FUSION MEETS NO FAVOR

Democrats Hold An Important Meeting Yesterday.

PLAN TO FUSE DEFEATED

Only Five Men Advocate the Method.

Thirty-five of Them Declare Against Any Such Plan—Stirring Speeches Made By Leading Men—Young and Old Utah Present—John T. Caine Against the Proposition—Resume of the Speeches—Senator White Greatly Pleased.

Why, of course. The voice of the Utah Democracy is against fusion. The leaders of the party met, and, after a discussion of the same, the result was 35 against fusion, five for and two for "co-operation," whatever that may be construed to mean.

The meeting was held in the large writing room of the Knutsford hotel, and was attended by a great many of those who take an interest in the affairs of the state. Young and old Utah were there, in the persons of men

Bob Sloan Takes the "Irons Off Mulligan."

born here, and those who have come within the last few years. The discussion was of a calm, dispassionate nature, and when it was over, Senator White, who had listened to the entire discussion, said he was pleased to note what had been said and would go down to Washington and tell them there that the party in this state was an active and aggressive one, and ready and willing to do all in its power for the cause of bimetallism, with every chance of success.

Why, even John T. Caine declared against fusion!

All extremes of the state were represented. Lund of St. George and Nebeker of Rich, North and south. Dresser of Tooele was there from the west. Mr. Chambers of Summit was the representative of the eastern portion, and Mr. Chambers' county is the populous county on that side of the state. Weber had a large delegation.

In this connection it may be well to state that the Tribune has announced that Senator White would not be permitted to see the chairman of the Independent Republicans or of the Populists. To show the absurdity of this assertion it is only necessary to say that Senator White called on Mr. Lippman yesterday morning and held a conference with him, and also on Mr. Lawrence.

WHO WERE THERE.

Representative Democrats from all parts of the state were present at the meeting. From Weber county there were Hon. David Evans, Judge Weber, State Senator Hamer, C. E. Smurthwait, Fred Kiesel, Hon. L. W. Shurtliff, A. B. Johnson, Mayor Boyle; from Washington county, Hon. R. C. Lund; from Utah county, Hon. S. A. King, A. D. Gash; from Tooele, N. V. Dresser; from Salt Lake county, Robert Sloan, George A. Whitaker, John T. Caine, Fred Leonard, Lou Johnson, Julius V. Taylor, Charles Rood, S. A. Kenner, Fisher Harris, Joseph Cohen, R. N. Baskin, H. P. Henderson, Colonel Ellis, Moses Thatcher, D. O. Rideout, Nat M. Brigham, D. C. Dunbar, A. W. McCune, C. S. Varian, R. B. Sheperd, Frank B. Stephens, W. H. Dale, W. C. Hall, Alfales Young, H. M. Ryan, Judge Hiles; from Rich county, Hon. Aquila Nebeker, E. Lee; from Summit county, Hon. R. C. Chambers.

Reporters were religiously barred from the meeting, but the following will be found a fair report of what happened inside the writing room of the hotel where the assembly gathered. So exclusive were the members of the session that Mr. Hansen, a member of the city committee, was fired from the room because of his connection with an evening paper.

John T. Caine "Flocks" By Himself.

Chairman Sloan called the meeting to order in a few well chosen words, and, without further preliminaries, introduced Senator White, who was there to present the situation as it exists.

The senator was received with considerable applause. So much that the man with the truckload of coal in the reporters' ante-chamber was fain to stop wheeling the vehicle and maintain absolute silence, a novelty in itself.

SENATOR WHITE SPEAKS.

Senator White informed the gathering that there was a proposition before the national congressional committee looking toward the centralization of the silver forces in the western states, with a view to getting control of the United States senate in 1900. The senator said the silver forces wanted the president, the senate and the house at that time, but as the senate is a slowly organized body, changing one-third in every two years only, it was deemed wise to take action this fall, especially in the western states, where the chances for victory were a great deal brighter than they are in the east, a locality where the gold element has larger strength and predominates in both parties. It has been urged that there should be co-operation on the part of all the silver men in the western states, with a view to sending silver men to the senate.

