. The rules were suspended and they were nominated by acclamation.

State Officers Nominated.

The roll of eighty-six counties was then called for nomination for state officers. The names of Charles Kinney of Scioto, Gen. A. T. Wikoff of Franklin and E. W. Doty of Cuyahoga were presented for the nomination for secretary of state. The ballot resulted: Doty, 206; Kinney, 427; Wikoff, 217. Necessary to choice, 426. Kinney's nomination was made unanimous.

Marshall Williams of Fayette, present incumbent, was renominated for supreme judge by acclamation under a suspension of the rules.

ADJOURNMENT PROSPECTS

Congress Will Probably Finish all Routine Work by the Middle of May.

Unless there is some unknown reason for delay, it is believed that Congress may be through with all the routine of the session before the middle of May. All of the appropriation bills can be got out of the House by the first week in April. A month later they may all have been sent to the President. A much longer delay than that can only be by design, and there is not now any indication of such a design in any quarter.

The urgent deficiency, which carried much that ordinarily goes in the general deficiency bill; the army bill, the diplomatic, the Naval Academy, and the pension appropriation bills have already become laws.

The agricultural bill is in conference.

The Indian and legislative bills are in the Senate committee.

The post office bill is expected to pass the House today.

The fortifications and naval bills are about ready to report from the House committees.

The sundry civil has been taken up in the committee, and will be ready to report in about ten days. The general deficiency bill, which comes last, is not expected to occupy much time. The District of Columbia is completed, except as to the provision for charities, for the recasting of which the bill was recommitted.

The only bill that is hanging fire in committee is the rivers and harbors appropriation. This will probably not be out of the committee for two weeks, and it may be held much longer. At the beginning of the session the intention was to cut this bill down very low, but it has grown in the hands of the committee until it promises to be quite as large as that of the last Congress. All the other appropriation bills will probably be disposed of before it is, and it is a question whether Congress could be kept in session by it if delayed long, in view of the opposition to its carrying so much. There promises to be a lively conflict over it, and the economists might be glad to see it fail of passage at this session if it cannot be cut down.

A FREE LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

The Senate Refuses to Concur in the House Amendment.

Yesterday afternoon the bill establishing a free public library in this city, which was passed by the House Monday, was laid before the Senate by the Vice President, and on motion of Mr. Gallinger, the Senate voted to non-concur in the House amendment, which places all of the cost on the District. The Senate will probably resist this proposition stoutly, and the bill now goes to conference, there to be discussed as to this point by representatives of the two houses. The Vice President yesterday afternoon appointed Senators McMillan, Hansbrough and Wetmore, the subcommittee in charge of the measure in the District committee, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate. The message from the Senate announcing its action was laid before the House just before adjournment, but no action was taken.

The Hawaiian Cable.

The Senate committee on foreign relations today resumed consideration of the bills providing for a telegraphic cable line between this country and Hawaii, but adjourned without taking action or arriving at any definite conclusion. It was made apparent that a majority of the committee are favorable to granting government aid in the construction of a cable, but it is not clear whether they can unite upon either of the proposed lines to the exclusion of the other. Senators Gray, Turpie and Mills of the committee are opposed to granting a subsidy. The committee is disposed not to rush the question to a speedy conclusion, as it is a matter which involves attention to many details.

To Investigate the Cuban War.

Senator Allen of Nebraska today introduced a joint resolution in the Senate appropriating $20,000 for an investigation into the Cuban war, to be made by the President. The resolution requests the President to direct the investigation especially toward ascertaining whether the war "is in accordance with the established rules of civilized warfare, and whether or not unusual and exceptional cruelties, barbarities and atrocities are, and have been, practiced by either party toward the other, and particularly toward non-combatants."

Personal Mention.

Major General O. O. Howard, retired, who is engaged in literary work, spent some time today consulting authorities in the library of the War Department.

Colonel Peter C. Hains and Captain Thos. W. Symons, corps of engineers, are in the city on official business.

