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CUBA IN THE SENATE.

Hale of Maine Makes a Speech Against the Patriots.

HE DEFENDS GEN. WEYLER.

Declares That Spain Was Our Friend in the Civil War.

He Condemns Gomez and Maceo for "Devil's Work" in Destroying the Property of Spaniards—Vote on the Resolutions Postponed to Give Senators a Chance to Speak.

Washington City, March 9.—Another stirring chapter in the Spanish-Cuban controversy was added by the senate today. Many senators indicated a desire to be heard on the subject, and the conference report accepting the house Cuban resolutions went over until tomorrow. In anticipation that the critical stage of the Cuban question would be reached today, the galleries were besieged by the greatest crowd seen since the session opened. All of the public and reserved galleries were filled to overflowing, with long lines of anxious people standing in the outer corridors eager to gain admission. The diplomatic gallery was occupied by Ambassador Patenotre, of France; Ministers Mendonca, of Brazil; Hatch, of Hawaii; Baron Ketteler, of the German embassy; Messrs. Ho and Chung, of the Chinese legation, and many of the secretaries, attaches and members of the legation households. The bright costumes of the ladies of the diplomatic circle and the rich silken robes of the Chinese diplomatists gave a touch of bright color to the animated scene.

It is expected that the debate tomorrow will continue to have an animated aspect. A resolution was offered today by Hoar postponing action on the Cuban question until April 6. This resolution will come up under the rules tomorrow, and may form the basis of opposition to adoption of the house conference report.

Hoar, from the committee on judiciary, reported a substitute for Cannon's joint resolution regarding the property of the Mormon church in Utah, seized under the Edmunds act. The substitute merely grants and conveys the church property held by the receiver to the church after the payment of the expenses of the receivership.

A bill was passed fixing stringent penalties for mutiny and other offenses on American vessels on the high seas, whether participated in by passengers or crews.

Before the main branch of the Cuban question, the adoption of the conference report, came up, Hoar, Rep., Mass., offered two resolutions bearing on the subject. One went over under the rules. It postpones further consideration of the resolutions until April 6, and directs the committee on foreign relations in the meantime to secure and report all the available facts. The other resolution, which was agreed to, calls on the president for all available information as to the status of affairs in Cuba, particularly so far as they concern the interests of the United States.

At 1:15 Sherman moved the adoption of the conference report accepting the house Cuban resolutions. The public galleries were packed. Hale spoke energetically against the resolutions. In 1870 the same conditions existed, and an effort was made to involve the United States in the controversy. The house committee on foreign affairs, presided over by Gen. Banks, reported a resolution similar to this one, but fortunately for the cause of peace and progress, there was, said Hale, a man in the presidential chair whose love of liberty and patriotism was certainly equal to that of any member of the committee on foreign relations. The message Grant sent to congress was as pertinent today as at that time, and was an unanswerable plea against the present resolutions.

Gray interrupted to ask what result had come from Grant's message.

"It had," continued Hale, "brought the congressional resolutions to nothing. That message was so distinct, so unanswerable, that in the presence of that great, calm man, all excitement disappeared, and the resolutions came to naught."

Portions of President Grant's message were read from the desk. Hale said the insurgents now fighting in Cuba had no legislature, no courts, no organization such as Gen. Grant had set forth as absolutely requisite to the recognition of a state of war. Their power, he said, is vested in straggling bands, occupying straggling camps, and to this day not only have the insurgents not won a battle, but they have not fought in anything worthy of the name of a battle. Hale compared the condition in Cuba with that in the South, when the Confederacy was recognized. He said the Confederacy was completely organized, with full legislative and executive branches, established courts, a formidable army and navy. And yet at that time our state department, presided over by Mr. Seward, urged and protested to the European powers against even a limited recognition of the Confederacy, and always after insisted on the rescinding of that recognition.

"Did Spain ever rescind?" interjected Mitchell, of Oregon.

Hale said he was glad to hear this inquiry, as it allowed an answer to those who seemed to think Spain was less friendly to us than other powers at the time of the civil war. No nation, declared Hale, had showed the friendly disposition that Spain had shown at that time. Never did she allow a British-built privateer to stay in a Spanish port more than an hour. When such a privateer entered with American prisoners Spain secured their release. Hale said the only explanation for the public and press clamor against Spain was that the country and congress had been falsely and mendaciously misled with conditions which did not exist. Hale referred to the statements made by Sherman as to the atrocities committed by Gen. Weyler. It had since been shown that there was an ingenious effort to fasten on the Spanish-Cuban situation of today the events of fifteen years ago. But these alleged events were mendacious fabrications, fiction from beginning to end, set up by somebody to distort public feeling.

