

PACIFIC RAILROADS' DEBTS.

President C. P. Huntington Appears Before the House Committee.

Offers a Plan for the Settlement of the Indebtedness.

Pay Three Hundred Thousand Dollars the First Ten Years, Four Hundred Thousand the Second Ten, and the Balance at the Rate of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand, and With Interest to be Paid Semi-Annually at the Rate of Two Per Cent., the Indebtedness to be Secured by a Mortgage on All the Property of the Southern Pacific System.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day heard C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

In opening, Mr. Huntington said he was not accustomed to public speaking, and would ask the attention of the committee but for a short time.

The provisions of the so-called Smith or Frye bills pending in this Congress in the main meet the approval of the officers of the company.

To secure this indebtedness the company proposed to give its mortgage upon all the property it has of every kind and description, and is perfectly willing the most stringent provisions to secure permanent performance of the obligation shall be inserted in any bill.

Huntington replied that a large majority of the people of California favored the roads and wanted to see a just settlement made.

Johnson asked him why he used the word "grievances" in referring to the objections to the roads, and wanted to know what he meant by it, and if it was not misleading.

Several members of the committee objected to going into the matter, and Mr. Huntington replied that those who "had grievances" were those who had no business. These, he said, were the class of people who complained.

In reply to a question by Powers of Vermont, the witness said he was willing to have the Southern Pacific Company, "a solid body," granted the proposed extension bonds.

The committee adjourned until Monday next.

EX-GOV. NOR CAMPBELL.

Thinks the Next President Will be Elected by the House.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—In an interview to-day ex-Governor Campbell said that any good man who wants it can have the Democratic nomination for President this year.

"Who will be the candidate?" "Whitney and Matthews would make a splendid ticket, if they would accept New York and Indiana is a good old Democratic combination. But I believe that the next President will be elected by the House of Representatives."

"What sort of money planks will the national platforms contain?" "That I cannot say, but this is the day of straddles. The Republican party claims to favor a gold standard, yet none of the leaders will come out and declare for it in so many words."

"What are your views on the money question?" "I want international free coinage of silver at the rate of 15 1/2 to 1. I consider single gold standard advocates as much wrong on one side as I believe single silver men on the other side. I am opposed to our country going ahead alone. No nation can do it and survive, but the United States, Germany,

and France could do it without England's cooperation."

"What about the Republican nomination for President?" "Well, they do not seem to have arrived at any understanding yet."

"Why, what's the matter with McKinley?" "Oh, nothing; only he'll find a great deal of green goods in his grip when he unpacks it at St. Louis."

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY.

Bill to Grant It a Federal Charter Introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the Senate to-day Hansbrough (Rep.) of North Dakota introduced a bill to grant a Federal charter to a company to be known as the Maritime Canal Company of North America.

The company asks for no bonus of any sort, but seeks authority to construct a canal connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic Ocean through a channel twenty-six feet deep and 300 feet wide.

In discussing his bill Hansbrough said that if our Government would not grant the charter the company is prepared and will go ahead in Canada.

The incorporators are: Luther Mendenhall, G. G. Hartley and T. W. Hughes of Duluth; Roland G. Wemles and L. R. Hurd of West Superior; Captain L. Vance of Milwaukee; W. B. Dean and W. P. Kelly of St. Paul; Henry C. Buriel of Whitehall; Luther Allen of Cleveland; John Birkenbine of Philadelphia; Smith M. Wood of Plattsburg; James Andrews of Pittsburg; Daniel H. Burnham, Oscar D. Wetherill and Lucius G. Eisher of Chicago; John Bogart, C. N. Dutton, Henry B. Slaven and George S. Stoven of New York City.

A similar bill was introduced in the House by Cooper (Rep.) of Wisconsin.

THE RIO DE JANEIRO SAFE.

She Gave Out of Coal and Put Back to Honolulu.

Was Nearly to Yokohama, But Could Not Proceed Under Sail in the Face of the Heavy Gales.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The following special correspondence of the United Press was received per steamer Alameda to-day:

HONOLULU, March 5.—The steamship Rio Janeiro arrived here on the 3d of coal, twenty-six days from San Francisco. She had battled sixteen days with heavy head gales on the northern route, when her supply of coal was too near exhausted for her to make the few hundred miles remaining to Yokohama.

