The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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A DARK CLOUD

Hanging Over the Democratic Horizon in this State.

A FRANK STATESMAN'S VIEWS

The Harmony-at-Any-Price Fellows Are Nicely Toasted.

PRINCIPLES OF THE OLD PARTY

A Secondary Consideration with Them. They will Not be Able, However, to Work the Free Silver Men with Sentimental Appeals for Party Unity Unless They Throw Aside the Clevelandism Which Has Disrupted the Party--Some Echoes from the Democratic Conference that Have Meat in Them--The Convention in Wheeling will Not be a Love-Feast by Any Means.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 26.—To a disinterested observer at the Democratic conference held here yesterday, an account of which I telegraphed last night, several important features were apparent. Not the least interesting was the fact that there was an almost total absence from the meeting of the faction of the party which is the most active in making trouble for the leaders who were present. The leaders were disposed to congratulate themselves that this was so, for it guaranteed comparative harmony from the beginning, but when considered in its practical light by som eof the more thoughtful ones, it was not at all comforting.

I asked one gentleman who was present representing the free silver element of the party, why it was that his faction was not more numerously represented at the conference, and his reply was that he did not know what could be gained by having them there. "This is a regular meeting of the committee, called for a specific purpose," said he, "and that purpose is to fix on a time and place for the state convention. It was not called to formulate a platform or to arrange a campaign policy. The conference of party leaders can do no more than discuss informally the state of the party; they can arrive at no conclusion. That can only be done in the conversation next August.

"We who propose to see to it that the sentiment of the rank and file of the party in the matter of framing a platform will have our say at the convention, the delegates to which will be elected at primary elections or by mass conventions, and will, presumably, correctly represent the West Virginia Democracy. You can readily understand that an expression of views regarding party principles, before the committee, would accomplish nothing. The committee has done its duty in calling the convention, but the real work is yet to come. We will see that the convention is composed of men who are after something more than the mere construction of a ticket. It may turn out that such men will not be in the majority, but they will be there in sufficient number to make their influence felt.

Will Make a Demand.

"There will be a demand, coming direct from the Democracy of the state, for an expression favorable to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I believe a big majority of the West Virginia Democrats are for free silver and if their demand is not listened to the convention would do well to adjourn without nominating a ticket. The gentlemen who spoke before the committee to-day sang but one song, the burden of which was 'harmony at any price,' merely for the sake of redeeming the state. Now what we propose to do is to name the price. If it is not accepted then I do not see very clearly how we are going to have the much talked about harmony.

"It is all right for such men as Colonel Smith, Mr. Ohley, Senator Faulkner and others to talk about getting together, stopping quarreling among ourselves, etc., but their advice is not worth a picayune when it is tendered with the mental proviso that the harmony will be conditional on the rank and file of the party surrendering their principles.

"If you will take a glance about you and note the personnel of to-day's conference, you will be struck with the fact that nearly every man present is either a federal or state office holder, past or present, or is after an office in the future. Party principles and vital questions which have to do with the welfare of the country are secondary considerations with them. It is the old crowd that is and ever has been after the spoils. Their policy is to steer clear of party issues and obscure everything for the sake of party success and getting control of the offices. With a very few exceptions, every man here belongs to the administration crowd and is tainted with the Clevelandism which has well nigh ruined the party.

"What the Democracy of West Virginia needs and must have is a new deal on Democratic lines. The men who believe heart and soul in Democratic principles must be placed on guard on a platform which is uncompromisingly Democratic. We want no more Cleveland Democracy in this state. This is just as good a year as any to impress that fact on the minds of the ring that is in control of our party machinery. The free silver people will be represented at the Wheeling convention and will see to it that they are given a chance to be heard. If there is trouble over the adoption of a platform it will be because those Democrats who are Democrats from principle will refuse to be dictated to by the crowd that seeks to control matters for its own selfish purposes. We shall demand a declaration for free silver and fight for it. There will be no surrender."

Wanted Primaries.

