

CUBAN REBELS YIELD.

Uprisings in Several of the Provinces at an End.

BANDIT CHIEFS GIVE UP.

Operations Against the Town of Baire, Held by the Insurgents.

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE STORY.

It Would Seem the Revolt is Far More Serious Than Spain Will Admit.

MADRID, March 5.—An official dispatch received here from Cuba says thirteen rebels belonging to the Marrero band have yielded.

Dispatches received here from Cuba this evening say that Yaguey, the chief of a powerful band of brigands, which has been operating in the province of Matanzas, has yielded his submission.

General le Chamberre has commenced operations against the town of Baire, which is occupied by the insurgents. In the province of Guantanamo only four rebel bands, numbering in all about 180 men, now exist.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of War, General Dominguez, denied the truth of the report that General le Chamberre had been killed. He also said there was no truth in the rumors of insurgent success in Cuba.

New York, March 5.—The steamer Vigilancia, which arrived yesterday, brings news from the revolution in Cuba.

The first news of the revolt was received in Manzanillo February 23. A party of over fifty men at Callicho had broken out into the familiar cry of the Cuban patriots.

The band was headed by Don Bastolo Maso, one of the leaders of the revolution in 1895. He was accompanied by Don Amador Guerra and Don Enrique Cespedes.

The Alcaide of Manzanillo sent troops to Salvador, and these prevented the insurgents from seizing the plantation, but the work of making sugar was stopped.

Another outbreak was in Baire, but the object there was to procure the removal of the Alcaide of Jiguani and the immediate establishment of reforms long recommended by Don Maura in the Spanish courts.

Still another revolt manifested itself in Jaguay Grande. The insurgents immediately raised the cry of Cuban liberty.

Their success was of short duration, for they were met by a detail of Government troops and defeated. They retired into Cienaga da Zapata, where it is very difficult if not impossible to follow them.

This band is headed by the schoolmaster of Jaguay, accompanied by his seven sons.

In the eastern part of the island there is another outbreak that seems to be of a more serious character, as the Government has sent from Havana a battalion of troops belonging to the regiment of Isabel la Católica, under the command of Colonel Fidel Santolucida, to subdue it.

Another party of revolutionists has been discovered at Marrero, near Colon. In Guantanamo there is another uprising.

BLUEJACKETS TO THE RESCUE.

They Gave Gallant Help During a Big Fire at Porto Spain.

New York, March 6.—A special dispatch from Porto Spain, Trinidad, to a morning paper says:

This city has missed almost total destruction by fire. The loss will amount to nearly \$4,000,000, the chief business section having been the center of the conflagration.

Nearly 20,000 people would have been housed had it not been for the assistance given by the United States North Atlantic squadron and H. M. S. Buzzard in extinguishing the flames.

From the United States vessels more than 250 men were sent ashore, while the Buzzard landed about fifty.

Each boat's crew were supplied with fire-buckets, axes and ropes and the plan of action was quickly laid down and carried out. Chains of bucket parties were formed and a steady stream of water was thus conveyed to the heart of the fire to prevent its spread as much as possible.

The fire was checked, though not until the sailors as well as the townspeople were thoroughly exhausted. Several of the American seamen had narrow escapes.

Everything is in confusion and it will take several days to determine whether there was any loss of life among the citizens. The city is overwhelmed and it will be many years before it recovers.

WILL SAIL FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Count de Castellane to Depart To-Day With His Bride.

New York, March 5.—The Count and Countess de Castellane will sail for Southampton to-morrow morning. They have chosen the steamship New York for their honeymoon voyage.

The Count requested their names to be omitted on the passenger list issued by the company, and they have likewise done so.

John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor will also be cabin passengers on the New York.

SHERIFF BURNS' MURDERER.

Arrest of a Man Who is Charged With the Crime.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 5.—It is believed that Moroni Kufford, who murdered Sheriff Burns of San Juan County, Utah, last September, is now in custody here, where he has been for five months past working at odd jobs under the name of Charles H. Cox. He was arrested on a description yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Granger. A photograph of the suspect has been taken to Salt Lake.

HAYWARD'S CRIME REVIEWED.

