tion of the offense would lead to his going home." There was a probability that Spain would dissent in an offensive way to the passage of the pending resolutions. Teller said Spain knew we had a right to recognize the belligerents. Spain would naturally show some feeling, but she would not go to war.

There was a ripple of applause, which the vice-president checked, when Teller referred to his sympathy with Cubans.

"I would be delighted," said he, "to learn that Havana had passed into the hands of the insurgents. I would be delighted to hear that the insurgents had run the Spanish soldiers into the sea. But the senator added that he felt no irritation over student ebullitions in Spain.

In conclusion, Teller vigorously asserted that the American people would not tolerate any dictation or criticism from foreign representatives accredited here.

Mr. Chandler, Republican of New Hampshire also thought the Spanish minister had been guilty of an impropriety. "His references," said Chandler, "were offensive."

"I desire to say," interposed Morgan, "that the Spanish minister misquotes on the floor of the senate."

"That illustrates the point I desired to make," continued Chandler, proceeding to quote Senor de Lome's references to our war of the rebellion. It was unseemly, he said, for the Spanish minister to have written such a communication. It could not be countenanced.

Continuing, Mr. Chandler expressed the opinion that this was entirely too much an attempt at outside interference or advice. He referred to the cabled utterances of Minister Castello and the president of the council of Spanish ministers.

Mr. Hale then took the floor. He was not prepared, he said, to yield one jot from the position he took yesterday, and expressed satisfaction that he had been able to obtain from an official source such a temperate reply to the inflammatory utterances against Spain, which were without any official foundation whatever. He commended the careful tone of the Spanish minister, who, he said, had observed all the courtesies of the human language. With regard to the general question as to the propriety of men in high official stations expressing their views, he declared that the press of today had invaded realms not dreamed of thirty years ago. Great men did not hesitate to make known their opinions, not only on literary questions, but on vital questions of international comity. He cited Gladstone's expression on the Venezuelan question.

At this point Gray came forward with a suppositious case.

"Suppose," said he, "that some member of the British house of commons should read in the house from suppositious case a statement that before Andrews was executed he had been tortured by General Washington; that his eyes had been burned from their sockets and that he had been subjected to all sorts of indignities. Would it be unbecoming to the American ambassador to call attention to the fact that the alleged history was unauthenicated and that a mistake had been made?"

Mr. Hale readily agreed that there could be no impropriety in such a course. If such a thing should happen he said, he had no doubt that Mr. Bayard would send a letter to the London Times setting right the truth of history.

Mr. Teller challenged the analogy of the suppositions. That would simply be a discussion of historical events. In this instance Senor de Lome's statement was intended to offset the action on measures pending in the senate.

Again taking up the thread of this argument, Mr. Hale referred to the message sent by the prince of Wales to the American people through the New York World. Royalty, he thought, had not abated its dignity by the act. It was simply a recognition of the now universally acknowledged fact that all public men went to the newspapers, magazines and reviews to write themselves down in matters of great public moment. Until the Spanish minister, he concluded, by false criticism overstepped the bounds of propriety he did not think he should be subject to censure or reproach.

Mr. Lodge, who had opened the discussion, again got the floor and agreed that this sort of debate over the utterance of a representative of a foreign government was unseemly, but he protested that the matter had not been brought into the senate by him. But against the foreign ministers' words charging that he had been imposed upon "maliciously and fraudulently" were read here, he thought he should reply. He had shown that the Spanish minister's statement was false. He had no fault to find with the eloquent defense of the Spanish minister, but even a United States senator was entitled to some rights. [Laughter.] He again read the words of the Spanish minister, "appealing" from what had been said in the senate to the "commonsense of the American people."

"While we are on the subject of history," he continued, "it might be well for senators to recall the case of Genet, the French minister to the United States, who also took an appeal to the American people and whom George Washington turned out of the country. Would Washington be called a jingo and taken to task for his action? In his day and generation he was considered a man of good judgment."

Mr. Gray interjected that Genet had gone so far as to enlist troops.

Mr. Lodge responded that this was not the main offense. The senator recalled the case of Lord Sackville West, who was asked to retire for giving advice as to how to vote at an election.

"That was a private letter not meant for publication," suggested Mr. Teller.

Mr. Hale added that in the Sackville West case the letter bore on an election about to occur.

Mr. Lodge insisted that the case was analogous to the present one.

This closed the exciting incident in the Cuban question, and the senate proceeded with the usual morning business. The debate had had the effect of filling every available seat in the senate galleries. The diplomatic corps was again well represented, several of the ministers and secretaries being accompanied by ladies of the diplomatic corps. The floor of the senate also was crowded, members of the house filling the rear and side areas.

Another exciting incident occurred when Mr. Hoar's resolution, introduced yesterday, providing that the Cuban question go over until April 6th, next, was laid before the senate.

Mr. Hoar asked that it go over until tomorrow, as he was in poor health and did not feel able to speak on the resolution today.