The gentleman who gave utterance to these sentiments cited the fact that leading Democratic papers in the state are talking on similar lines and that they are wielding a mighty influence which will be felt in the convention. He also declared that he was opposed to a convention, but not because he was afraid of a row. He wanted a primary state election because he thought that was the only way that "the rank and file" would receive a fair show.

In one other respect the conference was disappointing to the leaders. It was desired to hold in connection with it a convention of the Democratic editors of the state and form a state Democratic editorial association. There was a virtual call for such a gathering in the shape of a suggestion published in several papers. Only four or five of the brethren put in an appearance, however, and the whole scheme had to be abandoned. Some of the leaders expressed disappointment that the Democratic editors, many of whom are holding postoffices under the administration, showed such indifference in this, the hour of Democratic gloom.

There wasn't a great deal of talk about candidates for the state offices. Most of those with whom I talked did not care to express preferences. The governorship was about the only thing that was discussed. As I said yesterday, a well developed boom for Col. C. L. Smith, of Fairmont, was in evidence, and most of the leaders seemed to look upon it with favor. Some predicted that if he could be prevailed upon to go into the race, which may not be a difficult thing to do, he would get the nomination hands down. The holding of the convention at Wheeling is favorable to the colonel's chances to outstrip all competitors for the nomination. This may seem strange in view of the fact that Capt. J. C. Holmes, the member of the committee from the eastern Pan Handle, and a fellow townsman of Forest Brown, worked and voted for Wheeling as the convention city. Mr. Brown is not so well-known in this part of the state as Mr. Smith is. However, he will be a strong candidate before the convention. Mr. Edmihson, of Weston, who was present at the conference yesterday, is another man with strength, but some of those present did not think he had fully made up his mind to enter the field.

Another quantity in the gubernatorial situation is Col. Nelson Chancellor, of Parkersburg. Few men in the Democratic party are more popular han he, and if he goes into the canvass for the nomination he will show up strong. In the past two days I have heard him very much and very seriously discussed.

It is a significant fact that all these possibilities are sound money men, and it is more than probable that the free silver faction may unite on a man representing their views for the purpose of showing their strength.

Why Wheeling Got It.

Wheeling men who were here to contribute their influence toward getting the state convention and incidentally to look after personal interests, were delighted with the decision to hold the convention there. They look for a large gathering, basing their belief on the fact that Democrats will be pretty apt to turn out to a convention held in the chief city of the state, where they will be assured of good hotel accommodations and plenty of the needful in the way of stimulation for enthusiasm.

I asked, in this connection, our old friend Julius Caesar Holmes, of Jefferson couty, why it was that he rode all the way from Charlestown to Parkersburg, a distance something like 300 miles, to vote on every ballot for Wheeling. He replied: "You see, it is this way: We are expecting a large and exciting time; Wheeling is big enough to hold the circus and there is room there for the excitement to spread itself without the danger of its developing into a panic. And then," here Captain Holmes lowered his voice to a whisper, "Wheeling is the only town in the state that has two breweries. That fact alone doubles her capacity for a state convention and guarantees in advance that there will be no lack of enthusiasm."

Mr. Taney, Prosecuting Attorney Howard, Major Ran. Stalnaker and others say that the convention will doubtless be held in the Wheeling Park Casino, which is an ideal convention hall. Their idea is to run free trains between the city and the park, for the benefit of the delegates and visitors.

One of the statesmen not here yesterday was ex-Congressman John O. Pendleton. His name was mentioned more than once, however, not in connection with the gubernatorial question, but as the next Democratic nominee for Congress in the First district. I was told by a friend who is very close to him that Mr .Pendleton wil undoubtedly be the nominee. It seems that no one else is seriously considering the matter and that Mr. Pendleton is willing to be offered up as the sacrifice, and will be.

