THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 119. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1896. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION

ARE you satisfied with the Coffee you are using? If not, we would like to say, our Mocha and Java Mixture at 40c per pound is giving very many excellent satisfaction.

KITCHEN SAWS—Ever so many uses for them in the kitchen; two sizes, 45c and 50c each.

WAFFLE IRONS, 8x9; this size can be used on any stove; this cut represents an excellent style; price 90c each.

SPONGES — Another large shipment, taking in every shape and quality imaginable, from 3c up to 35c each.

GET ready for the garden. The best Hoe made, two sizes, 50c and 60c each; cheaper ones as low as 25c each.

CORNED BEEF makes a quick and very handy lunch. We can sell you one of the very best brands, in fact, it is the best, $2.30 per dozen; 20c per can.

DO the trees and bushes need looking after? Good Pruning Shears, each 35c.

COOPER & LEVY, Grocers, 104 and 106 Commercial St, One Door South Yesler Av.

HOME PRODUCT.

Imperial Hams and Bacon

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.

We Have Undertaken.....

To sell for manufacturer's account within the next ten days

350 4-Gallon Kegs Syrup at $1.65 Keg

This is equal to our regular $2.25 grade.

SEATTLE TRADING CO., GROCERS, No. 111 Occidental Avenue, Seattle.

China Samples

This week we will sell a full line of importers' samples.

JUST THE THING FOR YOUR CHINA COLLECTIONS.

M. SELLER & CO.,

Nos. 627 and 629 First Avenue.

Dessicated Soups.....

Four flavors, made from Extract of Beef and evaporated soup vegetables. Highly nutritious, palatable, economical. 25 cans in case; $2.50 per case.

LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO., 815-817 First Av.

We have all kinds and grades of rings—delicate and massive, expensive and smaller priced. We feel a proper pride in decorating the engagement finger artistically, in seeing that the wedding ring just suits, in helping the purchaser to select something exactly appropriate for a gift to wife, sister, sweetheart or friend. There is more in doing this correctly and satisfactorily than one thinks—much more in the interesting price items we attach to these pretty circlets than you can guess.

FRISCH BROS., Jewelers, 720 First Av.

ASK FOR F. B. Co. BRAND.

Hams and Bacon — Very Mild Sugar Cured. ...PURE LARD... Seattle Products.

Gold Flake

Gold Flake Is the Finest Smoking Tobacco. Cool and Sweet.

CONNER BROS., Grocers, 720 Second Av., Boston Block.

Albert Hansen... MANUFACTURING JEWELER

Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Etc.

RICH CUT GLASS. 706 FIRST AV., SEATTLE.

MORAN BROS. CO., SEATTLE, WASH.

Steel Ship Builders, Founders, Machinis ts and Boiler Makers. Contractors for the construction of torpedo boat No. 8, U. S. N., and revenue cutter "Golden Gate." Sole agents and manufacturers for Washington, British Columbia and Alaska for the "Mosher" patent water tube boilers.

"CLEANLINESS IS NAE PRIDE, DIRT'S NAE HONESTY." COMMON SENSE DICTATES THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

LA FLORIDA 5¢ TAMPA, FLORIDA

MADE BY THE FLORIDA CIGAR CO., TAMPA, FLORIDA.

ANOTHER DAY OF CUBA

Sherman Insists It Is Proper to Call Weyler Butcher.

QUIBBLE BY SENATOR HILL.

He Thinks One of the House Resolutions Is Mercenary.

An Effort Will Be Made to Obtain a Vote Today—The House Discussing Alabama Election Frauds Preparatory to Seating a Populist Contestant.