Mr. Sherman was quickly on his feet, his face showing much feeling and his voice great earnestness.

"I shall object to that resolution at all stages," said he. "I regard it as a reflection on the committee on foreign relations. After more than a month of discussion, after overwhelming votes in both branches of congress, the resolution is brought here sending the subject back to the committee on foreign relations. I will most decidedly object."

There was a snap to the words of Mr. Sherman which left no doubt of their earnestness. The two venerable senators, Sherman and Hoar, stood side by side, their desks adjoining, and the colloquy proceeded at short range.

Mr. Hoar expressed great surprise that the Ohio senator should object to granting the usual courtesy to a senator.

Mr. Sherman responded that the motives for this resolution were selfevident. It postponed and delayed action. It turned the discussion into a mooted debate.

"The senator from Ohio is a man of penetration, of great scientific attainments," answered Mr. Hoar, "but I doubt whether he has so mastered the science of the X rays as to penetrate my brain and ascertain my motives in offering this resolution."

Mr. Hoar said his only purpose in urging this resolution was to call attention to some new practices growing up in dealing with grave foreign questions. Instead of having effective action by the legislative and executive branches, the legislative branch proceeded alone in a concurrent resolution to express an ineffective opinion. It was all a mooted question. Congress is not bound, the president is not bound, the people are not bound. Mr. Hoar said he objected to doing business "with one-half of a pair of scissors." If we wanted to cut any knots, let us get both halves of the scissors, let congress act with the president and let the president act with congress.

Mr. Sherman again interrupted, but Mr. Hoar waved him aside with emphasis, to the great amusement of senators and the crowded galleries. Mr. Hoar insisted on making his explanation without interruption, to the suggestions of the Ohio senator that an attack had been made on the committee on foreign relations. A very grave foreign question was before the senate. It was a question that was so grave that the senator (Morgan) who reported the Cuban resolutions, said he would lay his sword before the senate and Spain was at liberty to take it up. Mr. Hoar was interrupted from across the isle by Mr. Morgan.

"Will the senator yield? asked Mr. Morgan.

"I will not," responded Mr. Hoar, decisively.

"But I demand that you shall; you have made an incorrect statement," insisted Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Hoar said he would, of course, yield for a correction.

Mr. Morgan pointed out that his statement as to laying down his sword was the conclusion of a previous statement that if became necessary, if war came, then he would place his sword on the table of the committee, and if Spain wished to take it up she could do so.

Mr. Hoar went on to urge the facts of the Cuban question had been presented to the senate. The letters transmitted by the president had never been read in the senate.

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

Mr. Hoar responded that everything the Ohio senator read or spoke did not necessarily become widely known.

He proceeded to argue that congress was meddling to much in diplomacy and it was meddling without any information as to facts.

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

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

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

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

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

At this point the presiding officer announced it was 2 oclock, the close of the morning business.

Mr. Hoar again asked that the resolution go over without prejudice until tomorrow, as his health was not such as to permit his going on. Mr. Sherman did not renew his objection and the resolution went over.

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

IN THE HOUSE

A Territorial Divorce Law Passed and Postal Matters Considered

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The house today witnessed the perennial attempt to cut off the appropriation for special mail facilities between Boston, via New York and Washington, to Atlanta and New Orleans. This appropriation has been carried in the postoffice bill since 1883. This year it amounted to $196,000 and coupled with it were appropriations for special facilities between Kansas City and Newton, Kas., and Chicago and Council Bluffs, Iowa. The latter items, however, went down before points of order.

An attempt was made to rule out the southern subsidy also on a point of order, but Mr. Payne of New York overruled the point. The motion to strike out was defeated, 93 to 116. The postoffice bill was not disposed of. During the morning hour a bill was passed making a year's "continuous residence" in a territory a prerequisite to obtaining a divorce in such territory. The bill was aimed at Oklahoma territory, where but ninety days' residence is required.

Soon after assembling the house went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Bromwell (Republican of Ohio) read a letter from the assistant postmaster-general stating that the appropriation of $150,000 was inadequate for the purpose of transporting mails on electric and cable cars on roads not exceeding twenty miles in length.

Mr. Pickler (Republican of South Dakota) inquired why in the face of such a statement from the department a requisite sum had not been provided.

Mr. Loud, chairman of the postoffice committee, replied that the latter had not been laid before the committee.

"Why," asked Mr. Pickler, "was this undigested bill brought before the house?" It had been rumored, he stated, that there had been a wide difference of opinion in the committee. It had been said that the chairman bore down on the committee on many occasions and carried his point.

Mr. Loud replied that this was utterly false.

