THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 54.

NO SENATOR CHOSEN TODAY

Two Ballots Were Taken, With Practically No Change.

REPUBLICANS VOTE FOR BISHOP.

No Break Anywhere—Adjourned Till Tomorrow—Senate and House Proceedings Up to Date—Bills Introduced and Other Work Done.

The joint session convened at 12 m. today. After roll call, prayer by the chaplain of the Senate, and the reading of yesterday's journal, the 46th joint ballot was taken, with the following result:

Cannon, 7.
King, 19.
McCune, 21.
Nebeker, 1.
Sutherland, 1.
A. C. Bishop, 14.

The Republicans voted for A. C. Bishop; Ferry, for Aquila Nebeker; Law, for Sutherland; Farr for King. There were no absentees.

The 47th ballot was then taken, with no change in the result.

A motion by Mr. Smoot to meet at noon tomorrow, was then carried, and the joint session dissolved.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at 11:30 a. m. today.

Senator Alder presented Senate joint resolution No. 2, proposing an amendment to section 2 of the Constitution, relating to abatement of taxes. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Four communications from the House were received as follows:

A communication saying that the House had passed H. B. No. 4, by Shepard, amending section 3232, of the revised statutes, relating to executions.

Another saying that the House had passed H. B. No. 2, by Shepard, amending section 690 of the revised statutes, relating to jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Another stated that the House had passed H. B. No. 3, by Shepard, amending section 3138, Revised Statutes, relating to judgments.

These four bills were read by title and referred to the committee on judiciary.

Another communication stated that the Speaker had signed H. J. R. No. 2, for the printing of additional copies of the report of the State board of horticulture. The bill was then signed by the President of the Senate.

The Senate took a recess until after the joint session.

The Senate reconvened, after the dissolution of the joint assembly and adjourned till tomorrow at 11:30 a. m.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Constitutional Amendment Providing for Direct Legislation by the People.

The House met at 2 o'clock this afternoon with about one-fifth of the members absent. These members were engaged in caucus work in the different Senatorial camps. The business transacted was as follows:

Representative Law presented a petition from the tax payers of Cache county complaining that the railroad lands of that section were assessed too low and asking relief. Referred to committee on railroads.

The committee on railroads reported adversely on H. B. No. 12 by Law (by request), "An act to amend section 1, chapter 21, of the Laws of Utah, relating to the taxation of railroad lands," for the reason that the Legislature was without authority to enact measures of this kind, as it was special legislation and prohibited by the Constitution. Committee on judiciary.

The committee on railroads also reported adversely on H. B. No. 11, "An act in relation to the duties of railroad companies," saying that all subjects mentioned in the bill were covered by existing law or pending legislation.

The committee on judiciary reported on H. B. No. 8, by Mansfield, prohibiting marriages between persons of different races, and requesting that the same be referred back. Granted.

A majority of the committee on judiciary reported on H. B. No. 7, by Shepard, "An act relating to practice and procedure in the Supreme court of the State of Utah," and recommended that the bill be passed.

T. D. Johnson and A. F. Farr presented a minority report and asked that the same be rejected.

Jackson offered the following which he asked be designated as rule 24 a, which was adopted:

"Whenever a standing committee of the House shall report a bill, joint or concurrent resolution, the report whether favorable or adverse shall be considered as received and filed and shall have the effect only of placing said bill, joint or concurrent resolution before the House for its action in regular order."

Larsen introduced H. B. No. 42, "relating to turning water into another stream or reservoir and reclaiming the same." Committee on agriculture and irrigation.

Smith introduced H. B. No. 47, proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to provide direct legislation by the people. Committee on judiciary.

On motion of Shepard H. B. No. 26, introduced by himself, was taken up and passed by unanimous vote. This bill is entitled "An act making appropriations for salaries due from the State to assessors, attorneys and treasurers, their deputies and assistants, of the several counties of the State for the year ending December 31st, 1898."