He understood there were local conditions in this state which created an opinion among Democrats that there should be no abandonment of party lines, and he would like a complete expression of the views of the gentlemen assembled in order that when he went to Washington he could relate the sentiment here with effect. There is a question, of course, which will confront the Democrats in other states, providing they decline to fuse here, and that is this: Will they not say to us in Montana, in Wyoming and other states, "Where you do not need us, as in Utah, you do not want us, but where you do need us, you are very willing that we should join you." The question for all candid, thinking Democrats to consider was whether they could afford to make some sacrifices for the benefit of the cause which the party has made an issue. In other words, will the Democracy of the west prefer principle to party. The senator stated that it was the judgment of the leaders of the party that in states where the same was needed the party should make sacrifices of personal advantage, in order to gain a point for the advancement of the great cause for which they were fighting.

It was for the meeting to express what its sentiments were. He hoped there would be a full and complete expression of judgment on this matter, and would listen earnestly to all that would be said.

DISCUSSION BEGINS.

keyhole in the door of the debris which had been inserted therein and announced that the meeting was open for the discussion of the question as to whether fusion would be a good thing or not.

KIESEL FOR FUSION.

Hon. Fred J. Kiesel of Weber county took the floor to urge the necessity for fusion, and carried out his plan. He

Senator Chambers Gravely Views the Situation.

believed it was necessary in order to carry out the plans of the men who were in favor of a rehabilitation of the white metal. The action of Utah would have a direct bearing on national issue, in his judgment. Mr. Kiesel did not wax so eloquent that his voice soared above the sound of the heels of the waiters going to their rooms to change clothes, and his exact language cannot be reproduced.

Fisher Harris interpolated a statement that the question might or might not have a bearing on national issues.

DUNBAR AGAINST IT.

Chairman Dunbar said that without it was for the best good of silver or for any other cause dear to the hearts of the people, his voice would never be raised in favor of drawing down the colors of the Democracy here in Utah and unfurl the banner of any other organization. "I shall stand for a straight Democracy, unless it can be shown to me that the silver cause absolutely needs this action on the part of the Democrats in this state. The interests of the party here demand that it shall maintain its organization, and until there is some grave reason for a change, I shall adhere to the position I have taken." Mr. Dunbar did not want the silver Republicans barred from participating in a victory for the cause of silver, but he did think that in view of the situation here there was no reason at this time for an abandonment of the principles of the Democratic party.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN McCUNE.

Hon. A. W. McCune was opposed to fusion. He made a very strong speech against any such action, and his remarks impressed the assembly very favorably. Mr. McCune was unfortunate in this that the ice cream man invaded the outer room at the time he was speaking, and all he said did not reach the reportorial ear. He did not see what the Democracy could gain by fusing, and could not understand the motive which demanded it. The Democratic party having turned down an anti-silver administration while it was in power, was entitled to stand as the exponent of that principle. He saw nothing in the arguments of the fusionists to warrant the movement, and, while not averse to silver Republicans sharing the victory, wanted them to join with the Democrats in earning it.

Senator Hamer of Weber, said he was opposed to fusion, because he did not think it was necessary at this time, nor was it demanded in order to maintain the principle which the people of this state were contending for. It was not demanded by men who were earnest enough in the cause of silver to abandon their party last presidential election and vote for William J. Bryan.

HON. C. S. VARIAN.

Hon. C. S. Varian stated that he had profound convictions on political questions, but as yet he was too new a member of the Democratic party to presume to offer advice and counsel. He was a comparatively recent member, as most of them knew, having been recently converted to the Democratic faith. He was a believer in the doctrine of bimetallism and declared the cause of silver represented a great issue; the greatest before the American people in political matters. Speaking from the standpoint of a Democrat, he would say that to a voter whose vote was worth anything when it came to casting the same for a principle, a living issue, he believed that all such voters would cast their votes for silver, no matter what the name of the ticket. He did not see any reason why, at this time, there should be a fusion.

HON. R. N. BASKIN.

Judge Baskin said the question comes down to this proposition: If we do fuse and fail, then what becomes of us? We will be "busted up." From what he knew of the local conditions in this state, he would say it was a dangerous experiment to attempt at this time.