Lieutenant E. A. Mullar, third artillery, is in the city on leave of absence.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin has returned to Washington from a business trip to New York and Boston.

FOR ELECTRICITY

Possible Change in Motive Power of Capital Traction Company.

CHEVY CHASE POWER HOUSE

Investigations and Experiments Now Being Made.

SPEED A NECESSITY

Interesting developments are expected in an electrical way from the Capital Traction Company. According to the talk which is currrent on the streets and in circles that are usually well informed on such matters, the board of directors of the Capital Traction Company are at the present time giving prolonged and earnest attention to the subject of electricity as applied to the movement of cars. It is said that one result at least of the thought and study which the directors are said to be devoting to this matter will be of considerable interest to the public, not perhaps immediately, but in the near future.

It is asserted by those whose opinions are entitled to some respect, that ultimately the entire system now under the management of the Capital Traction Company will be operated by electricity of the underground variety. At present, however, the deliberations of the directors are currently believed to be confined to a consideration of the best plan of increasing the electric current for the Chevy Chase branch of the line. As is well known, the cars on this division from Boundary and 18th streets to the terminus at "the lake" are operated by overhead wires, and the current is supplied from a power house which is located at the northern end of the line.

That portion of the road running along U street from 7th to 18th streets is operated by the underground electrical system, the current being supplied from a power house which is at 17th street.

It is stated that owing to the increased travel the electric current for the suburban section of the road is not sufficient, and it is understood that the directors are considering, or have been considering, the advisability of leasing power and doing away with the power house at the end of the line, or else increasing the capacity of the present plant. It is further said in the current talk on the subject that when the extensions asked for by this company are secured they will be operated by the underground electric system, and in that case, unless other arrangements are made, a new power house will have to be erected in some central locality.

In view of these probable changes in the near future it is thought that it will not be unlikely that the determination will be reached to place electric wires in the conduits of the cable road, thus operating the entire system by electricity. There are other reasons which are advanced in support of this belief, one being the competition between the Capital Traction Co. and the Metropolitan Company when the rapid transit system of the latter road is in operation. It is said that the rate of speed of the latter road will be much greater than that of the cable, and if there was nothing else, it is said that this one consideration will induce the management of the Capital Traction Co. to make the change.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

The Sunday Rest Bill.

Mr. McMillan today introduced the Sunday rest bill, similar in its general terms to that heretofore introduced in the House by Mr. Wellington.

The Falls Church Railway.

Mr. Meredith introduced in the House a bill authorizing the Falls Church and Potomac Electric Railway Company to extend its lines into this city. The bill is an amendment to a pending measure designed to carry some changes suggested at the recent hearing before the District committee.

Quarters for the Geological Survey.

The Secretary of the Interior has asked the House committee on appropriations for an appropriation of $1,200 to rent additional quarters for the geological survey in this city, for the accommodation of the engraving and printing branch of the bureau.

Washington Irving's Nephew Dead.

The United States consul at Birmingham, England, has informed the State Department of the death of Mr. Irving Van Wart, a nephew of Washington Irving. Mr. Van Wart was a retired merchant, and was nearly ninety years of age at the time of his death. He was born in New York, but was in business for many years in Birmingham.

Accidental Death.

This afternoon Coroner Hammett held an inquest in the case of Charles E. Jenkins, the car wiper, who was killed between two freight cars in the New Jersey avenue yard two days ago, as published in The Star at the time. The deceased was dead, and was in a standing position when found, and it is supposed that he was caught between the cars while attempting to cross the tracks. There was no direct evidence as to how the affair actually occurred, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Suspected Grave Robbers.

Thomas Bowie, colored, was taken in custody yesterday by the officers of the sixth precinct on suspicion of having been implicated in the recent grave robberies here. He was turned over to the officers of the fourth precinct, who made the other arrests, and will be held until the express officials can see him for the purpose of identification. He denies that he was implicated in the case with Marlow and Jones, who were arrested at the time the attempt was made to ship the bodies to Hanover, N. H.