Telling Argument Made by the Public Prosecutor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 5.—The closing act of the Hayward murder trial was begun this morning. Deputies and the attendant nurses brought S. H. Dyer,

the sick juror, into court and deposited him in a reclining chair.

Frank Nye, the County Attorney, rose to address the jury. His face was ashen pale, and it did not seem as he leaned against the table, that he could possibly prove equal to the task. However, before he had been talking twenty minutes his voice rang out like a bugle, and his friends were confident he would hold out to the end. Briefly, but effectively, he sketched the career of Harry Hayward, his association with Miss Giny and his influence over the "sick man," Blixt. The crime had been committed by Blixt at the instigation of Hayward, but it brought with it a revolution in his entire being. After it came conscience, remorse, horror of himself. No man could picture the agony of horror Blixt endured after the commission of the crime, until he decided to tell the truth.

Nye's argument occupied the time of the court until adjournment. Mr. Erwin will begin his argument to-morrow morning and will probably continue on Thursday. The case, it is expected, will be given to the jury that afternoon.

MINERS READY TO STRIKE.

Over Fifteen Thousand Men Will Probably Quit Work.

PITTSBURG, March 5.—The coal miners and operators of the Pittsburgh district met to-day in conference, but failed to agree, and a strike will probably be ordered to-morrow, which will affect between 15,000 and 16,000 men.

The new operators' association met this morning and began a discussion of the trade situation. Before it had proceeded far an interruption was caused by the entrance of a committee from the miners' convention, which informed the meeting of the resolution passed by them yesterday demanding 69 cents for mining, and asking that a committee be appointed to confer with them on the subject. The operators appointed such a committee.

The two committees then went into secret session, which lasted until nearly midnight. The result of the conference leaves the situation just as it was before the conference. Both sides insisted on their demands—the miners for the Columbus scale, 69 cents, and the operators for 60 cents, allowing Ohio miners a differential of nine cents per ton. The miners' committee will report to its convention to-morrow, and if the workmen carry out their expressed intention a strike will be ordered at once.

HAVOC CAUSED BY EXPLOSION.

WRECK OF A BUSINESS BLOCK AT THE CITY OF ANDERSON, INDIANA.

FIRE STARTED IN THE DEBBIS AND THE LOSS AMOUNTED TO \$100,000.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 5.—Anderson experienced a \$100,000 explosion this morning shortly after 3 o'clock. Three business rooms were shattered and windows for several blocks blown out. The contents of the store were blown squares away. The courthouse clock was blown out of the tower.

The debris caught fire instantly and threatened to consume the entire business district, it being late this afternoon before the flames were extinguished. The shock of the explosion was felt for many miles.

A broken gas main allowed the gas to escape. It came up through the frozen ground and forced itself into the cellar. Some connection with the lighted jet did the rest. The Terhune block, occupied by the When Clothing Company, Proather's shoestore and Hadley's shoestore, was totally wrecked.

All efforts were confined to saving the surrounding property. The total loss is \$100,000; insurance, \$40,000.

Seeking the Check-Raisers.

DENVER, March 5.—W. T. Canna, chief of the secret service department of the Union Pacific Railroad, is in Denver to-day, and is making an inquiry into the manipulation of checks distributed among the employes of that line last month.

Canna says that the parties who raised the checks made only a few hundred dollars, but he has no doubt that, if their operations had not been discovered, they would have renewed the attempt next month.

An Outlaw's Father Wins.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 5.—In the Circuit Court at Vernon, Ala., to-day Allen H. Burrows gained a verdict of \$296 against the Southern Express Company. His son, Rube Burrows, the noted train-robber, murderer and outlaw, was killed at Linden, Ala., in October, 1890, while trying to escape from custody. His father sued for the conversion of his pistols, rifles, team of oxen and money found on his person when killed.

To Build the Platte Canal.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 5.—The first step in the building of the Platte canal was taken when the Senate voted in favor of the Platte canal bill and general irrigation bill. This action, when concurred in by the House and the Governor, will give the city of Omaha the right to build and own the canal, which is a proposed waterway for furnishing power by diverting the waters of the Platte River.