An error in the telegraph last night made me quote Editor Morrow, of the Charlestown Farmer's Advocate, as saying that no candidate for governor who was not for free silver would receive the vote of the banner Democratic county (Jefferson.) That was a violent assertion to make about a county hopelessly wedded to the Democratic idol. What Mr. Morrow said was that Jefferson would not be for a candidate for President who was opposed to free silver. The governorship was not then under discussion. G. A. D.

THE MARSHALSHIP.

The Backers of Various Candidates Still at Work, but when they Hear from the Parkersburg Conference They Will Know More--Charlie Wells the Man.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The contest for the marshalship presents no new features, although there are rumors of combines abroad. It is said that the list of aspirants is considerably diminished, now that the smoke of the first onslaught is dissipated. Sheriff Franzheim has entered the field as a champion of Mr. Garden's interests. Hon. John J. Davis has been here interviewing the powers in behalf of Col. Jim Hurry. Capt. Wells' friends still claim he is the coming man. Attorney General Harmon has been seen by the friends of each. The President has had calls from the greater part of them, and all are figuring, each candidate for himself, on the pointers obtained.

President Cleveland is reported to have intimated that he would like first to hear from Senator Faulkner before closing the incident, and it is an open secret, whatever may have been inferred in the early stages of the conflict, that Postmaster General Wilson prefers to remain neutral. There are rumors of a chilliness in that quarter that sent some of the aspirants home for additional wraps.

The argument used for Col. Hurry is that the First district is entitled to the office, the Second district having the collectorship, the Third the district attorneyship, and that the Fourth had a whack at the marshalship and could not hold it. Col. Hurry is the only candidate from his section of the First district, a section which has not had many honors thrust upon it in late Democratic distributions.

It is said the colonel has had a talk with Senator Faulkner, and that some of his friends have seen the senator also. The advocates of Hurry's appointment have explained to Senator Faulkner, it is alleged, that, in addition to other reasons, some of which have been indicated above, their candidate is a strightforward, consistent, clean man, without a blemish politically and otherwise of good report. While making no war upon others, they have endeavored to show that Hurry's appointment will reflect credit on the party and at the same time do the party a good turn.

CHARLIE WELLS THE MAN.

Little Doubt that He was Decidedly on Parkersburg — Pannell Garden Also Cared For.

The news from the Washington end regarding the marshalship contest is of course based on information wholly in that city, but when the boys get back from the Parkersburg conference it is probable that the whole situation will be changed. All the candidates were in Parkersburg, together with many of their backers. Senator Faulkner was on the ground and there were several conferences. While no bad blood was exhibited there was some very earnest work done. Captain Charles Wells seemed from the very stark to have with him the majority of the leaders and it was an open secret that he was never at any time doubtful of his selection.

It only required that Senator Faulkner should be fixed. The senator had a keen recollection of the captain's work against him for the senatorship. But the captain had powerful influence which was brought to bear on the senator. It was almost irresistable. Col. McGraw's eloquence, ex-Secretary Ohley's persuasive powers, Editor C. L. Smithe' strong argument, an unqualified and earnest letter of endorsement from ex-Senator Camden, and many other influences were all worked in Wells' behalf. It was far into the night before the Wells suporters finally announced that there was no longer any doubt and that their man would knock the persimmon. Senator Faulkner, they confidently asserted, had yielded.

At first the senator was favorably disposed toward Captain Garden. He wanted to provide for the captain something better than his present place at the capitol. This embarrassment was easily overcome. Captain Garden was offered a position at the white house in the capacity of usher. It pays $1,800 a year, is a soft snap and is one of those places that do not always change with the administration. It was not what Captain Garden wanted, but he may accept it.

The other candidates were not provided for. When the conference adjourned, it was with the understanding that Senator Faulkner would recommend Charlie Wells.

THE CUBAN ARMY.