Washington City, March 12.—After an hour consumed in clearing away routine matters, the Cuban resolutions were laid before the senate, and Hill was recognized. He pointed out that, this being a conference report, the resolutions could not be amended. He would therefore vote against the report, in order that at a subsequent time amendments might be made. The senator particularly objected to the third clause of the resolutions, stating that the United States had not intervened in struggles between European governments and their colonies, but that, owing to the proximity of Cuba, the United States should be prepared to intervene. This, he declared to be ambiguous and unmeaning. We had intervened and recognized countries which had been colonies of Spain. What the resolution sought to convey was a threat to intervene. To this extent the resolution was unnecessary. It was subject to doubtful construction and was a mischief-breeder, liable to compromise the United States. The phrase, "the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention," sounded like a threat, or it was buncombe. "If this resolution means that we should increase our army, let us say so frankly, and frame a bill for that purpose," said Hill. "If it means that we should increase our navy, let us state it frankly and fearlessly and frame a bill to that end. Let us not indulge in idle boasts and threats and doubtful phrases as to being prepared to protect legitimate interests by intervention."

Hill asked what the "legitimate interests" referred to were. "Were there any illegitimate interests?" This was not a proposition to intervene in the cause of humanity or to aid in the cause of freedom, or to stop bloodshed, but to "protect our legitimate interests." Hill uttered the words with great scorn. "This is placing our intervention on very low grounds," said he. "If we are to intervene at all, then at least let us put it on some higher ground than on the urgency of protecting our business interests. Do not put it on the low ground that we are losing a few dollars by this contest between Spain and Cuba." Hill held up a bunch of telegrams, which, he said, he had received from New York. One of the telegrams read substantially as follows: "Present attitude of United States toward Cuba seriously affecting commerce with that island. Merchants there are preparing to boycott the American merchants and to cancel their orders here." Hill paused for a moment after reading the dispatch, and then, shaking it in his hand, he added with disdain: "And they expect me to have my course here placed on the ground that Spanish merchants threaten to boycott some of our merchants. With all due respect to these gentlemen, I think our action should be on higher grounds. If we wish to act, let us do so without this boasting, without these idle declarations, without this buncombe." Hill said he favored the other portions of the resolutions, declaring that a state of war existed. Does not war actually exist in Cuba today? The senators asked for facts. Cuba was today full of reliable correspondents—there is once in a while a reliable correspondent—and they are daily detailing the progress of this conflict. Today it is reported that one Cuban general is within a stone's throw of Havana. It is idle to shut our eyes to these conditions.

"It is said," proceeded Hill, "that the administration will be embarrassed by the resolutions. I deny it. If the administration felt that way, then some one on this side of the chamber would know it. I do not believe the officers of the administration would keep their feelings on such a subject so close that no one would know it.

"If the president should sign the resolutions, American citizens could sell arms to the insurgents," said Hill.

"Certainly," replied Hoar.

"They can do so now," interposed Morgan and Vest together.

"I think not," returned Hoar.

"Most assuredly they can," insisted Morgan.

"You maintain that the passage of these resolutions would not change the law of the land one particle?" asked Hill.

"I do," replied Hoar.

"And I," continued Hill, "agree with you that the resolutions would have no legal effect. It is from that standpoint that I now desire to argue the propriety of their passage."

"I should have hesitated, Mr. President," said Hill, "to have voted for a joint resolution which would have required the president's action within ten days. But these resolutions are safe, because they merely express our opinion and bind no one but ourselves, although they would be received with respect by the executive and would have their moral effect through the country and the world. They are in accordance with precedent, and in my opinion congress should go thus far, and no farther."

Hill expressed the opinion that European countries had very properly recognized the Confederacy as a belligerent. The Cubans now held three-fourths of the island. Prisoners of war should be exchanged. Were we to stand by and see them guillotined, garroted, shot or executed in any other way? The resolutions could give no offense to Spain. It could do no harm in this instance, and might tend to stay this cruel warfare. In view of the conditions on that unfortunate island, and the end we all anticipate, shall we not, he asked, rid them of its infamy, degradation and brutality? That is all these resolutions proposed to do except the last, "to the pusillanimous terms of which I can never give my consent. We must place our action on higher grounds than that," he continued. "While our general policy is one of non-intervention, as one of the greatest states of the world, and the greatest of republics, our institutions and example must produce their effect upon civilization throughout both hemispheres, and when any people, imbued with the spirit of liberty, desire to found a republic and break their shackles, shall we refuse to give them a helping hand? Shall we crush their hopes with coolness? Is it not better for us to encourage and cheer, in every way permissible under the wise rules of international law, those who are struggling to be free from the burdens of oppression? We set the example. We are responsible for the lessons we taught. Who is there so craven that he would abandon the ideas under which we unfurled the flag of freedom to the world? Cuba is today resisting taxation without representation. It is the story of the American revolution over again. There were tories then as now, whose sympathies were with aristocracy and monarchy, and now, as then, they will be crushed by the force of an enlightened people, determined to be free. The conflict between republicanism and monarchism is irrepressible, and will go on. God grant that Cuba may succeed. If she does not, let us have the consciousness that we have done our duty."