At this point a sensational event occurred, which no one had anticipated, and which for a time threw the senate into great excitement. Hale said the Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, had made a statement as to the inaccurate representations against Spain. It was not surprising, in view of the attacks on Spain, that the minister had done this, fittingly and diplomatically. Hale sent the Spanish minister's statement to the clerk's desk to be read.

It had hardly been begun when Davis, of Minnesota, arose and interrupted. "I object," said Davis, "to the reading of any communication coming from the representative of a foreign country on any matter, transmitted to congress through such channels and reflecting upon members of this body."

Immediately there was a stir on the floor and galleries. Hale protested against such an objection. There was nothing personally offensive to senators in the Spanish minister's statement. It was not an attack on the senate, but was couched with a nicety of deference to senators.

Mitchell of Oregon asked if it was not an invariable rule that foreigners credited to this country should not publicly discuss political questions relating to the affairs of the United States.

There were many points of order from various quarters, and many senators were on their feet seeking to gain recognition. The vice president announced the rule that in cases of objection to reading a communication the senate must decide by vote as to receiving it.

Teller said the objection to the minister's statement was not based on its offensiveness to the senate, but to the established rule that any communication from a foreign minister must be submitted through the channels of the state department.

Morgan made a point of order against proceeding with the minister's statement.

Hale had stood calmly during the storm of protests. He said it was a most remarkable fact that senators would not hear this statement of facts.

Frye suggested that Mr. Davis withdraw his point of order and allow the paper to be read, and in reply a communication in the Washington City Post of a prominent Cuban, the secretary of the Cuban legation in Washington City, be read. The suggestion to also give the Cuban side a hearing was received with a demonstration by the galleries so pronounced that Vice President Stevenson warned the spectators.

When the Spanish minister's communication had been read, Morgan asked that the reply of the secretary of the Cuban legation be read, but Hale declined, saying it could be read in the time of some other senator. Continuing, Hale sent to the desk and had read a communication to the New York World from Dr. William Shaw Bowen, a communication "not concocted in the organs of the insurrection," but written by a man "compelled to tell the truth" in a newspaper whose sympathies were with the insurgents, but which was broad enough to print both sides. The extract referred to Gen. Weyler as a "greatly traduced man," who had been "systematically attacked" by the enemies of the Spanish cause. This communication, "extracted from an unwilling witness," Hale said, he would place against anything written by Cubans in this city. He also read from current news dispatches of the burning by the insurgents of thirteen towns and the destruction of tobacco, and of the inhabitants wandering helpless and starving through the country.

"These," said he, "are the methods adopted to defeat Spain. Here," he continued, "are the exalting details in newspapers which sympathize with the insurgents. Liberty does not fight its battles in that way. Freedom often springs from the prison bars, from burning lips, aye, from its own ashes, but not such horror and conflagration and devil's work. The heart stirred by the story of Bunker Hill turns with loathing from such tales as these. It is not war, but incendiarism, destruction by the torch, murder and outrage. It is the wildest stroke of savagery. I will never vote to give aid and comfort to the leaders whose exploits are thus chronicled.

"There is another side," Hale was proceeding to say, when Sherman interrupted him, and asked him how long we were to allow this state of affairs to continue. He replied: "That is the same question which was put to the diplomats of Europe during the war of the rebellion. Whenever our arms sustained a reverse they were asked whether that did not disclose a state of war. That was the great burden which rested most heavily on those then at the head of our affairs. That question gave a stoop to the tall shoulders of Lincoln, it weighed most anxiously upon the able Seward, and broke down the lionhearted Stanton. The answer to it is to be found in the instructions of Secretary Seward."

"But," interposed Sherman, "Spain, England and France had acknowledged the belligerency of the Confederacy before a single battle was fought, in language identical with that in the first of these resolutions."

"I am not speaking of belligerency," replied Hale, "but of independence. Seward's answer was that the United States was engaged in one of the most herculean tasks in the annals of the world. Charles F. Adams, at the court of St. James, and our minister to France were instructed to say that the United States would suppress the rebellion, but in a way to be selected by us, and that no foreign power would be allowed to interfere."