Mr. Ogden, Democrat, Louisiana, entered a protest against Mr Pickler's statements. The provision relating to the methods of transporting mail by street cars and providing for free transportation of letter carriers on the street cars were stricken out as new legislation. When the provision appropriating $196,000 for special mail facilities on trunk lines from Boston, New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans was reached, Chairman Loud, who opposed this and the two other mail subsidies in the bill, from Chicago to Council Bluffs and from Kansas City to Newton, Kas., but who was out-voted in the committee, raised a point of order against these provisions.

Mr. Crisp termed this action of the chairman of the committee "a complete novelty." He called attention to the fact that the bill of last year contained the provision for the special mail facilities from New York to New Orleans.

Mr. Bingham, Republican, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Settle, Republican, North Carolina, also vigorously opposed the point of order. This item has always precipitated opposition.

Mr. Dingley, Republican, of Maine, went into an elaborate review of the history of the southern mail service, which had been in the postoffice department since 1872. This particular paragraph had been held to be in order because it was the continuation of an object provided in the then current law, but as that object was not then authorized by permanent law, he doubted whether the ruling had been correct. With regard to the new subsidies provided for in the bill, if they were held in order, he predicted that every railroad in the United States would be asking for a subsidy by New Year's. He expressed the opinion that there was no necessity for the southern subsidy. The regular compensation was sufficient. The southern subsidy originally had been given to expedite the foreign mails to Havana. Its present object was purely domestic.

Mr. Payne, Republican, of New York, in the chair, overruled the point of order.

Mr. Bromwell then immediately moved an amendment to subsidize, in addition to the route from Boston to New Orleans, those from Washington to St. Louis, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, from Chicago to Council Bluffs, from Chicago to Minneapolis and from Kansas City to Newton, Kansas, $700,000. He could not see, he said, why other lines besides the southern carrying fast mails should not be as much entitled to subsidies as that line.

In reply to a question from Mr. Cousins, Republican, of Iowa, Mr. Loud declared that the postmaster general for years had condemned mail subsidies. Mr. Cousins asked who was responsible for the proposed subsidy from Chicago to Council Bluffs.

Mr. Loud replied that if he knew he would not be at liberty to say. Mr. Lorimer (Republican, Illinois) however undertook to enlighten them. He (Lorimer) fathered the provision.

The chair sustained a point of order against the Bromwell amendment. Mr. Loud thereupon moved to strike out the appropriation for southern trunk line facilities. He reiterated his statement that every postmaster-general since 1880 had condemned this subsidy but had accepted what was considered the direction of congress. The Pennsylvania road, he said, was the strong factor behind the subsidy. He argued that the special mail train was two hours slower than the regular train and did not facilitate the mails.

Mr. Crisp in support of the provision called attention to the proviso attached to the appropriation lodging in the postmaster-general the power to withhold the appropriation if it was not deemed necessary "to promote the interest of the postal service." If the postmaster-general had condemned this appropriation, why, in view of that provision, had he expended the money. The postmaster-general fixed the schedule of the train which was run for the sole purpose of facilitating the mails. For every failure to put the mails through on schedule time he enforced a prescribed penalty.

Kyle, Democrat, of Mississippi, opposed the appropriation, he said, because he believed it wrong in principle. He quoted ex-Postmasters-General Dickinson and Wanamaker and Postmaster-General Wilson against the appropriation.

Mr. Wellington, Republican, of Maryland, commended the object and effect of the appropriation, which, he said, tended to cement the union between the north and south. Congress, he said, could not afford to take a step backward in this matter.

On a rising vote the Loud amendment to strike out the appropriation for the southern subsidy was carried, 100 to 96. Yellers were demanded and the amendment was defeated, 93 to 114.

The chair ruled out the two succeeding paragraphs appropriating $61,000 for special facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kas., and $100,000 from Chicago to Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mr. Miller, Republican, of Kansas, appealed from the decision of the chair, but the chair was sustained, 120-25.

The appropriation for car fare and bicycle allowance was increased from $100,000 to $150,000.

The committee rose, and at 5:10 the house adjourned.

IN COMMITTEE

Senator Chandler, from the committee on privileges and elections, today presented to the senate the views of the majority of the committee, consisting of the Republican members, recommending the adoption of Senator Allen's resolution providing for an investigation of the Alabama state and legislative elections of 1894. The report makes reference to the election of 1892 in which Thomas G. Jones, regular Democratic, and Reuben F. Kolb, were the rival candidates for governor. While in this election Jones was declared governor, the committee assert that this was "done by the wholesaie falsification of the returns by dishonest election officers in pursuance of a great conspiracy, deliberately organized, long before the election, for the purpose of changing the political complexion of the state in case it should appear that Kolb and his supporters had carried the state."

No Longer Jealous

SANTA CRUZ, March 10.—There was a shooting affray in Watsonville, in the rear of Jennie Watson's house of ill-fame, this afternoon, which resulted in the death of J. Hubert and the wounding of William Conroy. The affair grew out of jealousy. Hubert was the foreman of King ranch, at King City, and came to Watsonville a month ago. He fell in love with Jennie Watson, who prior to that time had been living with Conroy, who is a horseshoer. The woman became infatuated with Conroy, which angered Hubert so that when he saw Conroy in the woman's house today he shot him in the right thigh. Hubert then placed his pistol to his temple and fired a bullet into his brain. He died almost instantly. Conroy's wound is not serious.