He concluded by quoting the memorable words of Daniel Webster, delivered in 1823, in favor of the recognition of Grecian independence, when he said, "Our place is always on the side of free institutions."

At the conclusion of Hill's speech the DuPont case was laid before the senate, but was laid aside in order to allow Sherman to speak on the Cuban resolutions. Sherman said he was reluctant to speak further on this subject, and would not have done so had it not been for the recent charges and the "exploit" of the senator from Massachusetts (Hoar). Sherman said he had a great respect for his friend, but the resolution to postpone the subject until April 6 was a most remarkable move and naturally excited some heat. Sherman said he was usually a cool man and hoped to continue so on this question, considering it in a cool, plain way. He acknowledged the high tributes which Hoar had paid to his public service, he said, and he felt they were more than he merited. Smilingly addressing himself to Hoar, Sherman said he knew they would continue to sit beside each other on the best of terms.

Sherman then detailed the progress of the various resolutions. If the senators objected to the third clause, then a further conference could bring about a change. Sherman controverted the position of Hoar, that these resolutions had no force or effect, being concurrent. A long controversy occurred as to whether the resolutions in their present form had been even agreed to by the senate committee on foreign relations.

Turpie asserted that these resolutions were the same as those offered by Lodge, which had been defeated in the senate committee, receiving only one vote, and yet they were brought before the senate after rejection by the committee.

Proceeding with the main question, Sherman said a joint resolution would have compelled action by the president within ten days. This was not desirable, for the moral effect of the resolutions was the thing most desired. Here Sherman turned aside for a tribute to President Cleveland. The senator said there were differences of political opinion between him and President Cleveland, "but," he added, "no one doubts his courage; no one doubts his fidelity to the flag of our country; no one doubts that."

The senator referred to his characterization of Gen. Weyler as "the butcher." The Spanish minister had, with justification, sought to explain that the book from which he (Sherman) had quoted did not contain the writer's name. But it appeared with details in the paper from which the statement had been taken. Weyler himself did not deny or object to it. His explanation, sent from Havana, was that he had obeyed orders, being only a subordinate officer, and that the cruelties were necessary to subdue the uprising of ten years ago. Taking up the conditions of war existing, Sherman said they were flagrant. With much force the senator said: "If war does not exist in Cuba, where outside of h—l does it exist?"

He said, in reply to senators who called for "facts," that Lodge, one of the members of the committee on foreign relations, had secured ample facts from Secretary Olney, but these could not, for obvious reasons, be made public. The senator said it was the right and duty of a foreign minister to represent and uphold his country in and out of the state department.

Sherman declared it was impossible that the present terrible condition of affairs could continue much longer. "I respect Spain," he concluded. "Centuries ago she was the most powerful country of Europe. Her wars, however, were conducted with a degree of violence never recognized as proper by English-speaking people. Spain fought with a bitterness that has no equal. She has lost her high station in Europe. But I trust the time is not far distant when the new blood in Spain will make her the second republic of Europe. The tendency is in that direction. There is a large and strong republican faction in Spain. If Spain were to renew again the treaty of Zampa of 1878 and carry out the reforms then promised, I dare say the people of Cuba would eagerly accept the terms. But, failing to do that, my opinion is that the war should not end; that it should continue until independence is achieved or home rule for the island is secured. If home rule were secured, all the essentials of the greatest of republics would be obtained. Canada is as much of a republic as the United States. Her government is her own. She is only bound to the home government by the ties of Auld Lang Syne. This continent is the natural soil of republics. We should encourage all who are struggling to join in the vast procession of the Western hemisphere, which shall eventually furnish the example for the rest of the civilized world."