House then adjourned.

EAGAN'S HOUR OF TRIAL.

He Makes His Appearance Before the Court Martial in Full Uniform,

And Answers "Not Guilty" to the Separate Charges as Read—His Attorney Makes a Plea.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The board of army officers designated by the secretary of war to sit as a court martial in the case of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in connection with his testimony before the war investigating commission, met in the Red Parlor of the Ebbitt House at 10 o'clock this morning and almost immediately proceeded to the business in hand.

The court consisted of Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V.; Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler, U. S. V.; Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. George A. Randall, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Richard Comba, U. S. V.; Peter C. Hains, corps of engineers; Col. George L. Gillespie, corps of engineers; Col. Charles R. Suter, corps of engineers; Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth artillery; Lieut. George Davis, deputy judge advocate general of the court.

The members of the court who appeared in full dress uniform were seated about a long table placed lengthwise of the room, Gen. Merritt, the president of the court, occupying the seat at the head. At just 10 o'clock Col. Davis called the roll of the court, all of the members responding to their names. As he concluded Gen. Eagan appeared with his counsel, Mr. A. S. Worthington, formerly U. S. district attorney for the District of Columbia, and took seats near the judge advocate at the foot of the table. General Eagan wore the dress uniform of his rank. Almost immediately Col. Davis arose and introduced Gen. Eagan and his counsel and then proceeded to read the order convening the court.

The judge advocate, when this was concluded, turned to Gen. Eagan and inquired whether he objected to any of the members of the court as designated by the order.

Gen. Eagan replied: "I do not."

The members of the court then arose and took the usual oath. The charges and specifications were then read.

During these preliminary proceedings Gen. Eagan exhibited no signs of nervousness, but the expression of his face and his manner clearly indicated that he realized that the trial involved consequences to him of the gravest character. While he stood listening to the charges and specifications his face seemed somewhat paler than usual. At the conclusion of the reading on being requested to plead to the specification to the first charge he said:

"Not guilty. Not denying, however, that the specifications set forth correctly part of the language used."

To the second charge he pleaded "Not guilty."

The judge advocate then arose and said that the case in hand was a peculiar one, but presented no unusual difficulties. The accused had seen fit to add to his plea of not guilty some words tending to qualify it, but he did not think the plea relieved the court from the necessity of proving the facts alleged.

Judge Worthington responded briefly and explained why the qualifying words had been used upon his recommendation. The specifications did the accused a great injustice in that it selected particular expressions without giving context and in one or more instances the specifications quoted begin in the middle of a sentence. Continuing, Mr. Worthington said that he desired to state briefly to the court the substance of General Eagan's defense. [illegible]

[illegible]

Alger had replied that under the President's order of immunity Gen. Miles could not be held responsible for his language before the commission. The newspapers then took it up and goaded Gen. Eagan almost to desperation. He had come to believe that the press and the country at large had accepted the accusations made by Gen. Miles as true and the condition of his mind in consequence grew worse and worse until he was in a state bordering on distraction. The language which Gen. Eagan used under these circumstances was the natural outburst of an honest man suffering under an unjust accusation.

At 10:55 o'clock word came from the White House that the President would receive the members of the court between 11 and 12 o'clock. Thereupon Gen. Merritt announced that the court would take a recess for the purpose of paying their respects to the President of the United States.

On reassembling at 11:50 time was given a photographer in which to take a picture of the court and then Major C. S. Mills was called to testify on behalf of the government. He said he was the recorder of the war investigating commission and was present and heard Gen. Eagan's testimony before the commission. The manner of Gen. Eagan in giving his testimony, he said, was that of a man laboring under great excitement, but trying to control his excitement. Witness had charge of the typewritten testimony given by Gen. Eagan and had delivered the same to Gen. Dodge at his hotel. Subsequently the witness had returned the paper to Gen. Eagan with a letter from the commission declining to receive it in its present condition.