A Terrible Tragedy

SAN JOSE, March 10.—A terrrible tragedy occurred this evening at J. M. Donahue's Laurelwood farm near Agnews Asylum, by which one Chinaman was instantly killed and another mortally wounded. The murderer, Wong Mai Chee, gave himself up, alleging that the men he killed had attempted to commit a heinous crime on him. Both were sitting on their bunks when the fatal shots were fired. Yung Wan shot through the left breast and left hand. Gee Tong Wo is still alive but will die. He was shot in the back and in the right arm. From the facts gathered by the sheriff the affair is considered a cold-blooded crime.

Doubtful Identification

NEEDLES, March 10.—Coroner Keating of San Bernardino is holding an inquest on the body of Jacob Pipher, who was found dead near the track about six miles west of this place yesterday. It is thought that death resulted from natural causes, probably heart disease. The deceased is about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighed about 160 pounds. The identification is somewhat doubtful, as only a slip of paper with an order for goods, to which was signed Jacob Pipher, was found on the person.

New York Liquor Laws

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—The senate voted closure in the Raines excise bill, 34 to 14. The bill was put on its passage and adopted, 31 to 18. According to Senator Raines the effect of the bill will be to prevent corruption in excise boards, to stamp out low gin shops and to greatly reduce Sunday selling and other violations of law by saloon keepers.

CHICAGO COAST DEFENSES

Are Conspicuous Only by Their Practical Absence

THE CITY WELL SITUATED

For Prompt Destruction by a Small Force

Plans for Fortifications to be Made When the Hundred Million Dollar Appropriation Becomes Available

Associated Press Special Wire.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Lieutenant J. F. Thompson, chief ordnance officer of the department of the Missouri, told Chicago people last night how utterly defenseless their city would remain if the $2,500,000 for coast defenses intended for lake fortifications should, as a matter of economy, be cut out of the bill now before congress. Lieutenant Thompson made public for the first time in a paper read before the New England Congregational church just what it is that the ordnance corps, acting with the other departments, intends to accomplish in the way of making seaports impregnable to attack when the appropriation of nearly $100,000,000, reported favorably in committee, would be available.

Touching on the question of lake defense, the officer said: "There seems to be a prevailing impression that in case war broke out between America and Great Britain all the United States would have to do would be to keep English vessels out of the Great Lakes. Declarations of war do not come like thunderbolts from clear skies. As soon as it was known trouble was brewing the Welland canal would be fortified. Canadian troops would man the works and Great Britain would have her gunboats on the spot. That nation has 100 men-of-war which can pass through the canal. Once in Lake Erie two or three of these vessels could, as things are at present, destroy the Great Lake cities. No city is so well situated for destruction as Chicago. A gunboat or two could, off the city, send a few shells into the waterworks and paralyze the water system of the city, and could then, with their explosive projectiles, set the city on fire.

"The Canadians are projecting a canal from the St. Lawrence to Georgian bay. It is to flank the Welland canal, and in case of war the new canal could be used as a passage for gunboats into the great lakes. There should be at least fifteen American torpedo gunboats on the lakes for the protection of the cities. If we cannot keep the boats in commission in times of peace on account of our treaty with Great Britain, let them be kept in the drainage canal, when it is completed, or in some other inland waterway, from which they can be quickly transported to a point where they can defend Chicago and other large cities.

"Chicago spends about $4,000,000 in fire insurance premiums every year. It pays a large amount for police and fire protection and for its national guard. In comparison to amounts thus spent, $2,000,000 seems but little to be expended when it is known that the judicious placing would secure the safety of our great lake cities almost beyond doubt.

"Two fortifications could be erected on the St. Lawrence river. They could be supplied with 12, 10 or 8-inch guns, with disappearing carriages. With fifty or sixty feet of sand or with thirty feet of concrete these forts would be proof against any guns which could be carried on gunboats whose draught is light enough to enable them to come up the river. The gunboat which succeeded in passing one of these forts would not be likely to get beyond the second. Fortifications of the same kind should be built at Detroit."

Lieut. Thompson illustrated with drawings the new heavy ordnance with which it is proposed to defend our sea coast. He described the manufacture of our heavy steel breech-loading rifles, the fortifications, etc. It is proposed to make altogether 700 rifles of 16, 12, 10 and 8-inch calibres. The appropriation is to be available at the rate of $10,000,000 a year. There are twenty-eight ports to be fortified. The speaker showed a map giving his solution of the defense of the New York harbor.