At the conclusion of Sherman's remarks Morgan secured the floor, but yielded immediately in order that the DuPont election case could proceed. Pritchard, Rep., N. C., addressed the senate in advocacy of the majority report in favor of seating Mr. DuPont.

At the conclusion of his remarks the bill creating the "art commission of the United States" was taken up, on the request of Hansbrough and passed, after Hoar had secured an amendment striking out the proviso that artists and sculptors should not serve on the commission and that the appointees should be learned in literature and the arts.

The question arose as to the future programme on the Cuban resolutions. Gray said it was the desire of the committee on foreign relations to secure action tomorrow if possible. Frye added that Sherman, who was absent, had told him that he would tomorrow, at the close of a speech by Cockrell on financial conditions, ask to take up the Cuban resolutions, and if there was objection he would move to take them up. It was the general impression, however, that the vote would not be reached tomorrow.

The senate then passed several bills on the calendar, one of which was "to permit owners of claims to iron and coal mines on forest reservations to perfect their title thereto and to procure a patent therefor." At 5:35 the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Day Devoted to Discussion of Alabama Election Frauds.

Washington City, March 12.—In the house today, during the morning hour, on motion of Johnson, Rep., Ind., a resolution was adopted by which the claim of Coleman, Rep., of the Second Louisiana district, to the seat of Mr. Buck, Dem., was decided in favor of the latter. Then Daniels, Dem., N. Y., called up the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district, in which the Republicans recommended the seating of Aldrich. Three hours and a half, he said, were to be allowed on each side for argument.

Moody, Rep., Mass., denounced in forcible language what he termed the crimes against honest elections in Alabama. He was applauded frequently, and in conclusion declared it the duty of the house to say to those persons who were striving for an honest ballot that "no man shall come here and hold a seat with garments so reeking with crime as to defile the very atmosphere which we breathe."

The speech of Mr. Linney, Rep., N. C., in favor of seating the contestant, was the feature of the day. He denounced election frauds. "Fraud upon the ballot-box," he said, "was the red-eyed daughter of high treason." It was, he said, the one great menace to the republic. The report of the minority itself showed that in one county Robbins received 3,177 fraudulent votes. "Why," he said, "there has never been anything like it under heaven or this side of hell." He quoted an affidavit filed in support of the contestee, in which the form of oath taken was, "So help me over the fence." (Laughter.) He read, to the great amusement of the house, questions propounded to witnesses and their answers in regard to the votes of certain persons.

"Did you know John Williams?" "Yes, sah; he's been dead ten years."

"Yes, I know him," replied another witness. "Where did you see him last?" "Swinging to a branch of a tree in '93."

"I do not attack Mr. Robbins," said Linney, "but his vicious methods, and I say, wither the hand that attacks the ballot box; let it wither and die as if it had touched the ark of the covenant."

SETTLEMENT AT HAND

Of the Dispute Over the Boundary Line of Venezuela.

OFFICIAL NEWS LOCKED UP.

But Both Sides Admit That Progress Is Being Made.

A London Paper Tries to Belittle the Blunders in the British Bluebook—England Declines to Declare Her Position on Privateering in Case of a Spanish-American War.

London, March 12.—The under secretary of state for foreign affairs, George N. Curzon, replying to a question in the house of commons today, said the government had no information as to a settlement of the Venezuelan question having been arrived at.

