

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. Huntington Concludes His Testimony Before the Senate Committee.

Traffic Not Diverted From the Central to the Southern Pacific.

More Than Fifty Per Cent. of the Transcontinental Business Carried Over the Northern Route—Average Rate in California as Low as in Any Part of the World, Notwithstanding the Extra Expense in Operating the Roads.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Morgan yesterday resumed questioning C. P. Huntington in the Pacific railroad inquiry by the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads. The first question was directed toward ascertaining whether the Union Pacific road lost money in consequence of the diversion of traffic from the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific. Huntington replied that it had not, as more than 50 per cent. of the transcontinental business over all-rail routes was carried over the Central Pacific. He said this matter was arranged by an understanding as to rates and the distribution of business among all the transcontinental lines. He said this was not a pool, but a mere agreement.

This statement had the effect of diverting the inquiry into the system of pooling and the division of business, but Huntington professed not to be familiar with the details. He said such agreements had been in effect for twenty-five years. Huntington asserted that the average local rates in California were as low as in any other part of the world, notwithstanding the expense of operating the roads was proportionately much greater. He said he never had heard that freights intended for points short of San Francisco had been carried on to San Francisco, thus compelling shippers to pay the freight back to the local points. There had been complaints, however, of higher rates for a short haul than for a long haul, but this was unavoidable when the end of the long haul was at the water, bringing the road into competition with the water traffic. He admitted that when the Central Pacific started first there was some complaint among shippers along the line of the road from the East that they were compelled to pay rates equal to what they would be if their goods were shipped to San Francisco and then back, and they demanded if such rates should be charged, the roads should carry the freight twice.

Senator Morgan asked if the California Railroad Commission had taken cognizance of this discrimination in favor of the long haul, and Mr. Huntington replied that the commission had been elected on a pledge to cut rates 25 per cent., but the question had been taken into the courts and would be settled there.

Senator Morgan—You contend, then, the right of California to exercise this authority. Huntington—I deny the authority of the State of California or anybody else to take my property without giving me due consideration. I said that even Congress has not the right to forfeit my property, and I don't believe it will. Senator Morgan entered into a long examination of Huntington as to rates on fruit and the distributing of the business between the two companies, with special reference to the shipments to the Mississippi valley markets. Huntington said the greater part of the fruit shipped to these States from Southern California was sent over the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific in preference to sending entirely over the Southern Pacific, as might be done, but did not know why it was done. He could not explain why the Southern Pacific should receive 54 per cent. of the amount paid, unless it was because the Southern Pacific had the expense of gathering and handling the fruit. Fruit shipments were expensive because of the necessity of carrying large quantities of ice. The green fruit transportation did not cut out any great figure in the railroad business, he declared.

In reply to questions as to the disposal of stock in the Southern Pacific (the Kentucky corporation) Huntington said he never sold any of it at any price. Speaking of the land grant of the Central Pacific, Huntington said it amounted to about 7,000,000 acres, but that most of it was in Western Utah and Nevada, and was of but little value. He said the company had so far realized less than \$8,000,000 on the land grant. He said that the companies in which he was interested had received from the Government in grants about 16,000,000 acres in land.

When Senator Morgan asked what had been done with the proceeds of the land sold, Huntington said it had been used in building up the road. "What else were we to do with it?" he asked, and added: "The building of the Central Pacific was the dearest piece of railroad work ever done in America."

An interesting episode occurred at this juncture. Senator Morgan was crossing an inquiry as to what Huntington thought of the Pattison report, and asked him if in saying the report was incorrect he meant to impeach the character of the members of the committee. Senator Fry protested against the question, saying he did not think it a fair question.

"I don't care what you think it is or what Mr. Huntington thinks I am trying to get at," replied Morgan. "I don't want Senator Morgan to say that," said Fry. "The Senator has no right to plunge in the midst of a question by me addressed to the witness. I don't regard that as polite treatment."

"I contend," said Fry, "that the Senator has no right to examine the witness as to whether he impeaches the character of any man." Senator Gear, who was presiding, said every member of the committee was here on an equal footing, and every member must be treated with equal propriety and comity.