Hale said he deplored the aggressive spirit of the last year, the desire to incite trouble, the building up of instruments of war, instead of those of peace; the turning aside from the plow and the taking up of the sword—this was militarism. There was but one result when militarism took possession of a great people. The arts of peace disappeared, and in their places came vast armament and the dominion of some great military chieftan. This was the growing spirit of the day in this country. Out of it all, however, Hale said, he felt that the good sense of the American people would assert itself, bringing peace, rather than war. Hale closed at 3 o'clock.

Mills urged Sherman not to endeavor to reach a vote today, as several senators desired to be heard. Sherman yielded to the suggestion, and the Cuban resolutions went over.

Turpie was then recognized for an argument against the claim of Mr. DuPont to a seat in the senate from Delaware. The senator had not concluded when, at 4:35 o'clock, the senate held a brief executive session, and soon thereafter adjourned.

Nominations: Ethelbert Watts, of Pennsylvania, consul at Horgen, Switzerland; John Lane, Indian inspector, Washington.

In the House.

Washington City, March 9.—District of Columbia business consumed the major portion of the day in the house. Among the bills passed was one to decrease the cost of gas from $1.50 to $1 a thousand. This was the outcome of a long fight against the gas company. The consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was continued, but no important amendments were adopted.

A Preacher Speaks for Cuba.

New York, March 9.—Thomas Dixon, jr., in the prelude to his sermon last night spoke of the duty this country owed to Cuba. He said: "I want to congratulate the house of representatives at Washington City and the United States senate on the noble stand they have taken in behalf of the oppressed in the island of Cuba. Congress has risen to its duty as a representative of the people, but it has not gone far enough. I believe that the time has come to recognize the independence of the island of Cuba. This nation owes such an act to its history. Its cardinal principle has been liberty, and upon liberty this nation is founded. I believe that the mass of the American people agree that the independence of Cuba should be recognized by this nation." Mr. Dixon closed by saying that he would like to hear Patrick Henry speak on the seizure of filibusters by order of the state department, and to hear Daniel Webster on the constitutional questions raised.

Our Flour Not Excluded From Cuba.

Galveston, March 9.—The Texas Star Flour Mills on Saturday last loaded the steamship Gyller for Cienfuegos and other Spanish American ports. Before she sailed her agents at Havana cabled: "Great excitement prevails. Don't ship flour." In response to an inquiry, another cable came: "Reprisals action congress." From this the exporters inferred that American flour was to be excluded from Cuba on account of the recent action of congress. The ship's destination was changed to other West Indian ports and sold. Then this cable was received: "Have no other news. Can you proceed?" The inference is that the local authorities resolved to retaliate against American commerce, and the Madrid government interposed.

The Examination of Huntington.

Washington City, March 9.—The examination of C. P. Huntington, the Pacific railroad magnate, which has been pursued by Senator Morgan for several days in the senate committee, will be shifted on Wednesday to the committee on Pacific railroads. It was decided at a meeting held today to have Huntington appear. Chairman Powers desired that the committee should begin at once the work of framing its bill, but the majority ruled otherwise.

SPAIN STILL RIOTING.

Desperate Attempt to Wreck U. S. Consulate at Bilboa.

FIERCE FIGHTS IN THE STREETS.

The Police and Gendarmes Repeatedly Beat Back the Mob.

Gomez and Maceo Retiring to Their Winter Quarters in Santa Clara—Fighting in a Dozen Places Between Weyler's Men and Bands of Patriots—Continued Destruction of Property.

Madrid, March 9.—The turbulent element in the city of Bilboa, which created disturbances yesterday, continued to defy the authorities today, and made violent demonstrations in spite of the armed threats of the gendarmes. The disorders were renewed near the American consulate, and a determined effort was made to reach the building where the consulate is located. The gendarmes showed equal determination to frustrate this attempt, and succeeded. But this was not done without a serious collision between the mob and the gendarmes, in which twenty of the former are known to have been injured, though it is not stated that any fatalities resulted. Nine of the gendarmes were also injured. With this rebuff the mob drew off. But the inhabitants of Bilboa are still in a turbulent mood, and the police authorities found it necessary to take every precaution to guard against injury being done to the United States consulate.