If negotiations directly between Venezuela and Great Britain have been renewed at Caracas the fact is not known to officials here who should surely have been advised for their own guidance, and as the Venezuela commission is proceeding diligently to the discharge of its duty of weighing all of the evidence obtainable respecting the actual location of the boundary line, and in this has been assured of the co-operation (informally, it is true, as to Great Britain, but none the less effectively) of both parties in the dispute, the public expectation appears to turn in that direction. Owing to the limited number of advance copies of the British bluebook containing the British case which have been received so far, the commission has been obliged to struggle along with one single copy, which is, of course, inadequate for the simultaneous study of all of the members, but it is expected that within a day or two the mails will bring a sufficient supply of the documents from London to facilitate the progress of the work. Meanwhile, so far as the document has been examined, it can be stated that it is not regarded as bearing out the promise of invulnerability claimed for it in London. In fact, it is in many points regarded as open to impeachment as to actual historical events cited.

The Daily News this morning states that negotiations on the Guiana boundary dispute continue, "but the question upon which both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Olney have made mutually unacceptable proposals refers to the treatment of the settled districts. If an agreement is reached on this point, the boundary dispute will be referred to a joint commission of Englishmen and Americans." With respect to the rumor from Washington City that a settlement had been arrived at, the Daily News suggests that it means that a joint commission has been agreed to.

The Daily News also gives a long explanation of the flaws which have been pointed out by other London newspapers in the British case, and admits that slips have crept into the bluebook. "Such errors are unfortunate," it continues, "but are almost unavoidable in dealing with an immense mass of documents. But they do not substantially impair the cogency of the British case."

Washington City, March 12.—It can be stated positively, notwithstanding publications to the contrary, that no settlement has been reached on the Venezuelan question, but, according to the best authority, matters are proceeding in such a fashion as to warrant the belief that there will be a satisfactory outcome. At present it cannot be told whether the ultimate settlement of this question will be effected as a result of direct negotiations between Great Britain and Venezuela, through the medium of some mutually friendly power, or as the conclusion of the work of our own Venezuelan boundary commission, but in one way or another a peaceful settlement is believed to be entirely probable in the end, though the end still may be far removed.

THE FLAG COVERS THE GOODS.

A Reply by Balfour to a Question About Privateering.

London, March 12.—In the commons today L. G. Bowles, Conservative, asked the government if notice had been taken of the statements in the Spanish press that in the event of war between Spain and the United States Spanish privateers would prey upon American commerce and whether, in view of the complications and injuries British trade would suffer from such an event, or in the case of war between Great Britain and a country which had not acceded to the declaration of Paris, the government would consider the whole effect of the declaration of Paris and the advisability of Great Britain withdrawing therefrom.

The first lord of the treasury, A. J. Balfour, in replying, said that the government does not question Spain's right in the matter, but, in view of the fact that no privateers have been used in any war since 1856, even by the powers not acceding to the declaration of Paris, and that the doctrine that a neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, except contraband of war, has been generally accepted during recent years, it may be doubted if Spain would actually resort to such measures.

Regarding the latter part of Mr. Bowles' question, Mr. Balfour said that while fully admitting that the eventuality mentioned might have an important bearing upon the interests of neutral countries, he did not think anything could be gained by an expression of opinion on any hypothetical case.

This answer, however, did not satisfy Mr. Bowles and he pressed Mr. Balfour for a more explicit reply, whereupon the first lord of the treasury said that an expression of opinion at the present moment might be inexpedient. He had consulted with the admiralty and his colleagues on the subject, and believed he was correct in saying there had been a general acceptance by all the powers, though not as a formal treaty, that a neutral flag covers the enemy's goods except contraband of war.

CUBANS DOING VERY WELL.

Interview With Gen. Antonio Maceo's Chief of Staff in New York.

New York, March 12.—Col. Frederico O. Perez, chief of staff of Lieut. Gen. Antonio Maceo, of Cuba, is in this city on a secret mission. He will return to Cuba in a few days. In an interview last night he said:

"When I left Cuba Gen. Gomez and Gen. Maceo were very well satisfied with the conditions existing, and hoped to be able to do something more decisive in the near future. The raid through the central province brought good results. The Cubans gained arms, ammunition and men. Many Spanish volunteers have taken the field with them. In the eastern part of the island over 1,000 Spanish soldiers have deserted to the Cubans. Since then there has been a reorganization and some changes. Maceo and Gomez were about to unite their forces again. They now have an army of about 25,000 men in the central provinces. The Cubans have throughout the island about 60,000 armed men and about 40,000 partially armed. Of the armed men about one-third are cavalry, who have plenty of good horses. The Spanish mounted infantry are no match for them. Many of the Spaniards are not able to ride, and when they charge they cling with both hands to the pommels of their saddles, and do not control their horses.