DOOMSDAY BOOK.

Rare Copy of William the Conqueror's Famous Volume Stolen and Recovered.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 25.—Prof. Day of the Yale theological school recently complained to the police that his copy of Martin Day's famous "Doomsday Book," had been stolen.

The book was printed in 1613 and only a few copies are in existence. It is one of the most valuable books in America.

Sergeant Daley of the detective bureau suggested that perhaps it might be found in the collection of stolen books found in the possession of Rev. James Britain Miller, the Yale theological school student from Ypsilanti, Mich., who was arrested last month. A search revealed the precious volume lying in a pile of French novels on the floor of the police station. Had the book never been recovered, the Yale library would have lost one of its most precious possessions.

Miller's trial began today. He is charged with stealing 3,000 books.

WHY GERMANY HESITATES

She is Willing to Recognize the Filipinos, but Fears Great Britain's Action.

Situation in Manila and Iloilo is Causing Uneasiness in Administration Circles at Washington.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

It can no longer be denied that considerable alarm is felt in administration circles over the situation at Manila and Iloilo and the latest advices are not of a reassuring character.

General Otis is of the belief that the insurgents are about to force an issue and if this should occur the result cannot be predicted further than that the Americans will be victorious in the end.

There are two serious contingencies confronting the troops near Iloilo, one being a conflict with the natives and the other a fear that smallpox may break out among the troops.

Besides this, the situation at Manila is considered much more grave than that at Iloilo and it is feared the insurgents may commit an overt act which might bring on a conflict.

While the warlike attitude of Aguinaldo excites alarm at the war department, that is not considered the most serious feature of the situation. Those in a position to know the facts say the diplomatic situation is even more grave. Either Germany or Spain or both may recognize Aguinaldo's little republic for interested motives, Germany to secure a foothold and Spain to accomplish the release of its prisoners of war.

This action is imminent and the government officials say they would not be surprised if it took place within twenty-four hours. Prompt ratification of the treaty would have avoided this entanglement, but it is conceded now that Spain and Germany have some grounds for action to protect their own interests.

The cables announcing the proclamation of a republic did not create much of a disturbance, as Aguinaldo proclaimed his independence last summer. Agoncillo first came here, then went to Paris and then returned to Washington in the capacity of the representative of the Philippine republic. This is the reason he has not been received officially, as to do so would be to recognize the republic. He was treated exactly like Palma and Quesada, who were never recognized as the diplomatic representatives of the Cuban republic but only as delegates of the insurgent army. Agoncillo will not be recognized at any time. He has been permitted to file papers at the state department, but has never been received diplomatically and will not be.

There is an understanding at the present moment entirely informal but none the less effective that in case Spain or Germany, or both, recognize Aguinaldo as the president of an independent republic, Great Britain will at once recognize the temporary sovereignty of the United States in the Philippine Islands pending action on the treaty. Knowledge of this fact, it is said, is all that causes Germany to hesitate. Ambassador White has not been directly instructed to make any representation to Germany but as conveyed "unofficially" an intimation that the United States, pending the disposition of the treaty, would consider recognition of Aguinaldo by Germany as an unfriendly act and by Spain as a direct violation of a solemn pledge to give this country six months in which to consider the treaty.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Coal Oil Explosion in Illinois Claims Five Victims.

St. Louis, Jan. 25.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Mount Olive, Ill., says that Peter Novak A. Gosal, his [illegible] today. The boy, six years of age and a babe of four months were roasted to death. The third child and the mother were fatally burned, while the father's injuries are only serious.

Delaware Hangs Fire

Dover, Del., Jan. 25.—Result 13th and 14th ballots for U. S. senator taken in joint session at noon today:

Gray (Dem.) 15. Addicks (Rep.) 15. Henry A. Dupont (reg. Rep.) 11. Handy (Silver Dem.) 1. Absent 3. Total vote 49, necessary to choice 25. No election.