Mayor Boyle of Ogden declared he was opposed to fusion because he believed there was no need of the action.

HON. F. B. STEPHENS.

Hon. Frank B. Stephens said he felt that the Democratic party ought to continue the work in its own name. He knew that a large number of the so-called silver Republicans were interested in the work, but none of them have that interest any deeper than the rest of us. Personally, he had joined the Democratic party and was a member of the same, although he had been a Republication hitherto. He would say to those outside the party: "Come with us," and ask them to work with us, but at the same time he was not in favor of abandoning the zeal which had manifested in the party and the name of the organization which had made silver the issue. He believed the Democrats ought not give up this ground, and intimated that the Republicans would not ask it; that is to say, the silver Republicans.

H. M. RYAN.

H. M. Ryan declared himself as opposed to fusion. It was not a necessity at this time. He would favor the abandonment of the principles of the party at Chicago, in so far as they were repugnant to the members of the other party, and the adoption of the single bimetallic plank and going before the people on it, if all this were required. Then, too, he would say, "Come and join us," and if a man made a declaration that he was with the Democracy after that action, then from that instant, he would say he was eligible to any place, delegate to the primaries and conventions, and to office.

Hon. R. C. Lund of Washington

Hon. A. W. McCune Argues a Point.

county said he was opposed to fusion. The people of his county were opposed to fusion. Down there they had no one to fuse with. They were all Democrats. He was speaking for his county and knew what he was talking of.

Judge Weber, of Ogden, was in favor of fusion because he wanted the silver forces to win and for the further reason that it would have a good effect on the politics of other states. He cited the statements of Chairman Jones, of the national Democratic committee in support of his declarations.

Hon. R. B. Sheperd opposed fusion. He saw no necessity for the same, and did not think the grounds advanced by its advocates were tenable.

EVANS OPPOSES FUSION.

Hon. David Evans, of Ogden, was opposed to fusion. He believed that a majority of the silver Republicans of his county were in favor of it, were averse to joining the ranks of the Democratic party, but he believed the members of the Democratic organization were against any such action. It is a matter of principle; the mere securing of an office ought not to cut any figure. However, the attitude of the Democracy was such that it could not abandon the position it has taken. It has made silver an issue and as the party which has made the issue it was entitled to the credit and the victory if such was to follow.

A colored man brought up a bucket of ice to put on the freezer of cream while Mr. A. B. Johnson, of Weber, was talking, but he advocated fusion just the same. He declared that as to the matter of the methods to be pursued he was not certain, but for many reasons he felt that fusion should be had.

The Three Ogden Fusionists Consult, One With the Others.

HON. R. C. CHAMBERS.

Hon. R. C. Chambers, of Summit, said that while he was very much impressed with the importance of the action suggested by Senator White, he questioned the effect a fusion movement would have in this state where conditions were so different from what they are in other states that he did not believe that fusion would be a good thing here. A man who could endorse the Chicago platform was as good a Democrat as any and the speaker alluded to the fact that 50,000 endorsed it in this state at the last presidential election. He saw no reason why conditions should not continue as they are and why the men and women who voted for W. J. Bryan should not continue voting for the principle right along. They voted for a principle when they cast their votes for Bryan over a year ago and not for the man. The Democratic party represents those principles now. He was one who had helped support Grover Cleveland and had contributed money to his support. With the majority of his party he had turned his back upon Cleveland and his administration and became a member of the new Democracy, the party of principle. He admitted that we should prepare for 1900 and was willing to accede to any reasonable proposition, but he could see no reason why there should be fusion at this time, which means nothing else than an abandonment of the name of an organization which has brought silver to the front and made it the great issue in national politics. He saw no reason whatever for the party to abandon its name. He believed perhaps at the time the state convention met some solution of the matter could be arrived at.

R. C. Lund Keeps an Eye On the Artist.

Sam King Defines His Reasons.