"Since Gen. Weyler took control the Spaniards have done nothing. They have a great many flying columns in the field, but they are always at the rear guard, following along, and never by any chance coming in contact with the vanguard. That is the reason that Gen. Maceo was able to pass from the province of Pinar del Rio to the province of Havana without firing a shot, though the Spanish army marched through the region. I was in the ten years' war and saw the Spaniards fight like demons. Now there is a change. They seem to have no heart for their work. They fight weakly, and do not seem to care how the battle may go.

"The Spaniards appear to be very much demoralized, both on account of the movements of the Cubans, and the action of the American congress. The resolutions passed by the house and senate have given much joy to the Cuban leaders. I had no trouble in getting away from Cuba. In fact, there were many facilities. I left the island at a point not far from Havana. The whole interior of the island, with the exception of the few harbors held by the Spaniards, is practically under the control of the insurgents."

Col. Perez was wounded on January 18 at the battle of Garron, where the Spaniards ambushed the troops of Gen. Maceo and killed four men. Col. Perez was shot in the neck, and was in the hospital for several weeks. He left the island about a week ago.

PEN MIGHTIER THAN SWORD.

Gen. Weyler Issues Another Proclamation, Softening a Previous One.

Copyrighted by the Associated Press.

Havana, March 12.—Capt. Gen. Weyler has issued another proclamation, the terms of which indicate a purpose to still further soften the severity of the proclamations he issued soon after his arrival. This latest official edict provides that all persons captured up to date in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio who are suspected of having been members of a rebel band, should they of their own free will deny that they belonged to such band, will be liberated in every case, provided they give their promise before two witnesses to be loyal to the Spanish cause, and provided, also, that no one appears against them to offer charges of any other crimes.

To this end instructions are given to the judges that they shall record in the files a personal description of those against whom proceedings shall have been taken, and shall then ask for the release of those coming within the above mentioned provisions as being purged of the crime of rebellion, but they shall remain subject to the vigilant surveillance of the authorities. The same proceedings will be adopted with regard to those who are arrested and who are not accused of common crimes. The above proclamation is signed Weyler.

Patriots Massing Troops in Matanzas.

Havana, March 12.—It is now officially announced that Gomez will not seek to penetrate into the province of Santa Clara, but it is said Maceo, Gomez, Lacret and other insurgent leaders will concentrate their forces in the immediate vicinity of Marjuari, province of Matanzas. The columns of troops under Cols. Vicuna, Bernal Suarez and Inclan have started reconnoitering in that direction, and Gen. Prats is pursuing Gomez. The troops under Cols. Tort and Molina and the Alamenca battalion, have taken up positions so as to prevent the insurgents from entering the swamps to the south of the province of Matanzas and adjoining the province of Havana.

Between San Jose and Tivicala a large force of insurgents has been seen moving westward.

An American in Peril in Cuba.

New York, March 12.—United States Commissioner Shields was informed today that the Spanish authorities in Cuba had arrested Oliverio Agramante, a naturalized American citizen, manager of the Juragua estate, near St. Forcendunes, who is suspected of being an insurgent, and that a military court-martial was pending in his case. His friends here are afraid the prisoner will be shot. They were told to make their application by telegraph to Secretary Olney, and that he would probably interfere.

British Not Enlisting With Spain.

London, March 12.—The under secretary of the war office, Sir John Broderick, answering an inquiry today in the house of commons, said the war office had no news of any English militia officers having volunteered their services to Spain in case of war with the United States. Any officers taking such a step would be liable to the penalties of the foreign enlistment act.

The Spanish Students Still Rioting.

Madrid, March 12.—At Corunna 200 students belonging to the university, joined in a parade yesterday, cheered for Spain, and burned the American flag. The police succeeded in preventing the rioters from approaching the United States consulate.