CATTLEMEN ARE IN ATTENDANCE.

Range Cattle Show at Denver Stock Yards Receives Attention.

AFTER PREDATORY ANIMALS

A. J. Bothwell of Wyoming Makes a Speech Regarding Best Means to Handle Wolves.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 25.—The range cattle show at the stock yards is receiving marked attention from the cattlemen in attendance at the National Live Stock convention.

The yards were filled all day. Trades were confined almost exclusively to the cattle in the yards, but there was a whole lot of talking between the touring men of the north and breeders of the southwest. The situation is nearly a deadlock. The Texas men are holding out for last year's prices and northern men are standing pat.

The prices last year were $15 for calves, $20 for yearlings and $25 for twos. The big Texas breeders insist that they must have that figure this year or they will hold their cattle and the northern men insist that they cannot afford to pay the money. Five years ago Montana took nearly 80,000 head of Texas cattle. Last year she took less than 3,000 head. The northern ranges are depleted and the stockmen say there are anxious to restock but thus far there have been no contracts made.

Resolutions recommending a uniform bounty law for the extermination of predatory animals in all the western States and territories formed the subject for discussion at the opening of the convention of the National Live Stock association today. An interesting feature was an exhibit of wolves, the chief offender against cattlemen. The display included tanned skins, mounted animals and live wolves in their savage state and only a few weeks in captivity. The discussion was opened by A. J. Bothwell of Wyoming who recommended legislation with the following features. First, permanency of the wolf bounty law; second the bounty large enough to warrant men in following wolf killing for a business, third, a uniform law in all the States infested by the animals.

EXTERMINATION OF WOLVES.

Mr. Bothwell said in part:

The wolf question is assuming a serious aspect to the Western ranchman. How to exterminate this foe of the cattle grower is a matter for deliberate consideration and concerted action. After devoting some space to a description of the different varieties of wolves, Mr. Bothwell said:

"My own experience with these pests covers a comparatively limited period of time, my ranches being located in central Wyoming, a section of country practically free from wolves until within the last few years. They seem to have been heard of first in the more northern section of the range country within the last decade, and their advance southward has been gradual but certain, until now the ranges in central Wyoming have nearly as many wolves as cattle occupying them. That this proportion of wolves to cattle has suddenly become so enormous is owing to the fact that within the past two years the greater part of the cattle belonging to the larger range companies have been shipped from the State the wolves remaining to prey upon the smaller herds. They now pretty well cover eastern Montana, the Dakotas, all of eastern Wyoming as far south as the Colorado line, while they are beginning to appear on the ranges of northwest Colorado. I have not heard of them being any in Utah, nor have any appeared as yet on the ranges in the State of Nevada.

"In central Wyoming our experience has been that these wolves kill from ten to twenty per cent of the animal increase of the herds. The class of stock preyed upon by them is generally calves, colts and yearlings, though occasionally a band attacks and devours older animals and sometimes even kills full grown cattle. They are generally most destructive in spring, summer and fall months, during which period, too, they are more easily trapped, poisoned, shot or captured with the lariat.

"Poisoning and trapping," he said, "were not very successful because the wolf would not eat cold meat, preferring to do his own killing." He told of the unsuccessful efforts during centuries past to exterminate wolves in Europe. In France $20 is paid for each wolf killed, Russia pays $1.28 per head, and yet the annual damage to stock in Russia from wolves is from $3,500,000 to $7,250,000. Mr. Bothwell recommended that the association make an effort to secure uniform bounty laws in all range States. Said he, in closing:

"Important features of the proposed legislation should be: First—Permanency of the wolf bounty law; second, the bounty on wolves killed should be large enough to warrant men in following the business of wolf killing; third, all appropriations for the purpose of paying State rewards should be large enough to carry the law into effect from one legislature to another, thus making the warfare against wolves a persistent and effective onslaught in the West, until the race is finally and completely exterminated."