Elsewhere in Spain the situation bears a more tranquil aspect, and the question of the action of the United States on Cuba is regarded in a calmer mood. A report found currency today that the United States minister, Mr. Taylor, had left Madrid, but this proved to be wholly without foundation.

A dispatch from Havana says the insurgents are in a demoralized condition, and are seeking flight toward the eastern portion of the island.

Bilboa, Spain, March 9.—There was another anti-American riot here yesterday, about 12,000 people taking part. The excitement was started by young men at a street corner cheering every soldier who passed. Their conduct was imitated by other groups. Some musicians who refused to repeat the national anthem were hustled and beaten. Riotous groups formed in the main streets, cheering for Spain and denouncing the United States. The authorities did everything possible to maintain order. Almost the entire police force turned out, and the rioters were dispersed again and again. Eventually, however, the mob became so numerous and excited that the police were almost helpless. After the first demonstrations of sympathy with the army the crowds armed themselves with sticks and cudgels, and the police were swept aside. An immense crowd gathered on the leading thoroughfares and marched toward the residence of the United States consul, shouting, "Long live Spain," "Down with the Yankees." On the way to the consul's residence they hurled stones through the windows of stores and private residences, overturned vehicles, pulled several mounted police from horses, and generally behaved in the most threatening manner. Stores dealing in American goods received the most attention from the mob, and the windows of the consul's house were badly shattered, although the police defended the building.

The mob proceeded toward the United States consulate, evidently intending to stone that building as well, but the authorities had taken the precaution to send a strong force of police to guard that building. Another detachment was stationed across the streets leading to the consulate. Therefore when the mob neared the United States consulate it was confronted by police with drawn swords. The mob halted, then began pelting the police vigorously with stones and bricks. A squad of gendarmes charged the rioters. The latter fired pistols at the policemen, two of whom were wounded. This caused the police to charge in a body, using their swords with good effect. The rioters were dispersed, yelling and hooting at the authorities, and shouting, "Down with the Yankees" and "Long live Spain." The police, who made a number of arrests, experienced considerable difficulty in escorting their prisoners to the depot. During the whole afternoon there was more or less disturbance. It was decided to keep both the police proper and the gendarmes confined to their barracks until further orders, as there seemed to be danger of another outbreak. The United States consulate is now guarded by a strong detachment of gendarmes armed with carbines, revolvers and swords, and instructed to protect the consulate at any cost.

GEN. WEYLER'S NEWS BULLETIN.

The Patriots Seem to Be Doing Almost as They Please.

Havana, March 9.—The insurgent bands commanded by Napoles, Alberta Rojas, Machado and Aleman, in obedience to orders from Gen. Gomez, have left the district of Placetas, province of Santa Clara, and have moved into the province of Matanzas. Other insurgent forces will assemble at Zuazo and near Placetas, in order, it is said, to protect the passage of the insurgents under Gomez and Maceo through the Quorado Grande on their way eastward.

The insurgents have burned the plantation and buildings at Caraiban, in the Trinidad district of Santa Clara.

The revolutionary government, with the main forces under Jose Maceo, Jose Rabi and Ruen Tudela, after attacking Sagua de Tanamo, marched toward Mayira, province of Santiago de Cuba.

The insurgents have burned the plantation of Arca de Iris, with its buildings, in the province of Havana, and hanged three peaceable countrymen.

Gen. Arola is continuing his advance through the province of Santa Clara in pursuit of Gomez. His vanguard at Santiago, under the command of Col. Frances, had a skirmish with the insurgents' rearguard, and Col. Hernandez is believed to have cut off the retreat of the insurgents back into the province of Matanzas. The column of troops under Col. Galbis is going in the direction of Pango.

The guerrilla forces of Calabazar, in the district of Sagua la Grande, have been engaged with the insurgents under Delgozdo. They left one killed on the field, and the guerrillas, in pursuing the enemy, met near the plantation of Orients, the insurgent band commanded by Ruperto Hernandez. The insurgents left five killed behind them.

Gen. Prat, while on his way from Boquernos to Aguada, was engaged with a numerous band of insurgents under Quintin Bandera. The troops had two wounded, and pursued the enemy in the direction of Banos, Colorado and Carillo.

The military governor of Matanzas reports that there exist at the plantation of Saratoga and on the banks of the river Aura many small bands of insurgents belonging to the forces of Maceo, which were fought by Col. Vicunda a day or so ago. These bands are reported to be in a demoralized condition and without ammunition.