At Alicante the mayor and police, while dispersing a similar demonstration, were pelted with stones. Some policemen sustained injuries.

French Sympathy With Spain.

Paris, March 12.—The Eclaire today, commenting on the Cuban resolutions of congress, says that, in view of the exaggerated pretensions of the United States, it is difficult to see why European diplomats cannot at least extend their good offices to Spain.

The McKinley Boomers at St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 12.—Within the last four days friends and supporters of Maj. McKinley have secured accommodations for 1,500 people here during the Republican national convention. The Pennsylvania delegation gave up its contract with the Lindell hotel to care for 300 people, and the space was eagerly taken by the Ohioans. Then the Iowa crowd gave up its headquarters and accommodations for 300 people, and the McKinleyites also secured them. The Marylanders were the third to throw up the sponge, and before the ink on the telegram was cold the Buckeyes had the accommodations. Aside from this, the McKinley forces have made contracts with the Southern for all the space that hotel would give them, and the same thing has been done by them at the Lindell, St. James, Laclede, Planters' and at every hostelry where any accommodations whatever could be secured.

McKinley Has Most of Georgia's Vote.

Atlanta, March 12.—The McKinley forces have practically captured the Georgia vote in the national Republican convention. Eight out of the eleven congressional districts have acted so far, and of the sixteen delegates chosen thirteen are, according to the statement of A. E. Buck, chairman of the state executive committee, pledged to McKinley, the other three being for Reed. The First, Seventh and Eleventh districts have not acted.

McKinley Delegates From Wisconsin.

La Crosse, Wis., March 12.—The Republicans of the Seventh congressional district today elected delegates to the national convention. McKinley was unanimously indorsed.

Marinette, Wis., March 12.—At the Ninth district Republican convention today resolutions were adopted declaring for McKinley for president. Washburne and Grant counties also declared for McKinley.

McKinlevism in Arizona.

Denver, March 12.—A special to the News from Santa Fe, N. M., says: The Republican county convention today elected eight delegates to the territorial convention to name delegates to St. Louis. Judge A. L. Morrison, an avowed McKinley man, was unanimously indorsed as the national delegate from this county.

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.

SEAT TO REMAIN EMPTY

Small Prospect of Electing a Senator in Kentucky.

ADJOURNMENT ON WEDNESDAY.

The Republicans Refrain From Voting and Break the Quorum.

Some of the Republicans Expect to Elect St. John Boyle—Senators Hoar and Sherman and Speaker Reed Say Sixty-nine Members Constitute a Quorum—Dunlap May Take His Seat.

Frankfort, Ky., March 12.—The one thing that seems to be settled by today's doings in the joint assembly is that Kentucky will have but one representative in the United States senate from March 4, 1897, when Senator Blackburn's term expires, until at least January, 1898, when the next legislature can meet and fill the vacancy. There was no lack of apprehension of renewed danger of an outbreak. Mayor Julian, with a force of police, cleared the rotunda of mere curiosity hunters, but in the cloak rooms and elsewhere were enough men to do much harm if occasion had arisen. Perhaps the apprehension of difficulty tended to produce unusual self-restraint, and so the scene ended without other turmoil than that of debate. The newly installed Republican in the house did not qualify before the joint assembly met, and so was not a factor. The Republicans adopted the tactics of breaking the quorum, and thus brought from Lieut. Gov. Worthington the ruling that seventy members constitute a quorum necessary to elect a senator. So long as this ruling stands no election can be had except by breaking over party lines.

The capitol was under constabulary rule this morning. Mayor Julien ordered about twenty extra policemen to remain on duty in the rotunda, with instructions to keep the rotunda absolutely clear. This course was decided on by the mayor after a consultation with the governor, who said that if Frankfort was unable to afford police protection to the members, he intended to do so, if it took every state guard in Kentucky. Senators James and Walton were in the house chamber ready to be on hand when the joint session began. When the Democratic leaders found that James and Walton had secured admission to the house chamber they raised a protest. Mayor Julien refused to remove them, saying it was within the power of the house to do that.