Resolutions were adopted as follows.

Hubert Wyatt, president of the Colorado Cattle Growers association approving the work of the bureau of animal industry in its efforts to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, by C. W. Baker of Illinois, asking for accurate animal statistics from the federal government, by M. J. Bothwell, providing for a committee to look after wolf bounty legislation. F. P. Mitchell of Oklahoma read a paper on "Grading and breeding of range cattle."

Senator Ammons of Colorado introduced a resolution recommending uniform brand laws which was referred to the executive committee.

The question of leasing arid lands was then taken up, provoking a very heated discussion.

J. C. Mackay of Utah opposed the proposition to lease public lands or cede them to the States, declaring that the federal government alone should undertake the work of reclaiming the lands.

He said a system of leasing would result in putting all the public lands into the hands of great syndicates and practically make it impossible for the lands to be reclaimed. Other speakers were C. P. Johnson of Colorado and D. N. Dickey of Wyoming, in favor of leasing and Mr. Harris of Colorado against it.

The discussion was still going on when adjournment was taken until 1:30.

New Gallery of American Art.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—W. M. R. French, director of the Art Institute, announces that the debt of $100,000 on the lake front enterprise has been wiped out by subscriptions from its friends during the last ten days. This statement was made a part of the report of the art commission. Mr. French did not go into details, but it is understood that the announcement carries with it the promise of an expanded field of usefulness for the institute, including the establishment of a gallery of American art, the first of its kind in the United States, and the completion of the east wing of the museum.

The purchase of a number of works from the coming sale in New York of the collection of American oil paintings owned by Thomas B. Clark will be the first step toward the formation of this new gallery of American art.

Ex-Secretary Day in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Jacksonville, Fla., says:

William R. Day, ex-secretary of state and president of the Spanish-American peace commission, arrived in the city from Canton, Ohio. Mr. Day is accompanied by his wife and is on a pleasure trip for the benefit of his health. He will spend several days in this city and will then go further south, possibly to Cuba, for a short stay before returning north. He refused to be interviewed on state affairs at Manila, but was much interested in Tuesday's dispatches which intimate trouble impending there.

Buried in a Slouch Hat.

Amesbury, Mass., Jan. 25.—The wishes of Reuben John Smith, an eccentric man of 71 years who died Tuesday, are to be carried out in detail and he will be buried in a chair, wearing a slouch hat, and his costly marble tomb will be sealed up by brickmasons.

Mr. Smith came here in 1867 from Buffalo, N. Y., and nothing is known of his early life or his relatives.

Through dread of being placed in the ground, he built a marble sarcophagus last fall. He arranged that his body should be placed therein in a chair and under no consideration was it to be put in a casket or buried in the ground. The entrance will be sealed up with a wall of brick, the outer steel door locked and the key destroyed. L. T. Bartlett, who has charge of Mr. Smith's affairs, will have every wish of the dead man carried out.

DYING LIKE SHEEP.

Indians in New Mexico Succumbing to Small Pox—600 are Sick.

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 25.—Late information from the Zuni Pueblo, in western Valencia county, tells of a sad state of affairs among these Indians. Smallpox is raging with terrible results and deaths are numerous. Since the disease broke out, 217 deaths have occurred and 600 Indians are sick, of whom possibly about one-half will recover.

PATTI IS MARRIED AGAIN.

Casts Off Widow's Weeds and Becomes the Baroness Cederstrom.

Ovation to the Great Songstress at Brecon, Wales—Honeymoon to be Spent in France.

London, Jan. 25.—Adelina Patti, the singer, was married today at Brecon, Wales, to Baron Cederstrom, director of the health gymnastic institute here. Mme. Patti took a train from Craig-y-Nos, her residence, to Brecon, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. The band of the South Wales Borderers met the party at the station and with the fire brigade and police, headed by the town banner and the mace bearers, escorted the wedding party in five landaus to the Roman Catholic church, which had been specially decorated. Sir George Faudel Phillips, former lord mayor of London, gave Patti away. The service was very short.