Mining Litigation

BUTTE, Mont., March 10.—A new suit was filed against the Butte and Boston Mining company today by E. C. Perkins. It is for $362,816, and includes all claims in the former suit except that of $33,700 due the Massachusetts Loan and Trust company, and for which other provision is made. A receiver will be applied for in the United States court of Montana tomorrow. This is preliminary to the reorganization scheme which contemplates the formation of a new company to purchase the property of the present one, either at a sheriff's sale on attachment suits or on foreclosure of the bonded debt mortgage.

No Risk is Run

You don't run any risk when you purchase Tip Top Cough Syrup. It is certain to give you entire satisfaction and if it shouldn't your money is returned to you. Surely this is a straight, upright manner of doing business. Tip Top is made on honor and made to cure. Price 50c. All druggists.

Santa Barbara Excursion

Friday and Saturday, March 13 and 14. One fare for the round trip from Southern California points on Southern Pacific. From Los Angeles $3.35. Board of trade will entertain visitors. Trains leave Arcade depot at 8 a. m. and 4:35 p. m.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

A Big Crowd Enjoys a Perfect Day

THE RACES AT INGLESIDE

Candelaria Proves Himself to Be a Promising Colt

The Indoor Cycling Races Draw a Big Crowd to See World's Records Broken. The Winners

Associated Press Special Wire.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Race goers had another perfect day for racing and there was quite a crowd present. Candelaria proved himself quite a colt by winning the two-year-old race. He got off badly and had a big gap to make up but he finished as if he is far above the average colt. He was the only favorite to win.

Four furlongs—Candelaria won, Lady Laurelwood second, Investigator III. third; time 0:49.

Seven furlongs—Afflatus won, Treachery second, Doubtful third; time 1:29¾.

One mile, handicap—Ed Kearney won, Wyoming second, Logan third; time 1:42¾.

One mile—Babe Murphy won, Thornhill second, Kowalsky third; time 1:42¾.

Six furlongs—Midlo won, Mobalasca second, San Marco third; time 1:15¼.

Ingleside Entries

The following is the list of entries and weights of the races to be run at Ingleside track today, which are posted at the Los Angeles Turf club, 212 South Spring street. Commissions received on these races and full description of the events:

First race, 2-year-olds, selling, three and one-half furlongs—Forlon 104, Viking 109, Weiland 104, Sweet Liberty 101, Brerwood 101, Inflammator 104, Sevenup 101, The Kid 101, B. F. by S. Andrews-Aunt Jane 101, Sister Modred 105, Toro del Sierra 110, Early Notice 101.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Duchess 96, Roadwarmer 98, Lelia C. 112, Middleton 114, Minnie 1st 112, Fleet 114, Sparling 112, Harry Lewis 114, Claude Hill 98, Hiram Argo 114, Myron 110, The Judge 117, Gondola 112, Ruinart 105, Chinook 108, Cantor 108, George C 98.

Third race, handicap, 3-year-olds, seven-eighths of a mile—Kamrin 118, Sir Vassar 11 , Sam Leake 108, Fireman 85, Red Pike 85, Benham 85.

Fourth race, hurdle handicap, mile and a quarter—My Luck 155, The Lark 155, Silverado 134, Redwill 132, Arctic 130, Bassanio 130, Esperance 125.

Fifth race, mile and a quarter, selling—Red Root 102, Flirtella 100, Gilead 115, Thornhill 105, Vinctor 115, Loydal 115

Six race, three-quarters of a mile, selling, lightweight—Service 138, Sir Reel 135, Uncertainty 138, Walter J 124, Edgemont 121, Sweet 119, Braw Scot 135.

Seventh race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Miss Ross 96, Essel 100, Jack Atkins 98, Salisbury II 101, New Moon 96, Geo. Dickenson 117, Tim Murphy 114, Mollie R 108, Mt. Air 118, Crawford 114, Last Chance 14, Robin Hood I 117, Phiomena 108, Model 108, Levena C 112, Artist 117.

Indoor Cycling

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Five thousand people witnessed the bicycle races at the Mechanics' pavilion tonight. J. E Edwards made a new world's record for the mile. He rode the distance, paced by Egan and Jaegling on a tandem, in 2:06 1-5.

In the ten-mile club race, Howard Squires of the Acme club lowered the world's ten-mile indoor record to 24:59.

Tony Delmas was the star rider of the evening, winning all his heats and taking one first and one second place in the finals.

Summary:

One-half mile handicap—Gooch (75 yards) first, Delmas (30 yards) second; time, 1:03.

One mile invitation—Delmas first, Williamson second; time, 2:33.