Morgan said that if the Chairman meant to say that he had no right to put the question he would appeal to the Senate. The incident dropped with that, and the examination went on. In reply to questions Huntington said he had never kept a lobby in Washington or elsewhere, in the usual acceptance of that

term, to promote the interest of his road, but that he had always had trusted men, lawyers and others, to explain legislation and protect his interests, and that the outlay from the first on this account in the National and State Capitals had amounted to about \$2,000,000. Morgan asked if Mr. Huntington was pursuing that plan to procure the legislation which he is now seeking to obtain. He replied that he was doing most of the work now himself. Nevertheless there were still some expenses. He said he had always employed men in his work whom he could trust.

"It is a case," Senator Morgan said, "of trust and say nothing—a case in which faith removes mountains." Morgan examined Huntington at length as to contracts with shippers for rebates and other purposes looking to discrimination, but he said he knew nothing about the details of these matters. He said, however, that the rebate system was legitimate.

At 2:45 o'clock Morgan announced that he had concluded his examination of Huntington. Huntington then presented a statement giving in concise form the facts which his examination had developed in regard to the cost of building the road, the resources upon which the work was done and the difficulties it was necessary to overcome. This statement contained an estimate of the value of the properties received in pay for the work at 60 cents in gold for each dollar. It was as follows: \$28,000,000 in Government bonds on the basis of 60 cents in gold, \$16,800,000; \$300,000 San Francisco bonds, \$240,000; \$10,000,000 in land bonds, \$6,000,000; \$6,000,000 capital stock at 10 cents, or in gold at 6 cents, \$3,600,000; total, \$43,440,000. He said the thirty acres of land on Mission Bay had not been equal to the value of the improvements on it, and that the principal value of the Oakland water front came from the Central Pacific improvements. He referred to the cost of construction over the Sierra Nevada, told how coal had to be brought from Australia and England, how it was necessary to bring machinery around Cape Horn, of the difficulty of procuring water, and of protecting the track against snowstorms.

In view of these facts, he thought any one had a right to be able to see that the company never would have been able to accomplish its work without good credit and the exercise of the most rigid economy. "We have," he said, "done all this work, and we have always paid our bills, and we should continue to do so even as to the great debt of the Government, had it not given larger aid to construct roads to the north and south than it did to the Union and Central Pacific line, thus destroying the earning power of the Central line."

Still he thought it wise to build all these lines to police the country. Concluding, he said: "It does seem hard that nearly thirty years after the work has been completed the representatives of this great nation of some 70,000,000 should be asking the builders of these roads to answer charges made by probably as worthless a set of men as ever undertook to block the wheels of commerce or dog the heels of an army of war or a great industrial army like that which works within the ranks of the Central Pacific Railroad Company."

The committee then adjourned until next Friday.

HEMPSTEAD (N. Y.), March 8.—Stephen Powell, one of the wealthiest and most prominent men on Long Island Sound, was murdered in a most brutal manner at about 11 o'clock last night as he was returning from his place of business to his home on Fulton street. Mr. Powell was in the habit of carrying large sums of money on his person. It is supposed that his murderer or murderers learned of this fact and awaited an opportunity to waylay him. The murder occurred in front of Mr. Powell's home. Directly opposite the gate an electric light was brightly shining.

His assassins are supposed to have been hiding behind the electric-light pole, and as Mr. Powell passed he was struck over the right eye, the blow cutting a long gash. There is also a cut on the left wrist, but this wound was probably obtained while endeavoring to defend his face. This blow evidently knocked Mr. Powell senseless, and his assassins then struck him terrific blows on the back of his head which crushed in the skull. He was found at 11:15 o'clock by a neighbor, who carried him into the house and then summoned medical aid. Mr. Powell died a few minutes later, however, without regaining consciousness.

Three negroes were arrested to-day on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. They are Van Renssler Simpson, John A. Wayne and Arthur Mayhew. They were held to await the action of the coroner's jury. Several other men, both white and colored, are under suspicion.

The murderer secured about \$60 in change, overlooking a larger sum of money which was on the body.

REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY WALKER. The Ex-Naval Commander Passes Away at Brooklyn. BROOKLYN, March 8.—Rear Admiral Henry Walker, U. S. N., died this afternoon at his home in this city. He had been suffering since Tuesday last with a severe attack of the grip, but the immediate cause of death was heart failure.

He was born on a plantation on the Lynhaven River, Virginia, 88 years ago. During the war of the rebellion he commanded the gunboats Taylor and Lexington, and protected General Grant's army while it was making its retreat on the transports. He was also at the battle of Fort Henry in charge of the gunboat Carondelet. Not one of the men aboard met with any accident. For this piece of work the Commander was honorably mentioned. In 1862, for his bravery, he was made a Captain, in 1868 made a Commodore and Rear Admiral in 1870. One year later he retired. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters.