She had burned her after-deck-house and mizzenmast, and had but twenty tons of coal left. Her masts were forwarded on the 3d per City of Pekin. She will sail to-day (the 6th) for Yokohama.

Captain Mockler and twenty-two of the crew of the wrecked sailing schooner Mattie T. Dyer arrived safely at Honolulu March 1st. The Dyer sailed from San Francisco on February 2d. At 3 a. m. on February 22d she struck on a reef of French Frigate shoals and sank in ten minutes.

The United States steamship Adams arrived on March 1st, twelve days out from San Francisco. The United States steamship Bennington sails to-day for San Francisco.

United States Minister Willis has announced his intention shortly to leave for a sixty-days' furlough at his home. Princess Kaluani's pension of \$2,000 a year is likely to be granted by the Legislature.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALASKA.

They Are Not Subject to the Transcontinental Agreement.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A ruling was made to-day by the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association which will tend to check any attempt to evade the transcontinental agreement by taking advantage of the present rush of gold-hunters to Alaska.

The Chairman had ruled that through tickets to Alaska were not subject to the agreement and some roads at once began selling tickets to North Pacific Coast cities regardless of agreed rates.

To-day's ruling, however, upsets the practice, by holding that only business ticketed through to Alaska was exempt from the provisions of the agreement, and that roads must not resort to any subterfuge which would have a demoralizing effect on the territory of the association.

A spirited correspondence has passed between Adjutant-General Wright of Iowa and the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association relative to the concession which should be allowed members of the National Guard while traveling on guard duty.

The Adjutant-General demanded reduced rates for encampments, but now demands a rate of one cent a mile to any member of the guard traveling on duty with a certificate from the Adjutant-General. The Chairman is not disposed to make such a rate.

Fire at Detroit.

DETROIT (Mich.), March 12.—Fire started from the crossing of electric light wires in the top floor of the Wayne County Savings Bank building, a four-story brick structure, Nos. 42 and 34 Congress street, west, shortly before 11 o'clock to-night. The firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the third and fourth floors, occupied by the Masonic Temple, Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and its chapters. The losses will reach nearly \$90,000.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Several Encounters Between Government Troops and Insurgents.

Rebels Explode an Earth Torpedo, Wounding Several Soldiers.

A Spanish Gunboat Narrowly Escapes by the Insurgents at Juan Fernandez Blocking the River With Chains and Preventing Her Getting Out of the Stream Until Another Warship Came to Her Assistance—Sugar Refinery of an American Company Burned.

HAVANA, March 12 (From a staff correspondent of the United Press).—Several encounters between Government troops and detached bands belonging to the forces of Gomez and Maceo have been reported around Los Palos, in the province of Matanzas, near the line of the province of Havana, and also near Bagages, in the latter province.

General Gasco reports from Manzanillo that his command has had an engagement with the rebel band led by Reyes. One insurgent was captured. During a reconnaissance the insurgents exploded an earth torpedo, wounding several soldiers.

In an engagement between Arapiques' battalion and Palacio's band near Managua, province of Havana, the rebels lost five wounded and three prisoners.

The gunboat Lince narrowly escaped capture by the insurgents at Juan Fernandez on March 2d. The rebels blocked the river with chains made by twisting iron cables and prevented the gunboat from getting out of the river.

The gunboat Satellite went to her rescue, and acting in conjunction with a land force, succeeded in breaking the chains and saving the Lince.

One hundred and ten prisoners arrived from Las Villas yesterday and were sent to Moro Castle. Captain-General Weyler has ordered that all individuals captured from this date in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, who are supposed to belong to the insurgent forces, be set at liberty if they deny having joined the rebels voluntarily, and if they will promise before two witnesses fidelity to the cause of Spain and do not appear to be responsible for other crimes.

A fire at Royallam, opposite Havana, last night destroyed the sugar refinery of the American firm of Crabb, Tracy & Co. Two warehouses and twelve small houses were also burned. The total loss is estimated at \$230,000. The refinery was insured for \$12,000.