S. A. Kenner's voice rose loud over the din of carving knives and the dull swish of the Christy as it rose and fell through the loaves of bread on the kitchen table. He announced that he would say a very few words, and intimated that these words would be corkers. He contended there was no certainty of a Democratic victory, unless there was fusion, and cited the first election under statehood and a few previous elections as an instance of proof of what he said. The Republicans had elected two senators and one of them was a gold bug. When a division came on the sentiment, the silver Republicans were with us and we won. Is there any co-operation to be had outside the Democratic party? If there is that is a question for us to solve, because we want that assistance.

He was in favor of a fusion in the interests of any man as a candidate, but simply on matters of principle. He wanted to see the Democratic party maintain its organization and its principles and make silver the issue, but he indicated a desire for fusion in order to carry out that principle and bring it to success.

CAINE AGAINST FUSION.

Hon. John T. Caine took the floor to make the astounding declaration that he was against fusions in matters appertaining to state and county matters. If the other side was willing to come into "our" convention and work with us, he would favor all inducements possible being held out to them, but he was against fusion in this matter. The man who voted for W. J. Bryan was a good enough man to take into the party. The applause which greeted Mr. Caine was not of the tumultuous sort, because, perhaps, the statement that he was opposed to fusion had a sort of paralyzing effect.

JUDGE HENDERSON.

Judge Henderson made an able argument against fusion, while appreciating the visit of Senator White and the urgency of his appeal. If we should combine here we would do so for the sake of a principle, and if there is no need of such action for the sake of that principle, then why fuse or combine? The Democratic party had turned its back on an administration which had behind it 100,000 office-holders, and had made the principle of bimetallism an issue. He believed the party in this state was able and willing to continue the fight. He commended the words of Mr. Chambers and declared that when the party should give the silver people a platform on which they could stand, it would have done its duty. He was opposed to fusion.

S. A. KING.

Sam King of Provo said the outsiders did not know the forces we have to fight against, and he was opposed to fusion. Conditions here were different from what they are in most states, and it was his judgment that the integrity of the organization should be maintained.

Colonel Ellis recited the work which had been done by the Democratic party in relation to silver, and made a stirring speech against the fusion idea. It might be wise in some states, but he could not see that anything was to be gained by any such action here in Utah. For the first time in the history of any party the Democracy had announced itself in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. It has made the fight, and why scatter the organization? If the party is good enough for such men as Varian, Stephens and Mackintosh, why is it not good enough for the rank and file? If it is a principle alone which is being contended for, why all this desire for fusion? It took an effort to build up the party of today and then why tear it down? Rather let us invite these silver Republicans to join us and continue the fight until 1900, when we will elect a silver president and congress. If we permit the spoils to triumph over principle, then all will be lost. Throw the gates open and invite them to come to the Democratic party. Nominate them and elect them, if you please, but let it be done by the Democratic party, and then, the speaker said, "I will vote for them." When we have a platform which no other party has, why tear it down? The Democratic party is the only party of bimetallism this day, why try to create another until it has shown that it cannot cope with the difficulties confronting us?

SHURTLIFF VERBATIM.

Senator Shurtliff made the speech of the day in regard to brevity. The following is a verbatim account of what he said: "I will briefly say that I am in favor of co-operation." Then the senator sat down.

Moses Thatcher followed with a speech in favor of co-operation, although he did not favor any action which would tend to disintegrate the party or destroy party lines.

Joe Cohen opposed fusion and quoted figures extensively to show that there was no danger of the Democracy being defeated.

Alfales Young announced his opposition to fusion. He was interested in the welfare of the Democratic party, and saw no reasons for fusion. He believed the silver Republicans should work with the Democrats in achieving a Democratic victory. A bird in the hand was worth two in the bush, and indications pointed to Democratic success.

Charlie Rood thought there should be an effort made to harmonize the silver forces, and cited the fact that if there were ten men and one was off wrong the others ought to bring him into the fold.

E. W. Wilson made a few remarks against fusion.

A. D. Gash of Provo was opposed to fusion because he wanted the Democratic party maintained.

Mr. McDaniel was opposed to fusion and said so at the start. He did not see what advantage there was to be gained by any such action. Mention had been made of what Chairman Jones had said, but the statements of Chairman Jones were only suggestions made in a general way, and in no manner dictatorial. He had said nothing which would interfere with the local conditions here and his remarks were not to be taken in that way. Concerning the assertion that if there were ten people and nine of them thought one way, he did not think it would be wise to risk the loss of the nine in order to bring the tenth into the fold.