The column of troops commanded by Col. Molina, coming from Palma, met the insurgent scouts near the river Aura. The main force of the enemy was said to be encamped some distance away. Miro, Lacret, Zeitas, Garcia and Acebea, the insurgent leaders, are said to have been with Maceo. Col. Lopez, at the head of eight companies of infantry, advanced upon the left flank of the enemy; Maj. Lopez, with two companies, moved upon the right flank, and Col. Molina advanced upon the enemy's front, captured the insurgent positions in Vista Hermosa and the plantations of Trinidad, San Jose and at Revido. The insurgents retreated, and the firing was kept up for three hours, with great loss to the enemy. The troops had four men seriously wounded and several slightly wounded.

Near Guanajay, in the province of Pinar del Rio, the insurgents attacked a mixed train, which was guarded by a detachment of soldiers. The insurgents were repulsed with a loss of seven killed.

The military governor of San Cristobal, in the province of Pinar del Rio, reports that the insurgent leader Perico del Mado, with 500 men, has overrun that district, burning everything in his path. He was pursued by the troops, and two of the enemy killed, among them being the insurgent lieutenant of the band.

Gomez is reported to be at Seborucal in person.

A storekeeper at Cebrian has been plundered of $400, and orders issued to burn his store.

Gen. Weyler will remove his headquarters to the city of Matanzas, in order to facilitate his direction of operations.

The main force of the insurgents has passed into Santa Clara.

The Spanish Casino (newspaper) has published a manifesto signed by the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the political parties, the Importers' League, the Clerks' Association, the produce exchange, the Casino Gallejo, the Planters' Union Club, the editors of the leading papers, the Royal Society of Fellow Countrymen and the cigar manufacturers, expressing to Gen. Weyler the indignation felt by all classes of society, without distinction, over the resolutions of the United States congress granting without regard to international law, the rights of belligerency to undisciplined bands composed of adventurers of all races, foreigners and bandits, who are in no sense representatives of the Cubans, who, all of them having any intelligence, protest against and condemn the rebellion, which is strong only in hanging peaceful citizens, burning fields and plundering defenseless towns. The manifesto proceeds to say: "We, the undersigned, come before your excellency as the representatives of our Spanish fatherland, iniquitously calumniated by the houses of congress, who can find no argument for so unjustly treating the nation to which the American continent owes its civilization and progress, liberty and wealth, which make it envied in the eyes of the world. We reiterate to your excellency our unconditional adherence and our assurance that to maintain the Spanish flag in Cuba we are disposed to sacrifice our fortunes and our existence."

The nephew of Delgado, the American owner of the plantation of Dolores, near Baines, has been killed by ball and machete wounds. The deed was done by volunteer troops. Gen. Weyler has been notified of the affair by Delgado, and will investigate. It is believed that the killing was due to private vengeance.

Gen. Prat has been trying to prevent the advance of Maximo Gomez, and at the farm of Santa Rita his forces met the bands of Mojero, to the number of 4,000. The insurgents were attacked and dislodged from their position and were pursued. They left upon the field twenty-one killed and carried off many wounded. The troops had two seriously and others slightly wounded.

In the engagement between Col. Milna and the insurgents 150 were killed and wounded. There were many wounded at the surrounding country houses as the result of the last engagement.

THE CUBANS KNOW WEYLER.

His Promises Have as Little Effect as His Threats.

Havana, March 9.—Capt. Gen. Weyler has issued two highly important edicts, which are expected to bring out of the rebel ranks many persons who may be willing to avail themselves of his proffered pardon on the conditions named. The insurgents are well aware that 10,000 troops have arrived as reinforcements during the last three weeks, and that fact is counted upon to influence many of them. The proposed amnesty, however, is qualified by so many limitations that Cubans generally are disposed to doubt whether many rebels will surrender under its terms. The first edict applies only to the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana, where the government entertains the most sanguine hopes of being able to hold the coming elections.

The primary purpose of the first five articles of the edict seem to be to perfect the complete military occupation of all parts of those provinces, including such towns as have hitherto been more or less under rebel influence, thus clearing the way for the coming elections by bringing all the country districts under direct government protection.