The special police, just before noon, ordered all persons in the upper corridor to go below, and a dense mass of men gathered in the lower corridors of the capitol. When the senate filed to the house chamber to ballot for United States senator, Dunlap had not arrived upon the floor of the house or qualified. When this became known it served to cool the excitement. Senator Bronston asked that the journal of each house of yesterday be read. Objection was made, which the chair sustained, saying he understood that only the journal of the joint assembly was to be read. Bronston made the point that the journal of the joint assembly must include the journals of each house. Landes asked the chair to declare the gentleman out of order. The chair decided that the joint assembly was a separate assembly, distinct from each house, and the member was only entitled to have read the proceedings of the joint assembly. Salier, Dem., moved that the reading of the journal of the joint assembly be dispensed with, and this was agreed to. Bronston stated that he understood there was stationed in the corridor a platoon of police, for the purpose, he supposed, of preserving the peace and good order. He continued: "I ask why certain persons now on the floor of this house are here. I ask first as a question and second as a motion that every one be excluded from the floor of this house save the members of the joint assembly, the officers and the press." The chair said he thought the motion out of order, but he would put it to the assembly anyway. The Republicans refused to vote. Edrington and Poor voted with the Democrats for the motion. The chair announced that no quorum had voted, and that the motion was lost. He was still of the opinion that seventy members constituted a quorum, and would so rule, and in all the ballots for senator seventy members must be voting to insure election. Bronston asked that the sergeant-at-arms of the senate be allowed to exclude those not entitled to seats in the assembly. There were cries of "Sit down." This angered the speaker, and he shouted that he "had asked for peace and begged for peace."

The rollcall showed 130 members present. The ballot resulted: Blackburn 52, Carlisle 12, Buckner 1. The Republicans and Populist Poor refused to vote, and the chair decided that there was no election. The Democrats say that if seventy votes are required for a quorum there will be no election at this session.

Cincinnati, March 12.—A special to the Commercial Gazette from Frankfort, Ky., says: St. John Boyle will be elected United States senator. This will certainly be done before the legislature adjourns, and it may be done tomorrow. Senators Sherman and Hoar and Speaker Reed have wired Mr. Boyle that since the death of Weissinger sixty-nine members constitute a quorum. A joint assembly may pass on the right of the expelled senators, James and Walton, to have their votes recorded, yet it has no right to do so. The United States senate is the only tribunal vested with that power.

In spite of the mayor's police, the men who acted as intimidators at the door of the assembly yesterday were allowed to mobilize in a cloak room, though the rotunda and corridors were cleared of all others. Mayor Julian approached St. John Boyle today, and offered to clear the halls if he would have Senators James and Walton removed from the joint assembly meeting. Mr. Boyle declined. About this time the following affidavit was made in the executive office and filed with Gov. Bradley, with an application for military protection: "Frankfort, Ky., March 12, 1896.—The affiant states that he, only a few moments ago, heard Jack Chinn and a policeman, who is now in the rotunda of the capitol, say that when the joint assembly met they would go into the house chamber and take therefrom Dr. A. D. James and Dr. A. C. Walton, of the senate. C. P. Snyder."

The action of the senate yesterday in unseating James and Walton was taken without either charges or trial or any show of legality.

Wood Dunlap has not decided whether he will consent to be sworn in, but it is believed he will. He said today: "I will take my seat if my vote will elect a United States senator."

Senator Bill Clark today heard that it was contemplated to unseat him in the same manner as James and Walton were unseated. He at once announced a bet of $1,000 to $10 that if this should be done no one would prevent him from entering the joint assembly and voting. The Republicans are perfectly confident tonight that they have the votes to elect Boyle.

The Goulds Defeat the Tax Collector.

New York, March 12.—The Goulds will not be compelled to pay the taxes on $10,500,000 which were assessed in this city for the year 1895. Five suits had been filed against the estate of Jay Gould and his sons and daughters to enforce the finding of the commissioners of taxes and assessments. The defendants pleaded non-residence. Today the corporation counsel's report announced that it had been determined to abandon the suits.