He did not favor a policy which would say to the silver Republicans, "We do not want you in our ranks," but rather inclined to the belief that they should be invited to join the Democrats. But as to tearing down the banner of Democracy and raising a new one he was opposed to that.

FISHER S. HARRIS.

Fisher S. Harris said: We have listened with the profoundest respect and the deepest interest possible, to the suggestions of our distinguished visitor and also to the utterances of our local Democrats upon the proposition of fusion of all the silver forces in this state. I rise now for the purpose of obtaining information as to the meaning of fusion. I am under the impression—and many others in this room are under the same impression—that the silver Republicans mean by fusion the return of Senator Frank J. Cannon to the senate. Am I to understand also that those gentlemen who have declared here today in favor of "fusion" or "co-operation" also mean that they are in favor of that result.

Mr. Kenner raised a point of order on Mr. Harris, but that gentleman adhered to his position and later made the following statement:

I rise, Mr. Chairman, to a question of personal privilege. I insist that I shall not be misunderstood. I did not ask the question I have just stated intending discourtesy or unkindness to the gentlemen who have expressed themselves as being in favor of fusion; but I did it in order that Senator White, who is here seeking for facts, might know your sentiments in order that he might report them intelligently and accurately to his colleagues at Washington.

HON. D. O. RIDEOUT.

State Senator D. O. Rideout, of Salt Lake county, made a very able address in favor of the maintenance of party lines here and the adherence of the party to the principles of Democracy, in the keeping up of a party organization. He realized that the silver men who formerly belonged to the opposite party were earnest in their work for the rehabilitation of silver; but he did not think in this emergency they would ask that the Democrats should abandon party lines.

But why write all of them, especially when the sounds of revelry drowned the voices of the speakers, so the reporters could not catch what was said. Let the totals tell the story. Here they are:

Against Fusion—Harris, Dunbar, McCune, Hamer, Whitaker, Varian, Baskin, Nebeker, Lund, Henderson, Boyle of Ogden, Sheperd, Stephens, Dale, Ryan, Nat M. Brigham, Chambers, Caine, King, Ellis, Evans, Taylor of the Broad-Ax, Hall, Rideout, Cohen, Sanford, Young, Wilson, Gash, Lou Johnson, Hiles, Lee of Rich, Sloan, McDaniel—32.

For Fusion—Weber, Johnson, A. B., Smurthwait, Kenner—4.

For Co-operation—Shurtliff, Thatcher—2.

In the last moments of the meeting, however, Mr. Dresser, of Tooele, made a statement to the effect that William G. Nebeker was nominated for the state senate from that district as a silver Republican. This assertion brought Hon. Aquila Nebeker to his feet with the assertion that William G. Nebeker, not being there, could not state his position, but, he (the speaker) knew that William G. Nebeker was a Democrat and had so declared himself before that nomination was made.

At the conclusion of the speeches Senator White arose and thanked the gentlemen for their consideration and expressed his gratitude at the frank expressions which had been made. He stated that the people at Washington did not want to run things here, but that everything which had been stated had been offered in the nature of suggestions. He was glad to be able to tell the Democracy in Washington that the party in this state is on the alert.

The meeting then adjourned.

Senator White left for the east last night and will stop off at Denver.

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CAINE CONFIRMED.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT TOMORROW MORNING IF—

Joe Cottle, Urry, Burt, Stewart, Pickering and Others to Be Given Places on the Waterworks—Buckle and Robertson Will Vote For Caine if They Get Places For Their Friends—Here Is the Slate.

All signs point to the confirmation of John T. Caine for the office of superintendent of waterworks at this evening's session of the city council.

And thereby hangs a tale.

The votes which are necessary for his confirmation are those of Robertson and Buckle. Now, these gentlemen are astute politicians. They live in the First and Fifth precincts, Mr. Buckle being from the First and Mr. Robertson from the Fifth.

