

weeks ago, as reported in these columns at the time, was convicted on the 27th of both charges specified in the report of his case last week—conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The sentence recommended was dismissal from the service. No inquiry was made by the court into the truth of Gen. Eagan's words, for uttering which he was upon trial. The case turned wholly upon their objectionable character.

The senatorial deadlocks are diminishing in number. On the 30th the deadlock in Wisconsin was broken. The republicans in caucus on that day agreed upon Joseph V. Quarles as their candidate, and on the 31st Mr. Quarles was formally elected by the legislature in joint session. He had been the leading candidate from the beginning. In Montana the deadlock gave way on the 28th, when Wm. A. Clark was elected. He received 40 democratic, 11 republican and 3 silver-republican votes. In the progress of the struggle Clark was charged with bribery, but a grand jury summoned for the purpose of hearing the charge reported that it had discovered no evidence which could convict on a trial. The third deadlock to be broken was in Washington. This occurred on the 31st, when enough republicans to elect met in caucus and agreed to support A. G. Foster.

Deadlocks continue in the legislatures of Delaware, Nebraska, Utah, California and Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania, Senator Quay is still in the lead. In California, where Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., is still ahead, charges of corruption have been made. They were referred to a legislative committee which reported on the 27th that Howard E. Wright, speaker of the assembly, had received from U. S. Grant, Jr., through his political manager, Milton J. Green, \$900 as a gift and \$750 as a loan; that Wright, prior to his election, deceived John D. Spreckles and W. S. Leake to secure their support for the speakership, stating that he was unpledged to any senatorial candidate; that by promising to vote for Robert N. Bulla for United States senator he secured Bulla's support for the speakership; and that by the acceptance of Grant's money and by the solicitation of Daniel M. Burns's influence to secure his election as speaker Wright led each of those candidates for United States

senator to expect his vote. The report further states that Milton J. Green, the duly appointed and accredited agent of U. S. Grant, Jr., expended large sums of money, exceeding in the aggregate \$20,000, but the exact amount of which is to the committee unknown, to secure the election of a republican legislature. On the 30th Speaker Wright resigned the speakership.

The Cuban question turns now to the matter of compensating the Cuban soldiers for their service in the insurgent army, so as to enable them to settle down to industrial pursuits. The Cubans solicit this compensation from the United States as an advance, or loan, with Cuban customs receipts for security. They argue that by taking possession of the Cuban custom houses, the United States has deprived the people of Cuba of an income which they would devote primarily to the compensation of their soldiers; and that in these circumstances it is but fair that the United States should provide out of that income, or advance upon its source as security, the wages which the Cuban soldiers have so hardily earned.

Another objectionable Cuban order of the war department has been revoked. It is the order reported in these columns two weeks ago, by which the Bank of Spain in Cuba was vested with temporary authority to collect the general property tax in Cuba for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, upon a commission of 5 per cent. The order was revoked on the 27th by Secretary Alger, and the bond of \$1,000,000 given by the bank was returned to the surety. At the same time Gen. Brooke was ordered by the department to establish such tax collecting system in the island as he might judge expedient.

A large and threatening labor strike is in progress at Colon, United States of Colombia. The dock laborers and railroad employes are striking for pay in gold. Public sympathy is generally with them. Some disturbances having occurred in connection with the attempt of the employers to import laborers, the military was called out on the 29th, and a proclamation was issued by the authorities, which forbade the assembly in public places of more than three persons, under pain of imprisonment.

In Bulgaria on the 28th the cabinet resigned. What brought about

this resignation is not definitely reported; but it is supposed to have relation to an agitation of Bulgaria in Macedonia looking to the acquisition of that country from Turkey, a subject which is giving Europe no little concern lest a local outbreak at that point might precipitate a general European war. This cabinet was organized September 7, 1897, with Dr. C. Stoiloff as premier. Prince Ferdinand, upon receiving the resignation, authorized Dr. Grekoff to organize a new cabinet, which he did on the 31st. It is described in the dispatches as an anti-Russian cabinet.

NEWS NOTES.

- Sardou is writing a play on "Robespierre," for Henry Irving.
- The National Live Stock convention met last week at Denver.
- The Rev. Myron W. Reed, of Denver, died on the 30th in that city.
- The National Creamery and Buttermakers' association met last week at Sioux Falls, S. D.
- It is now conceded by the legal adviser of Keely's widow, that the Keely motor was a fraudulent device.
- Having been authorized by the Spanish council of ministers to fix a date for the convening of the cortes, Premier Sagasta has named February 20.
- Simon Pokagon, the Indian chief, one of the signers of the treaty which surrendered the site of Chicago to the whites, died on the 27th at Benton Harbor, Mich.
- Ex-Attorney General A. H. Garland, of President Cleveland's cabinet, dropped dead on the 26th, while arguing a case before the supreme court at Washington.
- The Chicago Chronicle reports a farewell dinner given at New York by single taxers to Edward McHugh, organizer of the dock laborers' union, upon the occasion of his departure for his home in England, at which ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson, the millionaire monopolist and single tax advocate, said in his speech:
I have withdrawn from all my business enterprises. I have disposed of every conflicting interest and of every duty that would interfere with the devotion of my time, my entire energies, my fortune—in fact, my life—to this movement.

IN CONGRESS.

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, and closes with the last issue of that publication at hand upon going to press.

Week ending January 28, 1899.
Senate.

On Tuesday, the 24th, Senators Lodge and Clayspoke in opposition to the Vest resolution. Routine business on the