Colonel Clendenin Dead.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 5.—Colonel R. Clendenin, U. S. A., who served with distinction during the Civil War, and was retired from active service on April 20, 1891, died to-day at his home in Oneida, after a long illness. He was 65 years of age. He was one of the military committee that tried the conspirators who planned the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Walking Back to Alabama.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 5.—Twenty-five negro men, whom "Peg Leg" Williams took to Mapimi, Mexico, last January, passed through here to-day en route to Alabama. They are on foot and have been on the road since the first week they struck Mapimi. They state they did not like the country.

Bishop Thomas Very Ill.

SALINA, Kans., March 5.—The Right Rev. S. E. Thomas, Episcopal Bishop of Kansas, is lying at the point of death at St. John's School. Impaction of the bowels is the cause of his illness.

Er-Justice and Dynamite.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 4.—John P. Angleberger, late Justice of the Peace, was arrested to-night charged with perpetrating a dynamite outrage at Decker a few days ago.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$180,762,062; gold reserve, \$91,635,023.

Women's Suffrage Defeated.

BOSTON, March 5.—The bill to grant full municipal suffrage to women in Massachusetts was defeated to-day—127 to 57.

SILVER MEN APPEAL.

Bimetallists of America Would Form a New Party.

GOLD SHOULD NOT RULE.

Monetary Reform Necessary for a Return of Prosperity to the Nation.

FREE COINAGE IS THE CRY.

Members of All Parties Asked to Unite in Electing Honest National Legislators.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following was to-day issued by the American Bimetallic League:

A statement of the issues on which the new party will organize—The money question is now indisputably the dominant issue in the United States and will remain so until settled and settled right. Other questions, however important, must wait for that which to a greater or less extent, involves all others. The issue is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and Government currency on the other.

First—On this issue we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, of the restoration by this Government, independent of any new power, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality, the silver coin to be a full legal tender equal with gold in payment of all debts and dues, public or private.

Second—We hold the power to control and regulate a paper currency inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the General Government only and should be legal tender.

Third—We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws in either gold or silver coin at the option of the Government and not at the option of the creditor. On this issue we appeal from the dictation of the power to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The signers of the Declaration of Independence held that a government of the people is one of the most important of mankind required that reasons should be given for dissolving the bonds that had bound the colonies to Great Britain, so we, who find it necessary to sever our relations with the political parties with which we have heretofore acted and formed, in our common cause, deem it proper that some of the reasons which impel us to this action should be submitted to a candid public.

The monetary reform for which we contend, as above set forth, is, in our judgment, so vital to the common welfare, and so necessary a return of conditions of prosperity in this country as to preclude longer delay in the inauguration of a movement, the purpose of which is to bring together all who believe in the necessity of the proposed reform for this object at this alone. These, in favor of the reform, are united in purpose and action. Party lines do not divide them when this issue is raised. Differences on other questions are then laid aside and together they, "in well beseeching ranks, march all one way."

On the other hand, those who are in favor of a return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver are split into as many divisions as there are parties. Silver Republicans from the West and South, the great delight of the leader of the Republican party, insist on conceding their cause only within the lines of that party, and Southern and Western Democrats, earnest silver men, equally to the delight of the leaders of the Democratic party, continue to act as if they were in the line of the Democratic party. In neither case do advocates of the bimetallic standard, through the unrestricted coinage of silver as well as gold, now contend for their cause in organizations which are controlled by the gold party. They never acquiesce in the cause one may have, no results are possible, because they refuse to carry out his views or to permit them to be carried out.

It is believed there is now, and has been for twenty years, a large majority of the voters in this country who are in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver, but the opportunity to vote their convictions has never been given them, and their will has been continually thwarted by party chicanery. There has not been a Congress for twenty years which, except for the influence of party patronage or the fear of an executive veto, would have voted to open the mints again to silver on the same terms as to gold. Indeed, each house of Congress has at different times separately passed free coinage bills, but this action has as often been nullified by party manipulations. It is as necessary therefore to have a President in sympathy with the cause as to have a Congress in favor of it.

But enough has been said to show the impossibility of gaining our cause as long as we remain divided and elect a Congress and a President on this issue. There is no hope whatever that the Republican party as a party will change its policy, give up the gold standard and restore the bimetallic standard. There are no grounds to hope, and we believe they are deluded who look for such a change of policy by this party.