These five articles place under the bandit laws of Spain all the insurgent bands still operating in the western provinces. The civil guards who are to be mobilized there are the special foes of that class of outlaws. As Solomeyer, son of the commander-in-chief of the Chilean army, is now reported to be in command of the rebel operations in Pinar del Rio, his forces are included in that category of lawbreakers.

Articles 6 to 8 provide for the confiscation of the property of all rebels who fail to avail themselves of the offered amnesty within a period of fifteen days, and specify the limitations under which pardon may be granted. Persons guilty of overt acts, such as robbing, looting or burning property, are not eligible, and if they have been connected with bands engaged in such work they must purge themselves of individual guilt. Article 9 is aimed specially at local officials, who have deserted their posts in time of danger.

Article 10 makes all residents along the lines of railroad or telegraphs responsible for prompt information of damage done to such systems, and exacts their active cooperation in the maintenance of repairs. As the insurgents are in the habit of hanging or shooting persons engaged in such tasks, this article, if vigorously enforced, is likely to lead to great hardship.

Gen. Gomez' Nephew on the War.

St. Louis, March 9.—Senor Gomez, nephew of Gen. Maximo Gomez, head of the Cuban revolutionary party, passed through the city today, en route to Chicago. He arrived direct from Havana. The object of his visit to this county is to learn the exact situation regarding the granting of belligerent rights to the rebels. He will visit the principal cities in the East, urging the wealthy Cubans to double their energies for the insurgents. Speaking of the result of the war he said: "If the United States recognize us we will win, but we will lose all we have gained if they fail. Spain is sending additional forces to Cuba every day. We could meet this increase if the United States would recognize us as a republic."

The Bermuda Ready to Sail.

New York, March 9.—It was rumored last night that the steamer Bermuda was preparing to leave for Cuban waters. At midnight the suspected steamship had not left her anchorage. It will be high tide about 6 a. m.

Cullom Says He'll Not Withdraw.

Washington City, March 9.—Senator Cullom said this evening regarding a story as to his probable withdrawal from the race for the presidential nomination: "There is not a shadow of foundation for the report. The suggestion could only have been advanced by those who would like to have me out of the way, and with the malicious purpose of misleading the Republicans of Illinois and the country. I have no intention of withdrawing, and will not withdraw. Put it as plainly and as emphatically as you can find words with which to express the idea."

Nat Blum, the Informer, Pardoned.

Washington City, March 9.—The president has pardoned Nathan Blum, convicted in Oregon of smuggling and conspiracy, but whose sentence was suspended, and F. M. Salisbury, convicted in Oregon of misusing penalty envelopes and fined $300.

A CARLISLE MAN DEAD

But the Kentucky Deadlock Is Apparently Unchanged.

AN ELECTION NOT PROBABLE.

Republicans Lack Two Votes and the Session Ends March 13.

Senator Weissinger, the Sound Money Democratic Leader, Dies, and the Contestants Arrange a Truce Over His Dead Body—Blackburn Seems to Have No Chance Whatever.

Frankfort, Ky., March 9.—For the second time death has added to the complexity of a senatorial contest that has engrossed public interest in this state for two months and attracted wide attention throughout the country. The death of Senator Rosel Weissinger, leader of the sound-money Democrats, today, removes beside a distinguished member of the Louisville bar, one of the most active and energetic figures in the senatorial fight, a man who had within the past few weeks defeated Dr. Hunter, the Republican nominee, and successfully baffled every attempt of the followers of Senator Blackburn to secure a re-election of that leader.

The exact political effect of the event of today cannot be determined, but tonight an election seems more remote than ever. The Republicans now have sixty-eight members of the legislature and the Democrats sixty-seven, with a probability of the support of the two Populist members as long as Blackburn is their nominee. Taking into consideration the announced determination of the Republicans to force a vote in the house tomorrow on the Dunlop-Kaufman contest for the purpose of unseating Kaufman, Dem., the key to the situation seems to be the attitude Lieut. Gov. Worthington, who presides at the joint session, will take upon the question of a quorum. If he holds to the decision he is said to have announced when a vacancy was caused by the death of Representative Wilson, that seventy shall constitute a quorum of the joint session, the Republicans, even by seating Dunlop, can count upon only sixty-nine votes, and the Democrats, with two Populists, will have the same number, so that either party may break a quorum at will and prevent an election. If he takes the position that since the death of Senator Weissinger sixty-nine members constitute a quorum, the election of St. John Boyle, of Louisville, can be accomplished by the Republicans if they seat Dunlop and give the caucus nominee the whole party strength. This session will expire before a successor to Mr. Weissinger can be elected.