Both have constituents which they want taken care of. They do not neglect opportunities when they present themselves, on excellent authority, The Herald can state that the following well-known "politicians," not "patriots," will be selected for places on the waterworks as soon as Mr. Caine is appointed.

Now, this list of names does not contain the sobriquet of any of the fellows who assisted in electing Mr. Clark. On the contrary, during the memorable campaign which resulted in his selection, nearly every one was known as a "heeler" around the place where Doremus blew in his good money against a forlorn hope. They were the boys who were alluded to by the News as the "workers," the "gang," the men who hung around for "pap," and all that sort of thing.

Here is Joe Cottle, who patroled the canyon last year. Joe is booked for his old job. Then comes W. H. Sells, formerly justice of the peace in the First; he, too, will have a soft snap under the ex-congressman. E. S. Urry, who was an ardent Doremus man; he, too, comes in for a continuation of work. Harry Goddard and his brother are in line, and Willard Burt, B. F. Stewart and Ed Pickering, who were wont to shove brooms over the joint building floors. Joe Y. Smith, who wants the earth, but will take anything he can get; John G. Robinson and Tom Hill. There is one more, but the dice have not been shaken to see who he will be.

Of these, Urry, Stewart, Sells, Pickering, Smith, come from the First; Cottle, the two Goddards and Hill come from the Fifth. To give color to the scheme, Burt of the Second and Robinson of the Fourth are selected, and there you are, there you are, there you are.

Thus do we see "official excrescences" removed and men "especially fitted" for place, men "to the manor born," men "with the public weal at heart," selected.

And Mr. Caine has to toe the mark. If he does not—but, then, why wring tears of anguish from his eyes? Let the mantle of sweet charity, with its silken folds, envelop him, and remove him from the prying, the severe, the cruel, the glittering gaze of the public, for has he not earned his reward as a non-political leader of men?

NOTABLE DEAD.

Seidl, Celebrated Musician.

New York, March 28.—Anton L. Seidl, the celebrated musical director, died suddenly in this city tonight of poisoning, probably resulting from eating fish.

Mr. Seidl left his home shortly after dinner this evening and went to the home of his business agent, F. Bernstein. He had no sooner arrived there than he was taken violently ill. The family physician of Mr. Bernstein was called. He immediately diagnosed the patient's trouble as ptomaine poisoning. Mr. Seidl ate fish for his dinner, and the physician was of the opinion that the poison came from the fish.

About 10 o'clock Mr. Seidl became worse and two other physicians were summoned. In spite of their efforts, the patient continued to grow worse until 10:15 o'clock, when he died.

Anton Seidl was born in Pesth, Hungary, about 1850. When a young man he aws secretary to Richard Wagner. After leaving the office of Wagner, he began the study of music under Hans Richter of Leipsic.

Mr. Seidl came to America about 12 years ago and at once became prominent in musical work. He was recognized as the ablest director of Wagnerian music.

At the time of his death he was conducting the concerts given at the Waldorf-Astoria, and was recently selected as the director of the permanent orchestra of New York City, which has been recently organized, and for which $100,000 has been raised by subscription for maintenance.

He was also leader of the Philharmonic society of this city, and was to have been one of the musical directors of the Maurice Grau Opera company next season.

A short time ago he refused a call to the Royal Opera at Berlin. The offer aws made for a term of years, but he decided to remain in this country.

Goodall, Inventor.

Salem, Mass., March 28.—Abner Cheney Goodall died here, aged 92 years. He perfected the first printing press that printed on both sides in one operation. He also invented the cracker machine and perfected the preparation of copper and steel plates for use by engravers.

An Irish Editor.

London, March 28.—Sir John Arnott, Bart., proprietor of the Irish Times, is dead. He was born in 1817, was knighted in 1859 and was created a baronet in 1896.

Laver, Architect.

Alameda, Cal., March 28.—Augustus Laver, the architect, died at his home in Alameda today. Among the notable structures he designed was the Canadian parliament buildings, the state capitol at Albany, N. Y., the new city hall and the Flood mansion in San Francisco, and the Coleman and Flood residences at Menlo park.

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Humphrey's Medicine Company, New York.