Read the Parthenon Inscription.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 11.—A letter has been received from Miss Nellie M. Reed, who holds the Cornell traveling scholarship at the American Classical School in Athens, Greece, in which she states that E. P. Andrews, also an American student there, has succeeded in interpreting the inscription on the arch of the east front of the Parthenon, which hitherto has been an unsolved problem.

Cuban Patriots Prosecuted.

NEW YORK, March 11.—General Calixto Garcia, Captain Samuel Hughes, John D. Hart, Captain John Brabazon, Bernardo J. Bueno and Benjamin J. Guerra of the Bermuda expedition were today indicted by the federal grand jury for taking part in an armed expedition contrary to the neutrality laws. All were in the federal building except Guerra, who is sick, when the indictments were reported.

Went Down.

WELLFLEET, Mass., March 11.—The schooner Wyman of Boston, cargo, sand, from Gayhead, for Boston, sprung a leak off here this morning and went down. The crew of four escaped in a boat.

TAKEN INTO COURT

United States Electric Light Company Apply for an Injunction.

The Work That Was Stopped Yesterday by the Commissioners' Orders —Permit Was Granted.

The United States Electric Lighting Company today filed a petition in the Equity Court praying that the District Commissioners and Maj. Wm. G. Moore, the superintendent of the District police force, be restrained from in any manner interfering with or preventing the company from placing wires in a conduit built by the company from 15½ street to the bureau of engraving and printing.

As stated in The Star, the company were arrested in this work yesterday, the police taking four of the company's employes, who were engaged in laying the wires in the conduit on B street, in custody, and requiring them to give collateral for their appearance in the Police Court to answer a charge of unlawfully occupying public space. The petition recites that in 1887 the company contracted with the United States to supply the bureau with electric lighting, and that the bureau has ever since been wholly dependent upon such lighting. About the 9th of November, 1887, it is stated, the Commissioners granted the company a permit to lay a conduit from 13½ and B streets, along B to 14th, thence to the bureau. The conduit was built and the wires placed therein; but, it becoming impaired, the company applied the 17th of last month for permission to replace the conduit with a two-way one. Such permission was granted four days later, the permit being as follows: "Permission is hereby granted the United States Lighting Company to replace electric conduits on the south side of B street northwest between 13th and 14th streets, and on east side of 14th street between B street north and B street south, and located on the line now occupied by the old ones.

"This permit expires March 25, 1896."

Work under this permit was carried on as expeditiously as possible, the company asserts, the old cables being laid temporarily on the pavement, and when the new conduit was completed the company proceeded to place therein the new cables. This work was interrupted yesterday by the police. The company explains that the conduit has no connection with the premises of any other customer or consumer, and that it is intended only for the purpose of supplying the bureau of engraving and printing with electric lights, and that the stoppage of the work will greatly damage the company and be a serious detriment to the business of the United States.

The petition was filed by Attorneys Jos. K. Reddington and Jere M. Wilson, who represent the company.

Yesterday's Cases.

The trouble on 14th street yesterday afternoon between the authorities and representatives of the United States Electric Light Company about the stringing of wires in the company's conduit, as published in yesterday's Star, resulted in the arrest of Superintendent Frederick Chamberlain and three of his workmen, John J. Purcell, Charles Langston and Thomas Edwards. Sergt. Shilling and Policeman Warren, acting under orders from the Commissioners, made the arrests, and then, when the police station was reached, the company's agent deposited $50 collateral for the men.

The officers did not know upon just what charge they had arrested the men, and so they charged a violation of the police regulations. Just what particular regulation they charged had been violated did not appear upon the blotter, but this morning the case was taken to court and Prosecuting Attorney Pugh filed a charge of occupying public space for private purposes, alleging the stringing of wires for electric lighting purposes.