Baron and Baroness Cederstrom emerged from the church at 11 o'clock and entered a carriage, the procession was reformed and the bride and bridegroom proceeded to the railroad station and started for London. They received an ovation.

The wedding breakfast was served on board the train, which was composed of the special corridor cars built for the prince of Wales.

Mme. Patti was married in a traveling dress of dove colored satin, embroidered with steel, with a bodice of pale gray and a bonnet trimmed with mauve orchids. Her traveling cape, which matched her dress, was ornamented with a design of true lovers' knots.

The procession to the church and returning to the station passed under several triumphal arches bearing inscriptions in honor of the bride. The streets were thronged with people and the church was crowded with invited guests.

The wedding party will reach London late this afternoon. The bride and bridegroom will start tomorrow for the south of France where they will spend the honeymoon.

Allen Lacks Just One Vote.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 25.—Allen polled within one of the full fusion strength in the legislature today, one Populist being absent. Hayward lost two and Valentine again appeared in the list of those voted for. The ballot resulted as follows:

Allen 21; Hayward 61; Webster 1; Thompson 7; Lambertson 1; Rose 2; Hinshaw 1; Vandusen 2; Valentine 1.

Missourians Object to B. H. Roberts.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 25.—The senate today adopted a resolution protesting against allowing Roberts, the newly elected Congressman from Utah, to hold his seat in that body.

NEW USE FOR X-RAYS.

Physicians Claim that Brain Tumors Can be Located and Reason Restored.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—As the result of a number of experiments with X-rays in this city, it is asserted that the rays are to become a medium through which reason may be restored to insane persons. It has been found that by the rays, brain tumors responsible for many cases of alienation of mind, can be located.

Preparations are being made by several eminent physicians for a test operation which has been considered an incurable case. The patient will be a wealthy young man who for several years has been confined in the asylum at Kankakee. The patient has already been examined by the X-ray process.

Those who conducted the experiment say that the skigraph plainly showed a tumor pressing on the brain. The physicians claim that the removal of the tumor will not be dangerous, and that they expect that the young man's mind will be fully restored.

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR.

Operator Faints and Has His Head Almost Severed.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Jacob Eastheim of the shoe manufacturing firm of Kahn, Nickelsburg & Company, of this city was killed today in the company's freight elevator. It is supposed that he fainted while ascending to one of the upper stories. His head was caught between the elevator and the jamb and almost severed from his body. Mr. Eastheim was operating the elevator himself and there was no one else on the platform. He was 35 years of age and leaves a family.

New Alaska Mail Service.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Alaskan mail facilities will be greatly extended by a contract made by the government with the Pacific Steam Whaling company which provides for a postal service to the Aleutian islands. A monthly mail will leave Sitka, Mitchla, Orca, Valdez, Homer, Kodiak, Karluk, Sand Point, Unga, Belkofsky and Unalaska. In addition to the ports named the service will be extended by dog routes to inland towns in Alaska, as well as to the entire Cook's Inlet country.

The first mail for these points will leave Seattle on the steamer Excelsior about February 1st.

HAVE TAKEN TO THE HILLS

Startling Rumor Regarding Cuban Insurgents Reaches Gen. Menocal in Havana.

Bostonians Plank Down a $250,000 Forfeit for the Purchase of the San Jose Docks.

New York, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

A report has reached General Menocal that General Rabi with 500 insurgents has taken to the hills in Santa Clara province in defiance of American authority. Rabi is a full-blooded Guantanamo Indian and a hard fighter. Menocal hopes the report may prove untrue.

Colonel Maus, surgeon general of the Seventh army corps, complains bitterly of the failure of the Washington officials to supply him with vaccine. He cabled for vaccine points four weeks ago and an inadequate supply arrived after eighteen days. He then received notice that large points were shipped on January 14th. These have not yet arrived though urgently needed.