NEARLY STIRRED UP A RIOT.

HAVANA, March 11 (via Tampa Fla.) March 12.—The protest against the action of Congress being circulated in Havana for the signatures of commercial houses, Presidents of clubs, corporations and merchants generally has nearly stirred up a riot here. Many have refused to sign, and have been threatened; others signed under duress.

The members of the Union Club threaten to depose the President for signing the name of the club. The editor of "La Discusion" declined to sign the name of his paper, on the ground that he had no authority during the absence of the director, who is in Madrid. Given the choice of signing or ceasing publishing, he signed.

The general Weyler's last proclamation providing for the election of the property of those in active or passive aid of the rebellion is bitterly denounced by Cubans. It is said to furnish the petty officials a basis for extensive blackmail operations and also to wreak vengeance upon Cubans generally. Under its terms the property of any person failing to declare himself in fifteen days must be seized. Many are compelled to flee to interior towns or to the cities of the coast, and others who have gone abroad awaiting quieter times, and left their homes deserted or in charge of servants, may lose all.

The elections ordered to take place April 19th attract little attention. The three parties will go through the form of having an election, all voting for the same candidates, who have been named not by the parties themselves but by the Spanish authorities. The mockery of the elections will be apparent when among the candidates are found the names of Surez Valdez, now in command of troops in Pinar del Rio; General Olaveja, who is in Spain; General Pendo, who is in command of the Second Division of the army here, and Romero Robledo, who is in Spain, and whom all Cubans hate. Just how the voting is to be managed while the island is in a vast army camp, and a large portion of it in the hands of the enemy, has not been divulged. The wise men at the palace have been at work for days upon a proclamation covering the elections, which is awaited with much interest.

A number of residents of Selba del Agua have arrived here, and tell the following story: A large party of insurgents appeared near their town Saturday. The Spanish garrison immediately took from their homes all the Cubans in town at the point of the bayonet, and compelled them to stand in line in front of the garrison. They were in mortal terror as the insurgents aimed to attack the town. The invaders seeing unarmed men standing in front of the Spanish troops, withheld their fire and finally withdrew without making any attack.

After this occurrence the best part of the residents of Selba del Agua fled to the city. J. FRANK CLARK.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 12.—

The vessel which is said to have left this port for Cuba a week ago to-day with arms and ammunition is reported to have landed safely on the island, and within six hours the entire cargo was placed in the hands of the insurgent agents. One of the leaders, who was instrumental in getting this vessel away, in speaking of it said:

"So far as we have been able to learn, the ship with the munitions of war arrived in Cuba on Sunday, and got away all right. If she had not done so we certainly would have had an elaborate report of her seizure or any other complications that would affect the prize."

"There were not many men aboard, only enough to handle the cargo and look after it properly. The ship cleared

from here for Jamaica, and after stopping at Cuba, sailed immediately for Jamaica, from which place she will again come to Philadelphia with a cargo, and be ready for another trip, down with arms."

"What about last night's expedition?" "The only thing that I can say is that the ship used is now on its way south. But as to who is in command of her or her name I cannot say. Besides carrying thirty-three men, she carried a number of machine guns, cannon, about 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition and a large quantity of improved rifles and machetes. We have plenty of men down there at present. What we really do need is arms and money, and these are coming along at a fairly good rate."

"Should this ship escape the United States revenue cutters, acting in concert with the Spanish contingents, and get her load of war material safely landed, it will put the armies of Gomez and Maceo in a remarkably good fighting condition so far as equipment goes. As to discipline and field and skirmish drill, the Cuban troops have no equal."

CABINET COUNCIL AT MADRID.

MADRID, March 12.—A Cabinet council was held to-day. Senor Canovas made optimistic comments on the action of the American Senate on the Cuban belligerency resolution. He evidently believed that the fact that the Senate had not already agreed to the report of its committee on conference means that there is a good prospect of the Senate not adopting the House resolution. He added, however, that the warlike preparations would be continued, the Government being determined to be ready for any emergency.

The Prime Minister announced that it was intended to immediately reopen the universities that had been closed on account of anti-American demonstrations of the students.