Dr. Rowe Dead

CHICAGO, March 10.—Dr. N. Rowe, the proprietor of the American Field, and one of the best known sporting men in the country, died today of locomotor ataxia. The interment will be in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Pacific Cable

OTTAWA, Ont., March 10.—The Canadian government has been officially advised that the colonial conference on the Pacific cable scheme will meet in London about April 14. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sandford Fleming will likely be the Canadian delegates. The claims of Australia and New Zealand for the landing place of the cable are met by a proposal to bifurcate the line from Norfolk island, one branch running direct to Brisbane and the other to some point on the north part of New Zealand. The scheme will save 1000 miles of cable. South Australia, which feared the construction of the cable because it might injure its land line, will be conciliated by the offer of compensation to maintain revenue from the transcontinental level of the past five years.

A Dastardly Crime

DENVER, Colo., March 10.—A special to the Republican from Pocatello, Idaho, says: An attempt was made to wreck the Union Pacific, Butte and Salt Lake express one mile east of this city at 5 oclock this morning. The train pulled out of the depot at 5 oclock and when within a short distance of the last switch, Engineer Andrews saw a man throw the switch and run away. The engineer immediately reversed the engine. The train left the track, but fortunately the cars remained upright and no one was injured. There is a deep fill at this point and had the train not been promptly stopped it would have dashed down the steep grade. No motive is known for the deed.

CAPTURED CUTLERY

Some Sacramento Thieves Caught, But Many Are at Liberty

SACRAMENTO, March 10.—This afternoon two young men were arrested for trying to dispose of a varied assortment of cutlery. They gave their names as Richard Leland and James Monroe. In their possession were found about one hundred pocket knives and a number of razors, which are supposed by the police to be the proceeds of a burglary committed in the country recently. The men had been in Chinatown attempting to sell the articles for some time. When approached by an officer Leland made a show of resistance. He attempted to draw a revolver, but was quickly disarmed. The young men assert that they found the cutlery.

Tonight it was learned that the articles had been stolen by burglars from Everson's store at Elk Grove. It is believed that the prisoners are the men who burglarized the express office and railroad depot at Elk Grove last night.

This evening a burglar was caught in the residence of Frank Sweeney on H street. A message was telephoned to the police station and when the officers arrived they found the burglar hiding behind a bureau. He gave the name of Frank Hart.

VENEZUELAN LITERATURE

Increased by the Publication of an Official History

The London Chronicle Comments Upon the British Blue Book, Saying the Evidence Is Flimsy

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A valuable addition to the literature on the subject of the Venezuelan boundary was made public here today through the issuance of an official history of the discussion between Venezuela and Great Britain on the Guiana boundaries. This is a part of the case prepared by the Venezuelan legation for presentation to the United States commission which is at present dealing with the vexed boundary dispute. It makes 435 pages of closely printed matter, the volume being almost as large as that just issued by the British foreign office in explanation of the British side. As its caption indictates, this volume is strictly historical and in no place does it exhibit a line of argument outside of the diplomatic notes exchanged in the past. Chronologically the volume covers notes and correspondence as far back as 1822, and the history is brought down to include the celebrated Olney note of last July, the two responses of Lord Salisbury, the message of Mr. Cleveland on the question of the subject of Venezuela and the joint resolution passed by congress authorizing the appointment of the American commission to define the true boundary line. Thus the volume makes a most complete and compendious history of the entire case from a Venezuelan standpoint. From a careful perusal of the volume it cannot be noted that any new matter has been brought to light and in fact, this volume taken in connection with the British blue book on the same subject just issued, may be regarded as making up and setting out all substantial elements and facts upon which our commission will be obliged to rely in arriving at a conclusion as to the boundary line. One feature of the past correspondence, which if not new, has been brought to the attention of the public in detail recently, is the fact that in 1894 an earnest effort was made by the pope, at the instance of the president of Venezuela, to compromise the differnces between Venezuela and Great Britain. The details of the failure of the project being recited to the Venezuelan government by word of mouth of the papal legate, are not set out in correspondence, but it is evident from the book that the refusal of the British government to entertain such overtures was firm and final.

The first article in the volume is devoted to the celebrated Schomberg line.

NOT GOOD EVIDENCE

LONDON, March 11.—The Chronicle this morning calls attention to what it alleges to be a garbled and perverted summary of Spanish archives of 1640, published on page 560 of the Venezuelan blue book. The Chronicle adds:

"It will thus be seen how flimsy is the English case that the Dutch handed us the coast from the Pomaron to the Orinoco by the treaty of Munster. The evidence produced would not be considered for a moment in a court of law."

Burned to Death

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Mrs. Ella Townsend, 23 years old, the wife of G. Frank Townsend, who keeps a tamale shop on Mission street, was fatally burned this afternoon. Her clothing caught fire from an open stove and she died at 9 oclock tonight. Mrs. Townsend, while filling the oil lamps used by them, spilled some of the oil unknowingly over the front of her dress and then returned to the kitchen. While busying herself about the large open front stove, a flame spurted out, caught her oil-saturated dress, and in an instant she was a mass of fire. She screamed for assistance, but none came. Passers by, attracted by the peculiar odor, hurried into the house, but, instead of trying to put out the fire, ran out again and to the receiving hospital to report the case. The hospital ambulance was sent out, but Mrs. Townsend had already sustained fatal injuries.