Although this charge was formally filed, the case was not ready for trial, and was continued until Saturday, when it may be heard with the others.

The trials of the different cases, it is thought, will prove interesting, as able attorneys will appear on either side and argue the legal points involved.

Attorney Thomas and his assistant, Mr. Pugh, will represent the District, and Jere Wilson and J. K. Reddington will appear for the electric light company.

Both cases, the erection of the pole on 15th street and the stringing of the wires thereon, and that involving the right of the company to put additional wires in its conduit already laid, will be tried. The witnesses in the case will include members of the police department, District inspectors and it is probable that the Commissioners may also be called into court to give evidence.

CHINA'S ALLEGED MOTIVES.

The Japanese Wonder at Li Hung Chang's Going to Russia.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 11.—It is generally believed in Japan that China has some deep scheme in sending Li Hung Chang to Russia. A telegram from Peking of February 18 stated that in official circles of Peking it was believed that the empress dowager was opposed to sending the aged statesman to Russia because of his physical condition. Another dispatch from Peking has it that the emperor nominated for the mission Shao Yu Lin, who refused to go on the ground that it was advisable to send a man of higher rank in whom the emperor reposes the utmost confidence, to thank Russia for her favor of last year. Li is considered the most suitable man for the mission. Gen. Prince Fushimi, who is to represent Japan at the coronation of the czar, was to have left on March 8, accompanied by a large retinue, and will visit all the European cities, purchasing in Paris a wardrobe to be used at the coronation ceremonies.

Arrested in New York.

The police received word from New York today of the arrest in that city of W. H. Hall, who is charged here with the theft of a gold watch and chain from Robert Drinkard. Several weeks ago Mr. Drinkard's watch and chain were taken from him and the plunder was recovered from a Baltimore pawnshop, where it had been pawned.

After its recovery the pawnbroker received a money order for $20, the amount loaned, and was directed to express the package to a certain hotel in New York.

Detectives Horne and Weedon, who investigated the case and recovered the property, sent a dummy package to the New York hotel. Yesterday Hall called for the package and was arrested.

Hall, it is claimed, is a soap fakir, and was in Drinkard's company on the night the theft was committed. He has been indicted, and Detective Weedon will go to New York to bring him here if the authorities there will surrender him.

Dangerously Ill.

Word has reached the Navy Department that Lieut. W. C. Babcock, executive officer of the Michigan, on the lakes, is dangerously ill with pneumonia, at the University Club, New York city.

Naval Movements.

The training ship Essex arrived at Fort Monroe this morning from a cruise in the West Indies. The coast defense ship Monterey has sailed from San Francisco for Puget Sound, Wash., where she is to test the new government dry dock.

Milliken Case Postponed.

The Milliken trial was today postponed until next Wednesday.

BOTH SIDES HEARD

Those For and Against the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

CHARACTER OF THE ARGUMENTS

Both Parties About Evenly Divided as to Representation.

SOME QUESTIONS PUT

For two hours today the House committee on the judiciary listened to a spirited discussion for and against the proposition that the United States government is founded upon Christian principles, and that the fact should be so stated in the Constitution. Those taking part in the discussion were ministers of the orthodox church, agnostics, free thinkers, spiritualists and others. The proposition was stoutly advanced and just as vigorously resisted. A large audience was present, and the two sides of the question seemed to be nearly equally represented. The audience divided itself into opposite sides of the room, and vigorously applauded the speakers of the respective sides of the question at issue.

The matter came before the committee in the form of a joint resolution introduced by Mr. Morse of Massachusetts, proposing an amendment to the preamble of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

"We, the people of the United States (acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power and authority in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler of Nations and His revealed will as of supreme authority in civil affairs), in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The Two Contentions.