It is Completely Organized—Description of Its Plan and Equipment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Dr. Joaquin Castillo, a Cuban general, has just arriver in this city on a mission from the insurgents in the field. Dr. Castillo states that the insurgents have instituted a service of coast inspection under which careful outlook is constantly maintained for arriving expeditions from foreign parts. This is a carefully organized band of coast inspectors, with armed assistants, who patrol the beaches or watch the Gulf and ocean from the hill tops. Thus it is that the approaching expeditions, although not heralded in advance, are reasonably sure of finding compatriots soon after landing at any point upon the island.

Dr. Castillo states that there has been a new organization of the insurgent army and of the different services of the rebellion.

The army is composed of five bodies. The first and second are in eastern region, the third is in Camaguey, the fourth is in Las Villas and the fifth in Havana and Pinar del Rio. These bodies are divided into sections, the sections into brigades, the brigades into regiments and the regiments into battalions. They also have annexed to them bodies of military engineers, the health sections and military administrations.

Every important column has an engineer's section which directs the construction of trenches and makes the designs of the different localities.

Each column, according to its importance, has one or more physicians. Antonio Maceo's had five when he invaded Las Villas. Every physician has three practitioners, with his command and each of the latter three litter carriers. With each doctor goes a mule laden with two medicine chests and the necessary surgical instruments.

The wounded are never kept crowded in one place. When circumstances permit, large and ventilated huts are built, where, at most four wounded are placed thus avoiding accumulation of persons so contrary to sanitation and favorable results.

The military administration is complete and is in charge of prefects who provide the columns of the prefectures with vegetables, meat and salt. The prefects also have care of the postoffice stations, each office having one chief and several messengers to carry any document whenever necessary, said messengers always requiring receipts of the hour in which they deliver any document. Prefects take care also of the depots for horses, which are many, some depots having 700 horses in good condition. They also oversee the farms worked by the rebels. The employes of these farms make Majagua ropes and mats for the cavalry. The prefects keep books in which they register the births, marriages and deaths in their respective jurisdictions; they act also as judges, and they legalize marriages with their presence at such ceremonies. They also keep books in which are the names of all men useful for the war, thus easily replacing the men who die or are killed in the ranks, always preferring single men to those who have small families and least necessities.

They have tan yards, shoe and leather factories, carpenter and iron and tin smiths, and armories said to be as good as in the cities, in Camaguey deserving special mention.

The order and discipline of the Cuban army are said to be good. The camps are in good order; the drums are beaten at daybreak and the tatto at 8 p. m. In the general headquarters these exercises are rendered lively by the bands of music of which there are several. General Castillo says the spirits of the patriots in the field is enthusiastic and they sustain strong hopes of final victory.

A SECESSION

From the Salvation Army Probable—The First Break.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Manifestations of the much talked of revolution in the Salvation army took a definite form to-night. Major Peter Glen, the oldest officer in point of service in the headquarters staff, who for several years has had charge of the field department, sent in his resignation. It was as follows:

To Commissioner Eva Booth:

My Dear Commissioner:—It is with the deepest regret that we are compelled, after nine and a half years faithful service as officers in the ranks of the Salvation army in America, to herewith tender our resignations, our reasons being in brief, that we believe Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth have been dismissed from its ranks without just cause.

Believe me to be, dear commissioner, faithfully yours, for God and right.

PETER GLEN, Major.
ELIZABETH L. GLEN, Major.

Major Glen said in explanation: "I spent yesterday evening with Ballington Booth, remaining with him until nearly midnight. When I came home my wife and I for many sleepless hours discussed the situation. We decided that our only course was to tender our resignations. Feeling as we do, we cannot longer remain in the army. Ballington Booth was in no way responsible for our action. He did not even know that we contemplated it. We have no plans for the future. If our late commander engages in any evangelistic work where our services are needed, we will go with him. For the present I shall act as his secretary."

Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth are still at Mont Clair, N. J., where they intend to remain for several weeks to rest.

The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The treasury to-day lost $668,300 in gold coin, and $25,000 in bars, leaving the true amount of the reserve $123,227,119.

SENATOR ELKINS

Nails a Faked Interview With Him as Untrue.