THE SLAUGHTER AT ADOWA.

News From Abyssinia Becomes More Discouraging Every Day.

The Italian Loss Placed at Twelve Thousand Five Hundred—Enemy's Loss About the Same.

ROME, March 12.—The news from Abyssinia becomes more discouraging every day. It is now said that after the battle of Adowa only 17 per cent. of the Italians engaged in the fight answered at roll-call. One report says that the Italians lost 12,500 and the Abyssinians about the same number. The Italians fought bravely, but were outnumbered by the Abyssinians.

King Menelik's army is now slowly advancing toward the Italian position. It has reached Enticho, about midway between Adowa and Adigrat. Communication with Kassala is still unbroken. Much anxiety is felt as to the fate of Adigrat, which is very inadequately provisioned for a siege. The Abyssinians have been greatly emboldened by their recent successes and will undoubtedly attack the Italians whether they remain at Adigrat or attempt to retreat. In either case, with the overwhelming numbers of the Abyssinians, it can hardly be doubted what the result would be.

"Italia" says that the policy of the Government will hereafter be strictly on the defensive in Africa, but it is difficult to see how this could avert the threatened disaster at Adigrat.

The people of Italy are not pleased with the prospect of an Abyssinian campaign. All over the country men who would be liable to be called out for military service are hurrying away. Every railroad train into France is crowded with fugitives. This stream has kept up for several days, and there is no sign of a decrease in the numbers.

LABOR TROUBLES.

All the Union Tailors of Chicago Go on a Strike To-day.

CHICAGO, March 12.—All the union tailors employed in the city will go on strike to-morrow, to assist the clothing cutters and trimmers who have been struggling for several weeks to win from their former employers.

The decision of the tailors was reached by the Joint Executive Boards of the unions last night. The tailors have been willing to join the 800 striking cutters and trimmers since the first day of the strike, but have been kept from doing so.

It is estimated there are 7,500 organized tailors here, but when this number quits work it is believed that many more will join the ranks of the idle. The first of next week it is estimated 2,500 to 3,000 men, women, boys and girls, whose garment work depends on the tailors, cutters and trimmers, will be affected by the strike. All the unions held meetings to-night and ratified the strike action of the Executive Board.

The Cutters' and Trimmers' Union received a setback to-day when fourteen members who had been old employees of Kahn Brothers returned to work. The action of the men was expected by the strikers.

GEORGE V. HARMON ILL.

Stricken With Apoplexy While at His Office.

NEW YORK, March 12.—George V. Harmon, cashier of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was stricken with apoplexy this morning at his office, 434 Broadway. In falling his head struck the floor, and it was at first supposed that he had sustained a concussion of the brain.

Mr. Harmon, who is 53 years of age, was taken to the Hudson-street Hospital. Surgeon Joseph stated this afternoon that his patient was much improved and would probably recover. He had recovered consciousness, and although his left side was paralyzed, he had somewhat regained its use.

Congressman Johnson Robbed.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The apartments of Congressman Johnson of California at the Cochrane Hotel were robbed on Wednesday last of jewelry and money to the value of \$2,500. The robbery has been kept quiet in the hope of catching the thief, who is believed to be a noted hotel thief from New York. The stolen articles consisted of a watch, pins, diamond rings, cash, etc.

Treasury Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at \$126,054,835. The withdrawals for the day were \$102,100.

THOSE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Senators Still Debating the Report of the Conference Committee.

Sherman Determined to Get a Vote on the Resolutions.

Hill of New York Speaks in Opposition to the Report, Saying He Was Ready and Willing to Vote for All Except the Clause Which Proclaims the Purpose of the United States to Intervene in Order to Protect the Legitimate Interests of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The conference report on the Cuban belligerency question was again up in the Senate to-day and two speeches were made upon it. The first was by Hill of New York, announcing his purpose of voting against the conference report, and stating the reasons which induced him to take that position, after having voted for the resolution that passed the Senate.