INSULTS TO AMERICA.

Feeling in Spain Against This Country Shows No Abatement.

Martial Law Proclaimed at the City of Valencia.

Ten Thousand People Gather for the Purpose of Holding an Anti-American Meeting and Were Dispersed by a Charge of Gendarmes, Only to Return Later and Cause More Trouble, Which Resulted in the Order by the Governor for Martial Law.

BARCELONA, March 8.—This city was the scene to-day of further demonstrations against the United States. The bands in the places of public resort played patriotic airs, and were encored again and again. People on the boulevards sang patriotic songs, and there was much cheering for Spain and shouting of "Death to the Yankees."

It was very evident from the conversations everywhere heard that a war with the United States would meet with popular approval, but the Government is not paying much attention to the populace, beyond preventing it, so far as possible, from acting in a disorderly manner.

On Sunday, the authorities feared that the demonstrations might become riotous, and extra precautions were taken to quell disorders in their incipency. As the day wore on the crowds in the streets rapidly increased in numbers. The gendarmes were in force to prevent any too large an assemblage. When a large crowd would gather in the main streets the mounted gendarmes would charge into it and drive the people into the side streets. Many persons gathered about the French Consulate and enthusiastically cheered for France, which country, according to popular belief, would surely be an ally of Spain in the event of a war with the United States.

The strong guard that was placed some days ago about the American Consulate was strengthened to-day, and it was well that this was done, as the crowd attempted several times to approach it, with the undoubted intention of again attacking it. The guards were very vigilant in repelling the mob, and finally the latter, fearing that a more determined attempt to attack the Consulate would result in bloodshed, sullenly withdrew to vent their patriotism in other directions.

MARTIAL LAW AT VALENCIA. MADRID, March 8.—The action of the mob element in Valencia became so threatening to-day that martial law was proclaimed in that city. A crowd numbering fully 10,000 persons met outside the building and attempted to enter the building for the purpose of holding a meeting to express anti-American sentiments. The authorities had issued an order prohibiting the holding of such meetings, but no heed was paid to it. The gendarmes at the building refused to allow the mob to enter, and were told that they were traitors to Spain. Then several persons in the crowd cried "Long Live the Republic," whereupon the gendarmes charged the mob with revolvers drawn, and several were seriously wounded in the chest.

The situation had assumed such a menacing aspect that orders were given to the gendarmes to fire upon the mob. A volley was fired from the carbines carried by the gendarmes, and the crowd scurried for shelter. It is not known positively whether anybody was shot or not, but it is believed that the volley was fired over the heads of the rioters. Later the courage of the crowd returned, and with augmented numbers the mob marched through the streets shouting "Long Live Spain!" "Death to the Yankees!"

The police and gendarmes repeatedly charged the mob, but their efforts to restore order were not of the slightest avail. The Governor of the province then proclaimed martial law, and any further rioting will be dealt with sternly by the military power.

The Governor, acting under imperative orders from Madrid, had concerted a strong force around the American Consulate. The crowd attempted to pass these guards, but were unable to do so. Then they hurled insults at the American Government and the American people.

To-night the city is quiet, the mob not having the courage to face the troops, who are awaiting orders to deal with rioters. There were several small disturbances to-day at Saragossa, but the authorities were alert and determined, and the rioters were easily dispersed.

At Bilbao a crowd of 500 persons attempted to make an attack upon the American Consulate, but were prevented by the police.

At Victoria posters were put upon the walls declaring that Spain must go to war with the United States, and put a curb on Yankee arrogance.

ALFONSO HANGED IN EFFIGY. CHICAGO, March 8.—His royal highness Alfonso, King of Spain, was hanged in effigy last night in the vicinity of Madison street and Campbell avenue. The crowd of young persons who performed the job escaped identification. The figure was found suspended from a rope, which was thrown over a telegraph wire. The effigy hung fifteen feet in the air, and attracted a crowd of persons, who gazed at the fearful and wonderful piece of execution and inwardly saw visions of war and guns.

Upon that part of the effigy's anatomy which would ordinarily be called the breast, was the following inscription: "Alfonso, thirteenth King of Spain. Sic semper tyrannis."

The effigy was first discovered by a woman. The figure seemed so real, hanging in a dark street as it did, that she fainted, and had to be carried to a drug store.