A New Temperance Party

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 10.—The conference to form a new national temperance party met today, twenty delegates being present. The promoters, however, say there will be a large number present before the conference closes. Chairman Carter Stewart delivered the opening address. On the stage are displayed signs reading: "Legal tender paper money, no bonds;" "Free silver 16 to 1, independent of other governments;" "Single standard gold and bonds;" "In union there is strength," etc. How the advocates of these varying ideas are to be united will appear during the conference.

Fresno and Fruit

FRESNO, March 10.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce tonight it was decided to appoint a committee to formulate a plan for the organization of the raisin producers and packers in order to place the selling of the crop under one management. The committee will be given two weeks' time in which to make their report. A request from the New York chamber of commerce that the Fresno organization indorse gold monometallism as a financial policy was referred to the executive committee. The desired action will not be taken.

Needs X Photographing

STOCKTON, March 10.—Bernard Cook, the young man who was shot at the county hospital by the discharged cook yesterday morning, is in a critical condition, but the doctors cannot predict the result yet. It is feared, however, that he may die. He was very low this morning and was no better tonight. No further effort has been made to locate the bullet, but it is thought that it lies near the pelvis, having entered at the small of the back and ranged downward.

My prices for wallpaper beat all the city. A A. Eckstrom, 324 South Spring street.

AT THE HOTELS

S. R. Waller and E. S. Fancher of Perris are at the United States.

E. St. Julian Cox, the well-known counsellor-at-law, is at the United States.

B. F. Carter of Oshkosh and Henry W. Carter of Perris are at the United States.

J. F. Hart of Racine, Wis., is at the Natick.

J. H. Lenn of Kankakee, Ill., is at the Natick.

Fred P. Hoff and family of Freeport, Me., are at the Natick

Joseph Brown and Clifford P. Hastings are at the Natick.

Bernard F. Blank and J. Marx of New York are at the Nadeau.

A. Roos, Phil Joseph and W. S. Miller are at the Nadeau.

H. M. Hughes and wife of Eagle Grove, Ia., are at the Nadeau.

W. W. Reed of New York is at the Nadeau.

E. W. Potter of New York is at the Hollenbeck.

J. H. Dickey of Chicago is at the Hollenbeck.

D. B. Crane and wife of Chicago are at the Hollenbeck.

E. A. Wheeler and wife of Sharon, Pa., are at the Hollenbeck.

J. G. Newmiller and wife of Chicago are at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. G. Cocolett of Quebec, Canada, with M. G. Davie, are at the Hollenbeck.

Edward Rice and wife, L. A. Bowers, J. L. Fullerton, Geo. L. Leroy and M. C. Ham of San Francisco are at the Nadeau.

G. E. Kelly of Butte is at the Nadeau.

J. A. Dempsey of Chicago is at the Nadeau.

H. Goddard of London, England, is at the Hollenbeck.

David A. Pierpont and wife of Rochester, N. Y., are at the Hollenbeck.

W. J. White and R. Snedden of Cleveland, O., are at the Hollenbeck.

J. H. Coode of Philadelphia is at the Hollenbeck.

W. . Barnes and wife of Detroit are at the Ramona.

Mr. and Mrs N. L. Kneeland of Milwaukee are at the Ramona.

G. P. Doasman and wife of Milwaukee are at the Ramona.

D. Daniels of Oakland is at the Ramona.

James R. Lane and C. H. Franks of Chicago are at the Ramona.

A. E. Nelson and W. Sloman of San Francisco are at the Ramona.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Foster of Minneapolis are at the Westminster.

H. R. Whittier, C. Baker and L. E. Jones of San Francisco are at the Westminster.

Ralph Wylie, George Arkwright, W. B. Hunt and wife and Miss Hunt are at the Westminster from San Francisco.

J. W. Morrison and wife of Boston are at the Westminster.

William A. Pinkerton of Chicago is at the Westminster.

H. E. Bingham and wife and the Misses Florence and Madeline Bingham of Chicago are at the Westminster.

Captain C. S. Colton of the United States steamship Philadelphia is at the Westminster.

Mrs. R. S. Peale and Miss Peale of Chicago are at the Westminster.

F. H. Conant, United States navy, is a late arrival at the Westminster.

Wm. Douglas, wife and maid, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., are at the Westminster.

Mrs. H. B. Hunt and Miss Hunt of San Francisco are at the Westminster.

Wit and Wisdom

Indulge in procrastination and in time you will come to this, that because a thing ought to be done, therefore you can't do it. —C. Buxton.

It is not error that opposes so much the progress of truth; it is indolence, obstinacy, the spirit of routine, everything that favors inaction.—Turgot.

The juggle of sophistry, consists for the most part, in using a word in one sense in the premises and in another sense in the conclusion.—Coleridge.