It is almost certain that tomorrow a vote will be taken in the Dunlop-Kaufman case and that Kaufman, the Democratic member, will be unseated. Whether the Democratic senators retaliate or not, the Republicans assert that the election of Mr. Boyle is a certainty. The Democrats say they will go into the joint session until an attempt to unseat Kaufman is made. Beyond that the politics of the situation cannot be foretold.

Senator Rosel Weissinger died this morning. He had been ill several days with a bad cold, which changed into pneumonia. He was made much worse by the excitement of Saturday, when he was told Blackburn had been elected. Weissinger constituted the backbone of the Democratic opposition to Blackburn. But for Weissinger the election of Hunter or Blackburn would have occurred weeks ago. On Saturday, but for his release of Chambers, Rep., from his pair, in order that the latter might vote for Carlisle, Blackburn would no doubt have carried the day.

The rush to get into the lobby and galleries began early this morning. The crush was frightful. The senate met at 11 o'clock and adjourned until 11:59, on account of the serious illness of Weissinger. The speaker of the house gave orders to the sergeant-at-arms to admit nobody except those entitled to the floor. He said complaint had been made that men had been intimidated on the floor last Saturday, when the joint ballots were being taken. Carroll, Dem., moved that the house adjourn until 12 o'clock, on account of the expected death of Weissinger. A call of the roll on the motion was ordered. The Republicans, determined to take up the contested case of Dunlap vs. Kauffman and bring it to a vote, voted almost solidly against the recess. Lyons, Rep., voted with the Democrats to adjourn. At 11:40 the death of Weissinger was announced, and the partisan struggle ended. A motion to take a recess until 1 minute to 12 was then carried unanimously. Just before noon the senate filed into the house chamber.

Carroll said it had been mutually agreed by Democrats and Republicans not to attempt to elect a senator today. He moved that the reading of the rollcall be dispensed with and only the name of the first Democrat and the first Republican on the roll be called. Senator James said he thought, in order to be sure the law was strictly complied with, enough names should be called to break the quorum, all except the first two refusing to vote. This was acceded to. The ballot resulted: Blackburn 1, Boyle 1, Petit 1. A quorum not having voted there was no election. The assembly adjourned after the announcement was made. The senate met to take suitable steps regarding the death of Weissinger.

Edrington and Poor, Populists, seem determined to vote with the Blackburn side on all propositions. The battle royal is between Carlisle and Blackburn, and under the circumstances the only immediate effect of Weissinger's death is simply one less vote for Carlisle. Great pressure was brought to bear upon the Democratic opposition to Blackburn this morning from Louisville and other influential points. Ten prominent Republicans from Populist Poor's district are urging Poor to vote against Senator Blackburn. It is given out that if it comes to a contest between Blackburn and Carlisle the Republicans will vote for Carlisle. Ten Republicans, headed by Lyons, free silver member from Campbell county, have declared that if a stampede to Carlisle occurs they will vote for Blackburn, but the free silver vote that could be swung from the Republicans to Blackburn is less than the Democratic force likely to follow Carlisle. In order to prevent a stampede the Republicans early decided to have a number of recognized leaders on the floor, who should be obeyed implicitly. Blackburn's friends still profess to believe that at a critical moment the Democratic vote will be united upon him.

NOTABLE DEAD.

Mrs. J. K. Mizner, wife of Col. J. K. Mizner, Tenth United States cavalry, died at Fort Assinaboine, Mont., Monday.

Dr. W. H. Little, one of the wealthiest citizens of Cleveland, died Monday morning, aged 80. Before the war Dr. Little was one of Ohio's most noted abolitionists.

Chief Justice Charles Doe, of the New Hampshire supreme court, was stricken with paralysis on Monday, and died almost instantly. He was 66 years of age, and one of the ablest jurists in the United States. He enjoyed the distinction of having been the only New England judge ever quoted by the English courts. At the time of his death he was on the way to Concord to attend a law term of the supreme court.

While no physician or pharmacist can conscientiously warrant a cure, the J. C. Ayer Co. guarantee the purity, strength and medicinal virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It was the only blood-purifier admitted at the great World's fair in Chicago, 1893.