The Republican party is committed to its leaders, by its record and by the press behind it, to the gold standard, supported by gold bonds, and to the restriction of the greenbacks and the surrender of the issue and control of paper currency to the banks.

No less persistent and effective is the control of the money power over the organization of the Democratic party. While undoubtedly a large majority of the members of the party are opposed to the gold standard, they have been powerless to control that party organization against it and much less to secure through it the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

While this is the case it cannot be expected that the Republicans will abandon convictions of a lifetime for the sake of expediency and elect a Democratic party in a body or into a wing of that party. Nor will Democrats give up convictions they believe to be essential in government and go over to the Republican party or a division of that party.

It is possible to induce Republicans and Democrats to go into the Populist party for the reason, if no other, that the platform of that party contains declarations and the party advocates theories to which they can give their assent. But we must in some way come together on this issue or the cause is lost, and with it the independence of the people. No old party ever carried through a great reform.

New bottles for new wine. Therefore no course seems more plausible than that to subordinate the time being to our questions and come to the front in a new organization to fight the battle of 1896 on the one issue on which the prosperity and happiness of the people so largely depend. It is believed that this cause can be won in no other way, and that to contend for it only within the lines of the existing

parties is to court defeat at the outset and to lower the flag at the election.

The purpose of this movement is not to array section against section, class against class, nor to require anybody to give up his convictions on other questions, or to sever his party relations for a purpose other than to unite in a common cause in the name of justice against injustice, of prosperity instead of adversity, the continued employment of labor instead of forced idleness, of abundance and happiness instead of want and misery. There can be no doubt, moreover, that a return to the standard of gold and silver will promote in the highest degree the business interests of the country, while the continuance of our present financial policy must necessarily be attended by a further fall of prices, impeding business enterprise still more, and prolonging indefinitely the present stagnant condition of trade and industry.

The manifesto is signed by the following executive committee appointed by the Bimetallic Conference called at Washington, February 22, 1895:

A. J. Warner, President American Bimetallic League, chairman; John P. Jones, United States Senate; William M. Stewart, United States Senate; E. L. McClanrin of South Carolina; Anson Wolcott of Indiana; George G. Merry of Colorado; Henry Jones of Georgia; Francis G. Newlands of Nevada; J. Hillier of Connecticut; C. J. Hillier of the District of Columbia; Byron E. Shear of Colorado; Mortimer Whitehead of New Jersey.

IN CONCLUSION THE MANIFESTO SAYS:

If the conference had authority from the people to name a candidate for President, it would name Joseph G. Sibley of Pennsylvania, but not having such authority it can only suggest the name and invite expressions from the people by petition, resolutions or otherwise, believing nominations when made should result in the most direct manner the will of the people uncontrolled by caucus machinery or professional politicians. Petitions or letters endorsing this view should be addressed to General A. J. Warner, chairman of the executive committee of the American Bimetallic party, Sun building, Washington, D. C. A committee consisting of the following-named gentlemen was appointed to select a provisional national convention to consist of one member from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, to take charge of this movement in the several States and Territories: General A. J. Warner (chairman), Hon. William M. Stewart, Henry Jones of Georgia, General A. J. Warner of Nevada, Hon. Anson Wolcott of Indiana and Hon. J. L. McLaurin of South Carolina.

It is understood that it is the desire of the league that a Republican should receive the nomination for Vice-President.

RECEIVERS APPEAR WILLING.

NO OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED SEPARATE MANAGEMENT OF THE COLORADO MIDLAND.

THE LINE WOULD BECOME SERIOUSLY WEAKENED IF CUT LOOSE FROM THE SANTA FE.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Referring to the inquiries which have been made of late in reference to the relation to the receivership of the Santa Fe, Receiver Walker has authorized the following statement:

Negotiations have for some time been pending in reference to the condition of the Colorado Midland in the pending general reorganization of the Santa Fe. The reorganization committee has its own views as to the value of the Colorado Midland property, while the views entertained by the Colorado Midland bondholders very naturally represent a much higher valuation. It has been the belief of the bondholders that a separate receivership for a few months would result in an increase in earning power beyond the results shown during the past year, when the properties have been managed by the same receivership in view of the improvement of the property in the business condition in Colorado.