THE BALLOT BOX IN SPAIN.

NOT HALF THE ELECTORS APPROACHED IT.

Date For the Assembling of the Cortes May Be Hastened—Only Three Carlists Elected.

New York, March 28.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: Seldom has a general election excited less interest in the capital than that of today. Not half the registered electors voted, although the press called upon them again to their duty in view of the important matters to come before the new parliament. In Madrid there have been elected five ministerial candidates, one Conservative, one Republican and the Marquis of Cabrisanna. The marquis made himself popular a few years ago by a vigorous campaign against the notorious municipal abuses and scandals left unpunished by successive governments.

The provincial returns, slowly coming in, indicate the election of a large majority of ministerialists, a respectable Conservative minority and a very few Republicans and Carlists.

Telegrams from Bilboa report a violent agitation in consequence of the governor of rival candidates having displayed equal lack of respect for the law and liberty of electors.

A sensation was caused by an official cable dispatch from Cuba announcing that at the last moment there was such divisions, rivalries and agitation among the autonomists that one faction threatened to refrain from voting and only consented to go to the polls on condition that the insular cabinet should remain in office until the close of the election. Several members of the cabinet wished to retire, in view of the split in the party.

The governor general cabled that it was impossible to foresee the result of the election in Cuba.

The date for the assembling of the cortes was fixed originally for April 25, but the meeting may be hastened. National requirements may oblige the cabinet to summon the houses to meet directly after the senatorial election, which will take place April 14.

The independent and democratic newspapers blame the governor of Bilboa for excess of zeal in interfering in favor of the official candidates, and causing the arrest of three socialist municipal councillors on the eve of the election, lest they influence the miners and other workmen to vote for Pablo Iglesias, a popular socialist agitator.

The full returns from the provinces will not be received here until Monday afternoon.

Barcelona, March 28.—In the elections to fill the six vacancies here, three monarchists and three republicans were returned. The anarchist candidates were ignominiously defeated. The liberals obtained all the other seats in the province except one, for which a Catalaian home ruler was returned.

Madrid, March 28.—The latest election returns show that 192 ministerialists, 46 conservatives, 7 Romeralists, 15 republicans and 3 Carlists have been elected.

Advices from Havana show that four autonomists and two conservatives have been returned.

IOWA TOWN ELECTIONS.

Leaders of Both Parties Claim to Have Made Gains.

Des Moines, Ia., March 28.—Though the city and town elections held in Iowa today were largely controled by local questions, the leaders of both parties are claiming to have made gains. In Des Moines, the Republicans elected McVicar as mayor by 1,300 majority, and five out of the seven aldermen, as well as all the other city officers. At Council Bluffs, the Democrats elected Victor Jennings mayor by 276 majority over C. E. Randlett, Republican, and elected the entire Democratic ticket, with the exception of auditor and one ward alderman. Clinton and Oskaloosa elected the Republican tickets.

IAN M'LAREN'S DRAMA.

"Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" Popular In Washington.

Washington, March 28.—Frank L. Perley and Fred M. Rankin's production of Ian McLaren's "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," in dramatic form, at the Lafayette Square Opera House this evening, attracted the largest and most brilliant audience in the history of the theatre. The president, Mrs. McKinley and a party occupied two boxes. Vice President Hobart and party, Secretary Sherman and party, Secretary Long and party, Secretary Wilson and party, Secretary Gage and party, Attorney General Griggs and party, Senator Hanna and family, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and party, General Miles and party and many eminent Washington divines were in the audience. The play is in four acts and five scenes.

He Was a "Ringer."

Chicago, March 28.—It is now said that the man who fought at Lakeview Saturday night under the name of McConnell, a well known San Francisco welterweight, was a "ringer," being in reality a local fighter named Long.

Pure Blood

Every thought, word and action takes vitality from the blood; every nerve, muscle, bone, organ and tissue depends on the blood for its quality and condition. Therefore pure blood is absolutely necessary to right living and healthy bodies. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and the best Spring Medicine. Therefore it is the great cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the great nervine, strength builder, appetizer, stomach tonic and regulator.

Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills taken after dinner aid digestion.

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