IS NOT SEEKING TO CONTROL

The West Virginia Delegation, and It is Not a Part of His Policy to Pose as a "Boss," Democratic Papers to the Contrary Notwithstanding—He Thinks the Southern Delegations Should be United on Some Line of Action.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Senator Elkins states that whatever may be his personal preferences, he has not expressed a choice of candidates for the presidency. His attention was called to-day by the Intelligencer to a press dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, of recent date, representing that he had been in that city and authorized the statement that the West Virginia delegation would support Governor McKinley at St. Louis, and his comment was that he was not in Cleveland during his absence from Washington and therefore could not have been interviewed there.

He said further that it is no part of his policy to influence the state's choice nor does he wish to be understood as endeavoring to commit the delegates to any particular candidate, especially in advance of the convention that will choose these delegates. The senator added that inasmuch as Republican success seems to be assured, and the chances are more than even for the Republican party to carry at least five of the southern states in November, he feels that it will be best for the party in the south to send unpledged delegates to St. Louis.

Mr. Elkins believes that after reaching the convention city the southern delegates should confer and then decide as to what will be the wisest and best course to pursue, with the interests of the party and the south in view, and that they should act as a unit upon some definite line of action.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Carter Defends the Attitude of the Free Silver Republican Senators—A Sensational Episode.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Mr. Quay, (Rep., Penna.), reported the army appropriation bill to the senate to-day and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.), returned to the tariff question by referring to the statements of Mr. Morrill, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Platt during the exciting debate of yesterday. Mr. Allen said he had believed that it was the honest purpose of the Republican party to enact a law placing gold and silver on equal terms, but the debate of yesterday developed that the Republican leaders under no circumstances would accept a free coinage measure. Under these circumstances he would submit a distinct proposition to the chairman of the finance committee, namely that he (Allen) would assure sufficient Populist votes to give a majority to the senate, if the passage of the tariff bill was accompanied by the adoption of a free silver amendment.

Mr. Morrill remained in his seat without responding, but Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), made the point that the discussion was out of order.

Unanimous consent was given, however, to Mr. Allen to proceed. The Republican party could not escape, said Mr. Allen, from the attitude of declining to demonetize silver.

The Populist senators are ready to swallow your nauseating and unjust tariff measure, said Mr. Allen, if you will place silver on equal terms with gold, but you will not do it.

Mr. Allen next turned his attention to Mr. McKinley and had read from the desk a speech, said to have been delivered by the ex-governor of Ohio. Mr. Allen referred to Mr. McKinley as the "chief apostle of protection,, and the speech purported to give Mr. McKinley's severe criticism against the demonetization of silver. In conclusion, Mr. Allen held up a bill exclaiming: "Now to test your integrity and your good faith, I offer this bill. It is your tariff bill, without a 'T' uncrossed or an 'I' undotted except in the title and I say to you that if you are ready to show the good faith of your assertions for silver and link it with the tariff bill, we pledge you six Populist votes.

Mr. Baker (Rep., Kas.), asked if Mr. Allen would agree to deliver the six Populist votes for a tariff bill with an amendment restricting to silver produced by American mines.

"I have not consulted my colleagues on that," responded Mr. Allen. "Personally, I would not agree to it."

There was some discussion as to the merits of Mr. Baker's suggestion.

The Allen-compromise bill went to the table temporarily.

Mr. Carter Speaks.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.), then took the floor for the speech which had been anticipated with keen interest, defining his attitude on the tariff bill. He spoke with great earnestness and with a deliberateness which emphasized every word. His statement at the outset that he had "no apologies to offer," was given with explosive force.

Mr. Carter began by referring to the action on February 13, when the motion to take up the tariff bill was defeated. He said that two hours before the motion was to consider the tariff bill was made, he, acting upon the suggestion of a member of the finance committee, was endeavoring to bring about an understanding which might result in a satisfactory adjustment of the differences on the Republican side of the chamber. The motion of Mr. Morrill was unexpected, and he with other Republicans voted no, and under the same circumstances he would cast a similar vote. The position indicated nothing more than that there was no disposition to take up the matter at that time. He said he would say no more were it not for the fact that charges of disloyalty to his party had been made by many papers in the east. Four members of the party, including himself, had been pronounced guilty of treason without hearing or trial.