Colonel Maus explains the failure to vaccinate the soldiers before they left Savannah by saying regimental surgeons were negligent and failed to follow the simplest instructions given to them.

Charles E. Watson of Boston who came to Havana to conclude the deal for the purchase of the San Jose docks and warehouses, held a long conference with the owner of the property. After this conference a cable dispatch was sent to Lawrence Turnure saying that final terms had been fully accepted [illegible]

All concerned are reticent but it is learned that the forfeit was just ten per cent of the purchase price.

Captain Sigsbee has written a letter to a committee of women who are arranging patriotic ceremonies for February 15th, the first anniversary of the destruction of the Maine, in which he says:

"Observance of the day by patriotic Americans and others would be very gratifying to me and I am sure, the other survivors of those who died because of that great disaster.

"General Ludlow and Commodore Cromwell will arrange for representative bodies of troops, marines and sailors to be present. The men of the Texas have arranged to decorate the graves in the cemetery but the exact ceremonies have not yet been decided upon.

"I suggest that your ceremonies should consist of prayer, singing and addresses, decorations of graves and finally a volley fired over the graves by marines of the squadron and during the day colors to be hoisted over the Maine and then half-masted.

"As commander of the late battleship Maine, I beg to present my sincere thanks for the kindness and sympathy already shown in the desire to have special observance on February 15th. On this question at least I think I may assume to represent all those immediately concerned in the disaster of the destruction of the Maine."

Co-operation and endorsement of the plans for observance of the day by Generals Brooke, Ludlow and Lee and Commodore Cromwell, assures success, and February 15th will probably be observed as a holiday in this city.

SCOTT IS ELECTED.

He Will Represent West Virginia in the Senate as the People's Choice.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 25.—Scott was elected United States Senator today in joint assembly. Scott received 48, McGraw 45, and Goff 1. Necessary to elect, 48. One seat in the senate and one in the house, vacant. Hunt voted first for Elkins and afterwards changed his vote to Scott. The announcement was received with the wildest applause. Both senate and house today accepted the resolution postponing action in all fairly contested cases until February 7 and allowing Senator Baker in the meantime. This is the result of an agreement between the two parties and leaves the Republicans a majority of three on joint ballot.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip Seriously Ill

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank Vanderlip is seriously ill at his home in this city. Secretary Gage's assistant has been in Chicago several weeks, having come direct from Washington. Before that time he was suffering from typhoid fever in Florida and it is the after effects of this illness which confines him to his bed, now.

Vote in Montana.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 25.—Senatorial vote: Clark, 29; Conrad, 31; Maginnis, 1; Fox, 1; Grubb, (Rep.) 14. Necessary, 47.

Deadlock in Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 25.—The deadlock in the election of the United States senator continues today unbroken. Today's joint session showed no change from yesterday's vote.

John Kean Senator for New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 25.—The two branches of the legislature met in joint session today and President Reed of the senate declared John Kean elected United States senator for six years beginning March 4, 1899.

Washington Has One Ballot.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 25.—One ballot today: Foster, 28; Wilson 25; Humes, 29; Ankeny, 8; Lewis, 22; Bridges, 1; Daniels, 1.

BIG BATTLE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Fight Between Rebels and Government Forces in Bolivia.

400 KILLED, 300 WOUNDED.

Troops of the Victorious President Alonso Hotly Pursue the Fleeing Revolutionists to the Border.

New York, Jan. 25.—The latest dispatch from the Herald's correspondent at Guayaquil reports that a sanguinary battle took place yesterday between the revolutionists and the government forces at San Antonio.

The fighting was desperate all day, the advantage remaining finally with the government's army.

The losses on both sides were heavy. More than four hundred men were killed and three hundred were wounded. Four hundred insurgents were taken prisoners.

The rest of the defeated rebels fled toward the province of Bolivar hotly pursued by the victorious troops of President Alfaro.