His opposition was to the third clause of the conference report, which proclaims the purpose of the United States to be prepared to intervene in order to protect the legitimate interests of the United States. He opposed that resolution as being liable to misinterpretation, and as being unnecessary, and therefore unwise. He thought it was too much like a threat; too much like a bomb, and that it was putting intervention on too low a ground. He could not vote for it, and as a conference report is not amendable, he would vote against the report.

The action of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Senate conferees was defended by Sherman, and then the matter went over until to-morrow, Morgan of Alabama having the floor.

He was subsequently stated that Sherman would ask unanimous consent to-morrow to take up the conference report, displacing the Delaware election case, and that if objection were made he would move to take it up so that the matter would be decided by a majority vote.

The conference report on the Cuban belligerency resolutions was taken up by Sherman, who addressed the Senate. He said he would vote to non-concur in the conference report because he wanted to place the resolution in such parliamentary shape that the third resolution, reading: "The United States has not intervened in any of the struggles between any European Government and their colonies on this continent," could be amended and made clear. All depended on what interpretation was put upon the word "intervened." We had recognized insurgents in the past, and that Hill contended was intervention of a certain kind. The resolution was unnecessary. If we wish that we have intervened with force of arms to assist anyone that should be stated, but that, Hill said, was also unnecessary.

The threat that we would intervene to protect the rights of American citizens was unnecessary, and unnecessary are always unwise. The language used by the House was capable of double meaning, and might create trouble. It was unwise. It was sufficient to let the future take care of itself. This proposition looking to intervention and the statement that we should "be prepared to protect American citizens" looked too much like a bomb.

If it was meant to be serious, the proposal should be serious; if it was meant that we should use our army or navy, that should be contained in bills signed by the President. It was nonsense to say that we are prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens; no one presumes that we would seek to protect their illegitimate interests. Our intervention in this matter should, Mr. Hill asserted, be placed on a higher ground than that some of our people are losing a few dollars in a struggle. Interference in the cause of liberty is not to save human life and prevent suffering, but do not, Hill exclaimed, draw the United States into this matter because of some little property that may be imperiled.

Hill said that he had received a number of telegrams from a man high in the commercial world, which he read. It stated that the present attitude of the United States toward Cuba was seriously affecting the commerce of New York. Merchants of Cuba were, he recited, resolving to boycott American merchants, and had cabled the cancellation of all their orders with New York houses, and exclaimed Hill, with intense feeling: "I am asked to record my vote on a great question of international right or wrong on the ground that some of the Spanish merchants in Cuba were boycotting the trade of some of my constituents. With all due respect to these gentlemen, I must say that we should rest our action on more tenable grounds than this. If Congress is to do anything, it should be done without bombast and with threat."

He favored the other two resolutions, because they were substantially the same as the Senate resolutions. He would not retract his action on those resolutions, because they expressed the opinion of Congress. He was not deterred by recent events or by any sentiment that may have been brought about. He said, he said, to be frightened off by the acts of a few Spanish students who had stoned our Consulate and despoiled the American flag. It was self-evident that a state of war existed in Cuba. The newspapers were full of it, and Hill declared there were some reliable newspaper correspondents and their reports gave an accurate account of the condition of affairs in the island. Hill was willing to stand by what these correspondents said.

It had been said by some that the Administration was being embarrassed by these resolutions. "If the Administration thought those resolutions were embarrassing to it," said Hill, "some one would have knowledge of that fact. I cannot believe that the Administration would keep its own counsel so close that no one would know what it desired."

In response to a query from Hoar (Rep.) of Massachusetts, Hill said he did not believe a single law would be changed by the passage of a concurrent resolution which did not receive the

signature of the President. For that reason he believed that the resolutions in a concurrent form were proper, and it was in that light that he proposed to discuss them.

Hill said he was for the concurrent resolutions, because they only expressed the opinion of Congress and were respectful, not only to our own people, but to the Government of Spain. He believed the President would carefully consider the resolutions. They would have a moral effect throughout this country and throughout the world. When Jackson was President Congress passed a concurrent resolution expressing its opinion, not upon the question of belligerency, but upon the greater question of the independence of a country. Such resolutions were the only safe ones; thus far should Congress go, and no farther.