He then paid some attention to the house tariff bill. It was admitted everywhere that the house bill was not a Republican measure, but he said it was a measure to meet an alleged emergency which the chief executive stoutly asserted did not exist at all.

"Recently certain self-constituted censors of party action," Mr. Carter continued, "have been pleased to denominate the Republicans who voted against the bill as conspirators against the public weal; others have gone so far as to invite them to relieve the party of their obnoxious presence."

He declared that the silver Republicans believed they were right and were firm in their party allegiance.

Mr. Carter said that business depression in this country followed the election of 1892 because tariff reform meant free trade, and continued:

"At this momentous point a spark of genius appeared in one of the most determined men this country has ever known. When the history of our times shall be written, Mr. Cleveland will be accorded the honor of having displayed the most marvelous political tact of any man of his time."

Mr. Carter then referred to the financial and tariff legislation favored by the administration and paid his respects to the Republican senators and representatives who operated with the Democratic administration to bring about the repeal of the Sherman silver law, and in speaking of the suggestion of the President that the greenbacks should be retired, said:

"Again we hear the Republican magpie chatter. A horde of presidential aspirants rushed to political suicide, yelling 'sound money.' The press of New York City leads the procession 'Sound money' is their cry. And under the cover of this cry the President protected himself and his administration from unjust criticism for the most shady and injurious transaction in public finances the world has ever known (referring to the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act).

"It is high time Republicans who claim to be within the party should take their cues from the party platform rather than from the white house. If it shall occur that this senseless crusade against Republicans who believed in good faith in the Minneapolis platform when it declared for bi-metallism as well as protection, shall be carried to such an extent as may result in the adoption of President's Cleveland's scheme by the St. Louis convention, I submit that Republican success will be rendered utterly impossible. If the platform of 1895 announces to the country in conjunction with the action of reports bearing on the two conventions that the plank of bi-metallism adopted at Minneapolis was a delusion, a fraud and a snare, it would bejust as well for the Republican party not to make a nomination at St. Louis at all."

Sensational Episode.

A sensational debate occurred at the close of Mr. Carter's speech. Mr. Hoar asked if the Montana senator failed to accept Benjamin Harrison's construction of the Minneapolis platform on silver.

Mr. Carter replied that President Harrison's course did not give entire satisfaction, but at that time it was a beacon light of hope. Senator Gear interrupted to tell Mr. Carter that his silver associates, Messrs. Jones, of Nevada, and Teller, of Colorado, had written the financial plank of the Minneapolis convention.

Mr. Carter retorted that when they wroe it they had not thought the English language would be tortured into misrepresentation. Mr. Gear asked: "Was it not the plank on which you tried to carry Colorado for the Republican party?"

"Yes," said Mr. Carter, "because I believed the Republican party would live up to its promises."

Mr. Teller said that the first lines of the Republican platform were written by him. He did not write the restrictions and was afraid that it would be used for evasion by skillful politicians as they had done ever since.

Mr. Teller said that Mr. Sherman had become a gold monometallist and Mr. Sherman replied that he like all bi-metallists, wanted a dollar worth a dollar. Mr .Sherman declared that every state east of the Missouri river was for bi-metallism as he understood it and that there was a growing feeling of doubt in the silver states as to the advantages of free coinage of silver.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Van Horn-Tarsney Contested Election Case Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The Van Horn-Tarsney contested election case from the Kansas City, Mo., district, occupied the attention of the house to-day. The contestee, Mr. Tarsney, spoke in his own behalf, and two Republicans, Messrs. Powers, of Vermont, and Parker, of New Jersey, opposed the report of the majority of the committee, to seat the contestant. The other speakers were Messrs. Burton (Rep., Mo.); Kyle (Dem., Miss.), and Prince (Rep., Ills.).