News of a decisive engagement between the forces of the revolutionists and the government troops have been expected for some days. Recent dispatches from Panama stated that the rebels representing the clerical party determined to overthrow the Alfaro administration, had invaded Ecuador from Colombia and that an engagement was looked for at Tulcan, on the frontier.

SOUVENIR HALF DOLLARS.

Scheme to Erect the Lafayette Monument for the Paris Exposition.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The Tribune says: The Lafayette Memorial commission will ask Congress to have its monument appropriation in the form of 100,000 souvenir half dollar pieces. The members of the committee say that the comparatively small number of coins to be minted and the international importance of the occasion will give these coins a value which, with the money on hand and to come from other sources, will give the commission $130,000, the sum fixed on as necessary to secure a suitable monument.

The treasurer of the commission, Controller Dawes, already has on hand nearly $50,000 from the subscriptions of the school children and more is expected from this source.

Last week another project was started, from which good results are anticipated. It was in the shape of circular letters addressed to all the postmasters of the country, in which they were asked to use their influence to arrange entertainments in their cities or neighborhoods, the net receipts to go to the memorial fund. As there are over 75,000 postmasters, it is thought $20,000 will be secured in this way. If these plans succeed, it will not be necessary to ask the government for more than 100,000.

The souvenir coins would cost the government about $25,000 and the cost of minting. The commission intends to make the coins as artistic as possible. They probably will contain a miniature of the Lafayette statue on one side and on the other a symbolical design, significant of the event, and an appropriate inscription. Some of the commissioners are confident they will average $1 each.

The dedication of the monument is expected to be one of the most impressive events of the exposition. The ceremony will take place on July 4, 1900, "American Day" at the exposition. Thirty thousand French soldiers will participate in the preliminary parade and the dedicatory exercises. American soldiers and marines will be present also, it is said, as will all the American ambassadors in Europe. During the exercises there will be unfurled from the apex of the monument the largest American flag ever made.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

A dispatch from Washington today says that Gen. Sexton's condition remains practically unchanged, and that ex-Senator Ingalls of Kansas has been ill with the grip at the Cairo, in the capital, but is improving.

Samuel Jones has received another telegram from his brother, Lawrence, who states that the search for the Paul Jones will not be abandoned before Thursday. Then he expects to start north with Mayor Taggart unless some tidings are received in the meantime to prolong their stay.

Senator Davis, from the committee on foreign relations has offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $20,000,000 to pay Spain according to the terms of the treaty. The amendment has the endorsement of the committee of foreign relations.

A convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, composed of young men in the Episcopal church, will open in San Francisco today. The dioceses represented will be California, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Utah and Nevada, New Mexico, British Columbia, Arizona, Oregon, Olympia and Spokane. In this jurisdiction there are sixty chapels, numbering about 2,000 members.

A scheme is afloat to combine the principal bicycle saddle manufacturers of the continent, and a meeting to effect the union will be held in Cleveland this week. The combine is to be capitalized at $1,250,000 in Illinois preferred and $1,000,000 common stock. Those already in line are said to produce 80 per cent of all the saddles used in North America and a fair percentage of those used abroad.

At Paris, France, the preliminary sitting of the Venezuela court of arbitration this morning was purely formal. The next meeting will take place in April. The arbitrators, the Russian ambassador, Prince Ouroussoff, the British ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, the U. S. ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and the high foreign office officials lunched with the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse. The British ambassador will give a diplomatic dinner to the party this evening.

Frank Crowley of Marysville secured a decision on a foul over Charles Brochetti of Pittsburg at the Avon theater, Stockton, Cal. The event was under the auspices of the Excelsior club and was a clean, fast one till the middle of the fifth round when Crowley had his man going and Brochetts in order to save himself, repeatedly hit in clinches. After the referee awarded the decision the police had to hold the principals, as they wished to settle to a finish.