SPANISH HATRED FOR AMERICANS. Appeal to Merchants to Sever Commercial Relations With U. S. MADRID, March 8.—The shipowners of Seville have offered to the Government fifty steamers to be put to any use the authorities may deem expedient. Some of these steamers are trading to England.

The Chamber of Commerce has issued a circular note inviting all Spanish to break their commercial relations with the United States, and to cancel their policies of insurance issued by American companies. Many of the merchants have already done so.

Several more Spanish subjects who were acting as American Consular Agents have resigned, as a protest against the attitude of the United States toward Spain. Indignation meetings were held in many places in the provinces.

SITUATION IN CUBA. Proclamation Issued by Captain-General Weyler Yesterday. Says the Rebel Troops, Beaten and Demoralized, Are Returning East of Havana.

HAVANA, March 8 (from a staff correspondent of the United Press).—The following proclamation was issued by Captain-General Weyler to-day: "Harassed by our troops, beaten and demoralized, the rebel forces in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana are returning east. The moment has arrived to pursue with all activity and vigor the small parties, more bandits than insurgents, remaining in said provinces, and to adopt the necessary means to attain greater and more immediate success."

The authorities of the town are given ten days in which to make lists of the people to their localities who are in insurrection. Those who fail in presenting themselves within fifteen days of the publication of this proclamation their property will be seized and subjected to civil administration, for which a board will be appointed.

If rebel parties have robbed, sacked, burned or committed other crimes besides rebellion," the proclamation says, "the authorities shall inquire into the part taken by those. Rebels in the ranks and also neighbors remaining in their houses helping these shall receive a corresponding penalty.

"Rebels not responsible for other crimes who surrender to the nearest authority in either province within fifteen days will not be molested, the military authorities keeping a list of those thus presenting themselves, those previously pardoned, those who have committed other crimes, and those who have deserted official positions which shall be placed at my disposal, those presenting themselves with arms, with a special recommendation if made collectively, and all those presenting themselves after the expiration of the time placed at my disposal.

"Planters, estate owners and others within said provinces who facilitate, with money, the elements of war of any kind, except the solid vote of the Republic, do so by pressure, which must be proved in an undoubted manner, will be considered unfaithful for supporting rebellion."

A circular was also issued stating that those rebels presenting themselves with their arms in the four other provinces will be pardoned, subject to the supervision of the military. Those presenting themselves without arms will be sent to military camps where they will be held under the vigilance of the troops. They will be fed the same rations as the troops. The civil guards in Pinar del Rio and Havana Provinces will be strengthened. The military commanders will be made alcaldes of the towns and will be held responsible for the preservation of order.

The last of the 1,700 new troops arrived on the steamer Santiago last night. Yesterday the columns of Gomez and Maceo, numbering 7,000 men, were said to be near Corral Falso, in the center of the province of Matanzas. They were attacked by Colonel Vicuna, and retreated to San Miguel de Los Baños. It is officially reported that seventy-one of the insurgents were killed. They carried off their wounded. The Spanish loss was three killed and nineteen wounded. General Pando reports that Gomez is passing votadores near the line of the Havana Province. Three columns are pursuing him.

A passenger train on the Cardenas railway has been burned. Its escort caused a loss to the rebels.

J. FRANK CLARK. KENTUCKY POLITICS. Friends of Blackburn Confident He Will Be Elected Senator. FRANKFORT (Ky.), March 8.—Although this was Sunday, the politicians were busy all day trying to solve the Senatorial puzzle. The friends of Blackburn seem to be very confident that he will be elected. They say they are going to give the three sound-money men a chance to vote for Blackburn to-morrow.

IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

Cuban Resolutions Expected to be Taken Up in the Senate To-day.

Mr. Hale Will Explain Why He Voted Against Them

When They Were Up for Consideration Before—Mr. Chandler Will Also Probably Address the Senate on the Subject—The Case of Dupont Will Be Discussed, the General Belfer Being That the Debate Will End This Week.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The conference report on the Cuban resolutions will be called up in the Senate to-morrow. When the report was reported on hand by Sherman, wherein the Senate receded from its own resolutions and agreed to those presented by the House, objection to present consideration was made by Hale of Maine. Sherman then gave notice that he would call the matter up immediately after the morning business to-morrow. Hale, it is understood, will take the opportunity thus offered to explain why he voted against the resolutions when they were before the Senate for consideration. Chandler, who did not speak in the debate at that time, but who voted for the resolutions, may also make a short speech, in which he will state his views, which are more extreme than any of those of his colleagues. Chandler holds that this Government should not only declare the importance of the island of Cuba, but that the United States should set up that importance, and notify Spain and the whole world that she was ready and willing to maintain it.