I have never met any one by whose side I have felt my invisible goodness aroused without his becoming at the same instant better than myself.—Maerterlinck.

With many readers, brilliancy of style passes for affluence of thought; they mistake buttercups in the grass for immeasurable gold mines under ground.—Longfellow.

It is my opinion that a man's soul may be buried and perish under a dung heap, or in a furrow of the field, just as well as under a pile of money.—Hawthorne.

The more sympathies we gain or awaken for what is beautiful, by so much deeper will be our sympathy for that which is most beautiful, the human soul.—Lowell.

The child taught to believe any occurrence a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide inroad made upon the soundness of his understanding. —Watts.

To Lighten Up a Dark Gown

A dressy and economical way of making over a black silk or satin gown is the addition of full sleeves, vest and collar of some of the beautiful shot and figured taffeta silks, chameleon surahs, fancy satins of plaided silks. These additions may be confined to the waist alone, or a touch of the material may appear upon the skirt. Black and white striped and flowered taffeta silk makes a handsome addition to a black dress for a matron, with white silk gimp laid over black velvet ribbon as a finish.

The Deadly Gas.

Maybe you wonder why plants do not thrive, even in your sunny south window. If you will shut off the gas and use lamps you will discover the why. Maybe it will solve the problem of your headaches, too. Human beings cannot live in an atmosphere that is inimical to the life and health of plants. Gaslighted rooms, especially if the gas is of an impure quality, are unhealthy for plants and people alike.—Washington Evening Star.

Pleads Insanity

OAKLAND, March 10.—Benjamin L. Hill was placed on trial for his life today in the superior court. On the evening of January 11 last, Hill shot and killed his wife as the result of a dispute just before the shooting. Hill says his wife taunted him with her own infidelity and slapped his his face. Her confession caused him to become temporarily insane, he says, and he shot her.

A Building Collapse

CHICAGO, March 10.—The collapse of the greater portion of the two-story frame factory building at 843 and 845 Alport street, this afternoon, resulted in seriously injuring five persons and nearly 100 others had narrow escapes.

The Dervishes Moving

LONDON, March 11.—The Daily News has a Rome dispatch which says there are rumors that the Katifa with a large army, is moving against Cassala. The English are preparing to march against the dervishes from Suakim.

Astor's New Editor

LONDON, March 11.—The Daily News asserts Mr. William Waldorf Astor has definitely appointed Sir Douglass Strait, who has been editor of the Pall Mall Magazine, to be editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

For Alfred Austin

"Neither rhyme nor reason. Now, what could that be?"

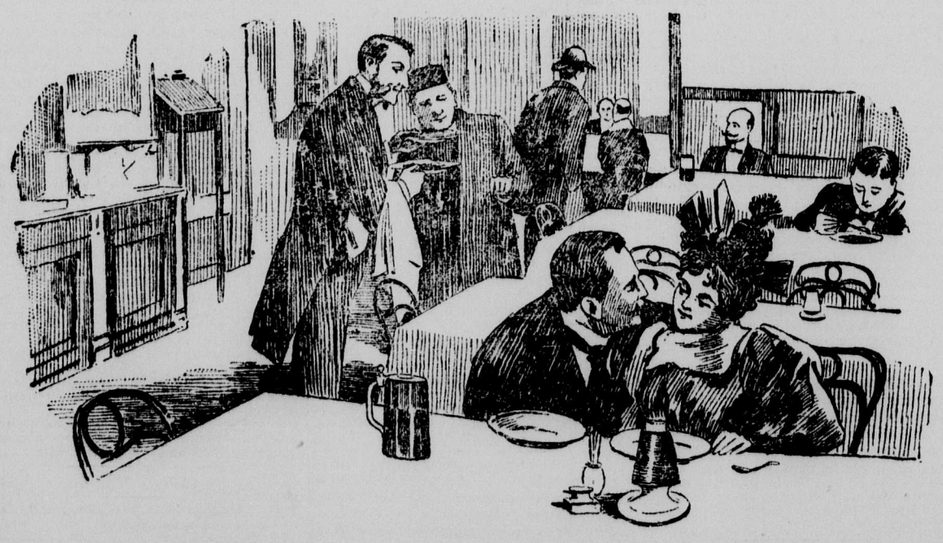
"Why, poetry, of course, you stupid!"—Indianapolis Journal.

It is announced that Yvette Guilbert's net profits in America were $34,000.

Angostura Bitters, the world renowned South American appetizer and invigorator, cures dyspepsia, diarrhoea, fever and ague.

All pieces of wallpaper greatly reduced. A A. Eckstrom, 324 South Spring street.

LOVE IS BLIND.



Waiter (to the proprietor): "Just see this roast! It's all burnt up. I can't set that before a customer."

Proprietor: "Serve it to that lady and gentleman there. They are a bridal couple. They'll never know the difference."

—Fliegende Blatter.