The affirmative of the proposition was maintained by a delegation of the National Reform Association, consisting of Rev. Dr. Stockton, moderator of the Presbyterian synod of Pennsylvania; W. G. Hubbard of Cleveland, president of the Peace Association of Friends; Mr. C. J. Vail of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. McAllister of Pittsburg, Rev. W. J. Coleman of Allegheny and Rev. H. H. George of Beaver Falls, Pa.

The opposition was represented by Mr. W. A. Croffut, Gen. Birney, Mr. Louis Abrahams and F. C. Woodbury of this city, Rev. A. H. Lewis of Plainfield, N. J.; Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones of Chicago and Mr. S. P. Putnam of the American Secular Union and Mrs. J. H. Hale.

The contention of those favoring the amendment was that the United States is pre-eminently a Christian nation, that it was founded upon Christian ideas, and it is necessary to accentuate this fact by including in the Constitution a declaration to that effect. The opposition held that this nation is not founded upon Christianity, and that to put such a proposition into the Constitution would be to unite church and state and to do injustice to a great many worthy people who could not accept such a Constitution as that, but who otherwise would be just as legitimate American citizens as any one else.

Opponents of the Resolution.

Mr. W. A. Croffut quoted the famous Tripolitan treaty negotiated in the time of George Washington, and indorsed by John Adams, as evidence that this government is not founded on Christian principles, that treaty setting forth such a statement. He said the United States government is not founded on the Bible, but rather that the Bible is founded on the United States government. The Bible has taken on a new reading since the foundation of this nation. It has been taken out of the sky and placed on the book cases of men as a book for the guidance of humanity.

Mr. S. P. Putnam presented to the committee petitions which he said contained the signatures of 40,000 people against the adoption of the amendment. He held that the amendment is revolutionary in character, and that it absolutely changes the whole foundation and principle of this government.

Mr. F. C. Woodbury of the National Spiritualists' Association said he represented 150,000 people who protest against the amendment. He said God had not been put in the Constitution because it never was determined which God should be put in. To change the Constitution in the manner proposed would be to place in power a class of people whose palms had been itching for temporal power, and whom the founders of this government never intended should be connected with affairs of state.

Rev. A. H. Lewis of the Evangelical Church opposed the amendment on the broad ground that he did not wish the question of religion brought into politics and be kicked about as a foot ball from ward primaries to national conventions.

Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, a Unitarian minister of Chicago, opposed the amendment, as he said, "in the interests of candor and honesty." In case it was determined to adopt the amendment, how did the advocates intend to characterize God? Would He be designated as God, Allah, Brahma or Jehovah?

Gen. Birney discussed the legal aspect of the proposition, and held that it was not tenable; that the committee, as a set of lawyers, could never put into law such a solecism as the very words of the amendment conveyed.

Mr. Louis Abrahams spoke not as a Hebrew, he said, but as an American citizen, in opposition to the amendment. He referred sarcastically to the divisions existing in the Christian church, notably between the Catholics and Protestants, and suggested that until they should come to some understanding between them they had better let the Constitution alone.

Those Advocating the Proposition.

The Rev. Mr. Coleman of Allegheny and Rev. Mr. McAllister of Pittsburg were the most strenuous advocates of the amendment. Their line of argument was similar, and the main point elucidated was the assertion that a great majority of the people of this country are Christians, church-going people, and that they should be allowed to say whether in the opinion of the majority this government is or is not based upon Christian principle as a foundation.

"If this amendment is adopted," said a member of the committee, "and a Mohammedan were elected to Congress, could he take the oath of office and swear to support the Constitution?"

"No, he could not," responded Mr. Coleman. "For myself I would not accept the Constitution of the United States without its acknowledgment of God."

"Then if you were elected to Congress now, you would not accept because you could not take the oath," suggested the inquirer.

"Yes, I would have to refuse to accept," assented Mr. Coleman.

The committee listened patiently to the arguments of the two sides and the orthodox clergymen were very closely cross-questioned, the trend of the inquiries indicating a desire on the part of the committee to draw from the advocates of the proposition their idea upon the legal point of the question.