The vote on the case will be taken tomorrow. Although there is considerable defection on the Republican side which favors the minority recommendation that the case shall be recommitted and the testimony reopened, the indications are that the majority report will be adopted. The senate amendments to the house bill to extend the time in which the government, under the act of 1891, can bring suits to annul patents to lands in railroad and wagon grants, were agreed to. One of the senate amendments reduces the extension from five to one year.

Loch Lynn Heights Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Captain Dovener was at Annapolis to-day to assist in compromising some differences that exist in the matter of incorporating Loch Lynn Heights, the new summer resort in the vicinky of Mt. Lake Park. He reports the disagreement adjusted and says the bill will be passed by the Maryland legislature.

Hon. William G. Brown and a party of ladies, all of West Virginia, were guests at Willard's for a few hours today.

The Bayard Censure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Mr. Dinsmore, of Arkansas, to-day filed the minority report of the committee on foreign affairs on the resolution to censure Ambassador Bayard. The report is very brief. It says that the minority dissent from the views of the majority and that in their opinion there was nothing in either of the two speeches mentioned that calls for or justifies any censure by Congress. The report is signed by Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.), Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.) and Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.) and Mr. Dinsmore.

Solid for McKinley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—A special to the Republic from Sedalia, Mo., says: The Republicans of the Seventh district held their district congressional convention in this city to-day. Hon. John P. Tracey, of Greene county, was re-nominated by acclamation for Congress.

The convention of seventy-four delegates without a dissenting vote instructed the delegates to the national convention to cast their united votes for Major McKinley for President.

Another Armenian Massacre.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople which says that it is reported on February 14, the first day of the Ramadan festival, the Turks surrounded the Armenian quarter in Marsovan and ordered the Armenians to accept Islam. Five hundred of them agreed to do so, but 150 recalcitrants were killed. All news of excesses in Asia Minor are kept dark.

The Daily News corresponden tsays, for fear they will impel Russia to occupy Armenia.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair and warmer; winds becoming southerly.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair and warmer Thursday; southerly winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY

as furnished by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets:

7 a. m.	20	2 p. m.	5[illegible]
9 a. m.	27	7 p. m.	4[illegible]
12 m.	31	Weather—Fair.	

WAS DEAD GAME

And Died With Curses on His Blasphemous Lips.

A DOUBLE LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

Two Bank Robbers Strung Up by a Mob. Remarkable Scene Before the Hanging. "The Kid" Pokes Fun at the Mob and Boasts of His Criminal Career—This Other Weakens and Presents a Contrast to His Partner.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 26.—A Wichita Falls special to the News says:

Foster Crawford and "The Kid," were strung up here to-night for yesterday's bank robbery and the murder of Cashier Dorsey.

The impression was that roasting was the programme. Better judgment prevailed, however. Yells of "Hang the Kid first," went up. Then others, "no, hang the oldest first."

"The Kid" refused to say a word and those having him in charge yanked him into a box. The scene was a wierd one. One had on high heel boots, black pants and a deep red flannel shirt, which added a gruesome brilliancy to the scene. In a moment the rope was about his neck and a man, who looked like one of the men whose horse had been taken, yesterday, skinned and fixed one end across the cross bar. All this time the Kid was jeering at the audience, laughing and cursing. He never quivered. He was asked to say what he wanted and was told he would be given a hearing.

He said: "By ——, that's all right. If you are impatient, swing me up now. I ain't afraid to die, not a d—— bit of it. Pull the rope by ——."

A voice in the audience—"You're going to die now. Tell us your name."

"The Kid"—"I don't give a d—— if I do. It is Younger Lewis and my father and mother reside in Neosha, Mo."

"Any message?" from a voice in the crowd.

"Well, tell my father I was not scared a bit, that I died like a nervy man."

"Anyhing for your mother?"