The Dupont case, involving the legality of the alleged election in Delaware, still holds its place as the unfinished business. Turpie of Indiana has the floor for to-morrow. His speech will be replied to by Pritchard of North Carolina, a member of the committee. Gray of Delaware and Burrows of Michigan will also speak on this subject during the week. There is a general belief that the debate will end this week, for there is no disposition on the part of the Democrats to delay the vote.

Gray, representing the Democrats, says there is a plain case against the legality of the claim of Mr. Dupont, and that if the Senate votes according to the facts as they are presented Mr. Dupont will not be seated. Mitchell is equally firm in his belief that there can be but one side to the case, and that Mr. Dupont will be seated. The impression among Republicans is that Mr. Dupont will get the solid vote of the Republicans, together with one, and possibly two, Populist votes. This, of course, would give him his seat. The silver men appear to have been carefully sounded on the subject, and though in-terested in the case, say that silver will not figure in the case at all, but that the case will be decided on its merits entirely, although the seating of Dupont does mean one more anti-silver vote in the Senate.

The bill to prevent the extermination of the fur seals of Alaska (which seems to prevent such extermination by exterminating them under authority of the United States, and thereby preventing the further exercise of cruelty by the sealers) has been made a special order for Thursday. This measure will cause some debate at least on the part of Senator Morgan, who is bitterly opposed to its provisions, and which was defeated in committee by a majority of only one.

It is the expectation of the House managers to devote the coming week to the consideration of the appropriation bills and the contested election case of Alabama District.

The recent appropriation bill is the standing business, and when it has been disposed of election cases will be taken up, unless the illness of Turner (Dem.) of Virginia, a member of the committee reporting the case, should necessitate a postponement.

MR. AND MRS. BOOTH. The Deposed Salvation Army Leaders Address Large Audiences. NEW YORK, March 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth addressed an immense audience at Cooper Union to-night. It was one of the largest gatherings ever held in the historic building. A few minutes after the doors were opened there was not an unoccupied seat in the hall, and it is estimated that 5,000 men, women and children were turned away.

The stage was decorated with the national flag and pictures of Washington. A large crayon portrait of Washington occupied the center of the stage. One of the favorite hymns sung while the crowd was waiting for Mr. and Mrs. Booth to appear was that containing the lines "We Never, Never will Give In; No We Won't, No, We Won't."

At precisely 8 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Booth appeared on the stage and the immense audience fairly went wild with enthusiasm. Hats, handkerchiefs, flags, etc., waved, and the crowd cheered and shouted for fully fifteen minutes without ceasing. During this time Mr. Booth stood with bowed head, while Mrs. Booth knelt in prayer. Some one shouted "Three cheers for our American commander." The cheers were given, and for an interval of ten minutes the crowd went fairly wild with enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer was given for Mr. and Mrs. Booth.

Major Peter Chen then addressed the audience as follows: "This is not a meeting where we have come together to talk about that which seems uppermost in everyone's mind. We are here to have a purely spiritual meeting."

Mr. Booth then led in prayer, and at its conclusion spoke as follows: "Mrs. Booth and myself have not come to this gathering for the purpose of alluding to the recent sad events in our experience. It is true that after deliberate thought we have decided to inaugurate a new movement. (Cheers.) Could it have been avoided it would not have been thought of. Mrs. Booth and I received assurances from the people of the United States, fighting in behalf of Jesus Christ, that we had done a work for which they were grateful, and would not quietly submit that we should retire to private life and relinquish a field which is the largest of any on the globe; where there is not only work for one Salvation Army, but for a hundred.

"We have resolved to the best of our ability to do something to bring over the middle or artisan classes to God. We do not intend to enter into any battle or strife with the Salvation Army. We want no fight, neither ritual nor verbal."

"Don't believe it," shouted a man in the audience. "That is a brother," replied Mr. Booth, who continued his address by saying: "We want to have a mission to reach the masses. We have resolved that the consecration that we shall make shall be lasting."

Mr. Booth then spoke of the consecration of the heart and mind in religion, and closed by saying: "I want to assure Mrs. Booth and those officers who have taken a stand by me that by faith I see in the future a movement that we will not regret having linked our names with."

Mrs. Booth spoke briefly, and was cheered enthusiastically. She made no reference to the troubles in the ranks of the army.