On the other hand the Santa Fe committee claims that the Colorado Midland has been so well managed as its situation can permit and it would be seriously weakened if cut loose from the existing system.

As the outcome of these decisions, it is advisable that an application for a separate receivership will soon be made by the Colorado Midland bondholders, in connection with a suit to be brought for the foreclosure of the first mortgage upon that road. If such an application is made, the receiver will be authorized to believe that their position should be one of neutrality, and the matter can be properly disposed of by the court, as the interests of the various parties may be made clear by them upon the hearing.

Other than a receiver shall be appointed or not, it is understood that no intention exists to sever the relations now existing between the two properties, but that the present traffic interchange with the Santa Fe would be maintained at all events. The Midland might employ separate operating and traffic officials and keep its accounts distinct. The net earnings of the Santa Fe system, all lines, for the month of January were \$709,967, an increase of \$82,974 from last year. The earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific for the month of \$172, which is, however, an improvement over the year of January of last year, when the deficit was \$62,826.

Reappointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President has reappointed to William E. Dowell, who failed of confirmation during the session, as Postmaster at Williston, Mont., vice H. C. Meyers, commission expired.

STOPS THE OLD BLUFF.

Subscribers of a Newspaper Have Some Rights.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Assistant Attorney-General Thomas of the Postoffice Department has made an important ruling in regard to so-called newspaper laws. Thomas decides that a publisher who makes a demand for payment of subscription to his paper through the mails, accompanying the demand with a threat of enforcing, by the use of these pretended laws, may be prosecuted for attempting to obtain money under false pretenses, provided he knows that these laws have no existence as laws or judicial decisions.

The so-called laws referred to are those often promulgated by some newspapers to the effect that subscriptions to a paper cannot be stopped until full payment of arrearage has been made, and that a publisher may prosecute in criminal action a subscriber who refuses to take his paper from the office, not having paid full arrearage, or a subscriber who takes a paper and refuses to pay it. These rules, the Assistant Attorney-General says, have no existence under the law.

EXODUS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Lawmakers Hurrying Away to Their Homes.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The exodus of members and ex-members of Congress, which began immediately after the adjournment, was kept up to-day. Ex-Speaker Crisp, who was among those who came to the capital, said he expected to remain in the city until Friday, when he would leave for home for a season of rest and recreation. A majority of Senators will probably remain in Washington for a week or ten days, but several left immediately for their homes. The Senators have business to close up which will require some time, which will be prosecuted from the north, who are comfortably situated in Washington, will remain here during the spring.

Shocks in South Carolina.

WINSTON, S. C., March 5.—A shock of earthquake lasting several seconds was

AN ANCIENT DEVICE.

Sufficient to Swindle a South Carolina Farmer.

WENT FOR GOLD BRICKS.

His Fruitless Mission to the Capital of the Nation.

WAS AFTER A "GOOD THING."

Seeking Government Assayer Black, He Received Enlightenment by Mint Director Preston.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A little drier up fellow with a rustic air about him stumbled into the treasury this morning, grip in hand. He had come all the way from Columbia, S. C., to meet "R. W. Black, Government Assayer," and purchase from him two solid gold bricks, having already paid "Mr. Black" \$100 to bind the bargain. He was mysterious and reticent, but smart enough to conceal his identity.

Director Preston of the Mint Bureau was the man who first enlightened him as to the swindle of which he had been a victim. Entering the office of that official the rustic inquired in low cautious tones if that was the United States Mint.

"No, the nearest is at Philadelphia," said Preston.

"Well, then," he next inquired, "where is the assayer office?"

"What is there none nearer than New York? Why, this is singular. I was to meet 'R. W. Black, Government Assayer,' here this morning on important business."

The man was a fairly intelligent farmer. He seemed to be about 50 years old, and according to his own story had accumulated several thousand dollars. His mysterious manner of asking most commonplace questions aroused Mr. Preston's curiosity, and in course of their conversation he learned that his visitor had been offered two gold bricks valued at over \$20,000 for \$10,000 and that he paid about \$100 to bind the transaction.