"No, not a word. She will see the message to the old man. Say, you fellows go and look in that dug-out and you will find $10,000 there."

"The Kid," or Younger Lewis, as he at the last moment said he was, continued chatting and laughing with the crowd, poking fun at them and cursing for a moment and then some one yelled: "Time is up."

The Kid said: "I am twenty years old and robbed that d—— bank. I am dead game and ready to die; go ahead."

In an instant he was pulled up above the throng. He never quivered or kicked. He just went up in the air, and he is hanging there now. Men on the frontier for years and years say no gamer man ever died.

He was the coolest man in all the great throng.

All the while Crawford was a spotator to the scene. He began to weaken and confessed, giving some valuable information. He placed the responsibility for the crime on "The Kid."

The mob pulled him off the improvised platform next to the bank he attempted to rob and his head was about on a level with the dangling feet of his companion. He asked for Captain Burnett. The latter was a spectator in the crowd. Crawford confessed to the robbery of yesterday, but denied the murder. He was a small man, poorly clad, with red face and short clipped black mustache.

When they began to look for a second rope he begged for whiskey. It was given him. He talked and then begged for more. He again addressed the crowd in Comanche, English and Spanish. Those who understood say his utterances were incoherent.

The rope soon arrived and after it was put about his neck, he fell either in a faint or from the effects of the liquor he drank. He was strung up along with his companion and their bodies are still dangling in mid-air.

CUBAN REBELLION.

Some Lively Fighting—A Spanish Colonel Killed.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—General Munoz has been operating in the neighborhood of Zarzal and Manzanillo, going afterwards in the direction of La Sal, where the insurgents maintain depots of subsistence. Two columns of troops met the main force of the insurgents at Gallago, where they occupied strong positions. It took some hours fighting to dislodge and disperse them. During the fight the valorous Lieutenant Colonel Lolo Benitez was killed and fifteen soldiers were wounded.

Major Gomez and Lieutenant Despujols have captured the insurgent leader Jose Betancourt at San Antonio Banos. He is charged with several acts of incendiarism at Gabriel and will have a summary court-martial.

Colonel Molina has received news that a large band of insurgents has encamped on the farm of Condesa, near Limonar, south of the city of Matanzas. Rapid firing has been heard at the plantation of Ynacio. A resident of the neihborhood brings news that Maceo demanded the surrender of the forts. A column was at once despatched and rapidly overtook the insurgents, opening fire as they advanced upon the heights. Volleys were discharged as they advanced and the insurgents finally retreated, leaving eight killed and carrying away many wounded. The troops lost none owing to the good position they held. The paper demanding the surrender of the fort was signed by Maceo.

General Pratt set out on board a train to come up with Maceo, the latter going towards Cardenas. But Maceo crossed the railroad and destroyed a bridge, thus preventing the advance of the train with the troops. The infantry left the cars and took up the pursuit on foot. Meantime the cavalry was disembarked and sent after the insurgents. General Prat's vanguard soon opened fire upon the retreating insurgents. The pursuit was kept up all day of the 24th.

The troops finally came up with the insurgents to the number of 4,000 at Valle Palla under Maceo's command. The troops were here divided into three columns, the column under General Pratt taking the advance. They charged with the bayonet and dislodged the insurgents from the plantations of Perla, Diamante and Julia. The latter was burned. Dislodged by the troops, the insurgents retreated to high ground to Guamacaro, in a demoralized condition. The troops lost a chaplain and Sergeant Molinet, and sixteen soldiers wounded. The insurgents left forty-two dead, among them Alfonso Panfilo and Pablo Vinageras as well as forty-two arms and ammunition.

General Pratt's vanguard went in pursuit and coming up with the rear guard of the insurgents killed three of them.

The insurgents have destroyed the acueduct of Sagua and have burned the station at Baro, Matanzas.

A collision has occurred at Cienega, near Havana, between an exploring engine and a passenger train from Marianao. The first class car was overturned and smashed, twelve passengers being injured. The exploring engine was also much damaged.