Mr. Booth said in an interview that the name of the new movement had not been chosen, but that the name of the auxiliary league would be the "Defenders' League."

A monster mass meeting will be held, he said, at Carnegie Hall at some near date.

WHITES GOT THE WORST OF IT. Taunted a Colored Man, and Three of Them Were Stabbed. PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—During a fight late last night at Twenty-third and Lombard streets George Queen, colored, aged 29 years, stabbed and killed John O'Brien, fatally cut Joseph Sweeney and severely wounded Thomas Reaney and Charles Fisher. All Queen's victims were white men.

The white men, from what can be learned of the circumstances which led up to the fight, were in a large measure to blame for the trouble. Earlier in the evening they had taunted Queen as he passed them on the street, and a little later they became involved in a quarrel with another colored man and chased him for some distance to beat him.

After his first encounter with the whites Queen went home, armed himself with a large butcher knife and returned to the street. An eye-witness says that the white men assaulted Queen, and that he used the knife against a crowd of six assailants.

Queen made no attempt to escape after the fight, and is now in jail awaiting the action of the coroner. In his ante-mortem statement Sweeney says that he had nothing to do with the fight, but was merely an onlooker. Fisher made a similar statement.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Memorial Tablet in His Memory Unveiled at Paris. PARIS, March 8.—Several hundred persons to-day attended the unveiling of a memorial tablet which has been erected on the site of the villa at Passy, occupied by Benjamin Franklin from 1777 to 1785. It was at this villa that Franklin erected his first lightning conductor. The dramatist, M. Manuel, President of the Paris Historical Society, presented the tablet. M. Faye, a member of the French Academy, spoke of Franklin's scientific researches.

The Hon. J. B. Eustis, American Ambassador, acknowledged the gift of the tablet.

M. Roujon, director of the Society of Fine Arts; M. Conway, Henry Bacon, the artist; Moredith Beale and many ladies were present at the ceremonies.

The Lubin Proposition. WASHINGTON, March 8.—Grove L. Johnson a few days ago addressed a letter to Dingley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, asking to be heard before that committee in favor of his bill providing for an export bounty on agricultural products, known as the Lubin proposition. No reply has been received by Johnson yet. Johnson has been laboring for this proposition during the whole of the session of Congress, and as soon as he gets a chance to be heard by the committee he will fully present its merits.

Italian Ministerial Crisis. ROME, March 8.—King Humbert, who asked Signor Saracco, Minister of Public Works in the Crispi Cabinet, to form a new Ministry, has had to look in another direction for a new Prime Minister. Signor Saracco having failed in his attempt to get a satisfactory Cabinet. It is stated that the task of constructing a new Ministry has been offered to General Ricotti, who will yield the Prime Ministry to Marquis di Rudini. Nothing definite is known, though in opposition circles it is stated that a Rudini Ministry is almost completed.

Working for McKinley. ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Prominent Ohioans, supporters of Major McKinley, arrived in town yesterday and closed a deal securing the exposition building as general headquarters for the McKinley workers and adherents from June 15th until June 21st next. The main hall, which seats 5,000 people, will be the scene of a continuous McKinley jollification. The Fifth Regiment Band of Cleveland and the Bellsted Band of Cincinnati have been engaged.

Body of Reavel Savage. NEW YORK, March 8.—The body of Reavel Savage was brought here on the French line steamer La Gasconne, which arrived here to-day from Havre. Reavel Savage was the United States Consul at Nantes, France. He was appointed by President Cleveland in 1893 and served in that capacity to the time of his death. He died on February 24 of rheumatism of the heart. The body was accompanied here by Mrs. Reavel Savage, the widow of the deceased, and a cousin.

A Desperado Killed. MONTGOMERY (Ala.), March 8.—"Railroad Bill," the desperate negro who for three years past has terrorized the train hands on the Louisville and Nashville road, was killed last night at Atmore, near Brewton, Ala., by three Deputy Sheriffs. He walked into a country station, where he was recognized and shot without ceremony. A reward of several thousand dollars was offered for his capture, dead or alive.

Ex-Congressman Burleigh Dead. YANKTON (S. D.), March 8.—W. A. Burleigh, ex-Congressman and politician, died here to-night after a prolonged illness. He was the father of Receiver Burleigh of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in the early days was one of the best known characters in the West. He was Indian Agent, Congressman, legislator, Government contractor and steamboat owner on the Missouri River for a number of years.