Mr. Black, the alleged Government assayer, and a mysterious Indian, who dug the gold from his hiding place near the victim's farm, were the principals in the game. The farmer admitted to Mr. Preston that he would have paid the money demanded for the bricks but for the fact that it was after banking hours. "They got a little money from me," he said, "but they didn't get it all." He was to have met them in Washington to close up the transaction and be prepared to do his part, as he was satisfied that the bricks were pure gold and were worth much more than they would cost him.

Mr. Preston told him that he had been deceived and that he would never see the men or his money again.

CONGRESSIONAL CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Several Will Be Secured by the California Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Members of the Fifty-fourth Congress now in Washington are already making up Speaker Reed's committees. Two Californians are slated for chairmanships, Loud as chairman of the Postoffice and Postroads Committee, and Bowers for the Committee on Patents. As Loud has four years' experience on his committee and was its ranking Republican member in the Congress just ended, there can scarcely be a doubt about his election for this important chairmanship, especially as he is on very good terms with Reed. Mr. Bowers was the ranking Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee in the last Congress, but he does not believe he is as well fitted for this place as for some other, and possibly he may be given the chairmanship of a minor committee.

It is generally conceded that Hitt of Illinois will be chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and one of the first things to demand his attention will be the Hawaiian cable project. It is generally believed that the next Congress will provide a subsidy for this purpose.

D. B. Henderson of Iowa will be chairman of the Appropriations Committee and Payne of New York of the Ways and Means Committee. Daisell, Crisp and Coughlin will constitute the Committee on Rules with Speaker Reed as chairman. Smith of Illinois is entitled to the chairmanship of the Pacific Railroads Committee, if precedent is to be followed, and he is a railroader.

WEALTH.

Of vitality and energy, a good appetite and perfect health are obtained and endure by taking

Peruvian Bitters

Which tone up the stomach and vivigorate the blood. In cases of la grippe, malaria, malarial fever and kindred troubles, Peruvian Bitters always bring speedy relief and cure.

The Perfect Tonic.

For sale everywhere. Take no substitute.

MACK & CO., Sole Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal.

went here at 10 o'clock last night. Buildings were shaken, but no damage was done.

DROWNING NEAR OROVILLE.

An Indian Woman in a Canoe Stinks at Pottery Bar.

OROVILLE, March 5.—An Indian woman named Mrs. Mary Scott attempted yesterday morning at 9 o'clock to cross the north fork of Pottery Bar, ten or twelve miles above Oroville. Her husband tried to dissuade her from the attempt, but she was anxious to reach Cherokee, where her aunt was sick. A young Indian named William Foreman paddled the canoe. When the canoe reached the swift water it began to sink, owing to the weight of the woman, which was 200 pounds. Foreman finding the boat would go down sprang out and swam ashore, but the woman remained in the boat until it sank with her. She could swim well, but in the rapid stream could not gain the shore, and was drowned before either of the two men could reach her. Her body was found this afternoon just above Oroville, having been swept down the river ten miles.

FRAUD IN LOS ANGELES.

National Guardsmen Say Ballots Were Wrongly Announced.

LOS ANGELES, March 5.—There is likely to be a contested election case in the Seventh Regiment upon the ballot taken on Saturday night at the armory.

Seven ballots were taken for major, the last being announced as 7 for Lieutenant Kennedy and 6 for Captain Halpin of Anaheim.

Now it is said that after the meeting Colonel Schreiber inspected the ballots and claimed that he found seven for Halpin and six for Kennedy, and it is asserted that as a consequence Major Kennedy's certificate of election will be withheld.

AN OREGON RAILROAD SUIT.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS INVOLVED IN THE CASE.

AN ACTION BROUGHT BY THE BOND-HOLDERS OF THE O. R. AND N.

PORTLAND, Or., March 5.—A railway case involving half a million dollars was begun in the United States District Court to-day. The case was that of Henry Reed and the other bondholders of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, together with E. McNeill, receiver of the O. R. and N., and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the consolidated mortgage of the O. R. and N. Company, to have the order appointing McNeill receiver so modified as to absolve him from the payment of the indebtedness contracted by the Union Pacific receivers in their operation of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Andrew F. Bureleigh, counsel for the Oregon Improvement Company and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, asked to be made an intervenor, in order to secure a