In conclusion, Hill quoted the words of Daniel Webster in 1823, when he made his great speech in favor of the recognition of Greek independence. At 2 o'clock the unfinished business was laid before the Senate, and Pritchard (Rep.) of North Carolina took the floor in support of the right of Henry Dupont as a Senator from Delaware.

He yielded, however, to Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio, who desired to speak on the Cuban resolutions. He said that the extraordinary resolution of Hoar was unexpected. His action sought to take the whole matter out of the hands of the committee and defer it until the middle of April. "I am a very cool kind of a man," said Sherman, "but this went beyond my coolness."

Sherman recounted the various stages in the proceedings, the passage of the resolutions through both houses, the large majority in both branches, and the reference to conference. The Senate conferees thought it wise to adopt the House resolution, both meaning the same thing.

Referring to the failure to make the resolutions joint, Sherman said the committee did not deem this wise. There was no politics in the matter; the committee sought simply to do what was best in the premises. Had the resolutions been made joint, the President would have been compelled at a critical stage of the war in Cuba to either approve or disapprove them within ten days. All that was wanted was an expression of the opinion of Congress. However they may differ from the President on matters of domestic policy, no one believed that he would not be active, energetic and honest in his dealings with foreign Powers, and in case of war actuated by a strong American sentiment.

Sherman said he believed the Spanish Minister was justified in making the statement he had. The Spanish Minister said that Weyler's name was not mentioned in the book from which he (Sherman) read the other day in debate. Sherman called attention to the fact that when the matter was referred to in Havana the writer did not deny it. He simply said that at that time he was but a Lieutenant-Colonel, and was compelled to obey the orders of his superior officers in the conduct of the war.

"If there is no state of war in Cuba," exclaimed Sherman, passionately, "where in the name of hell does war exist, for war is hell?"

There never was a stronger case of war than that existing in Cuba, and many of the victories achieved by those insurgent leaders were brilliant. They were not ignorant of all things, however; they were wise enough to fight for liberty. It would be better for the "better classes" of Cuba, if there were any there, to join in, Sherman said, and assist in giving Cuba the liberty for which her sons were fighting.

Pritchard (Rep.) of North Carolina then took the floor on the Dupont case, and addressed the Senate in defense of Mr. Dupont's claim to the vacant seat in the State of Delaware.

The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: Senate bill creating the Art Commission of the United States. It constitutes and creates a body which shall be known and designated as the Art Commission of the United States, to consist of five persons, one member to be named by the President, two by the Senate and two by the House of Representatives.

Authorizing the St. Louis, Oklahoma and the Northern Railroad Company to construct a railroad through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory.

Granting certain lands to Colorado Springs, Colorado.

For the construction of a revenue cutter, to cost \$150,000, for use in the Gulf of Mexico and tributaries.

To permit owners of claims to iron and coal mines on forest reservations of the United States to perfect their title thereto.

Empowering fourth-class Postmasters to administer cathin in pension cases.

The programme as to action on the Cuban conference report was brought up by a statement from Gray (Dem.) of Delaware that it was the desire of the Committee on Foreign Relations to secure action to-morrow.

In the absence of Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Frye (Rep.) of Maine said that Sherman had told him that he would to-morrow, at the close of a speech by Cocker (Dem.) of Missouri on the financial question, ask unanimous consent to take up the conference report, and that if objection was made he would move to take it up (the success of which motion would be to displace the Dupont election case as unfinished business).

At 5:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House to-day spent all of its time in considering contested election cases.

One of them, that of H. Dudley Coleman vs. Charles F. Buck, from the Second Louisiana District, was disposed of without debate, by the adoption of the resolutions unanimously reported by the Elections Committee that Coleman (Rep.) was not elected, and that Buck (Dem.) had been and was entitled to his seat.

Debate upon the other—William F. Aldrich vs. Gaston H. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama District—was begun and continued for several hours, under an agreement that seven hours should be allowed for debate. In this case there were three reports, two by the Republican majority, agreeing that Aldrich was elected and should be seated, but differing as to the size of his majority. The minority admit that a majority of 3,376 returned for Robbins should be reduced to 550—still amply sufficient to warrant the claim that he maintain his seat. The majority report was sustained by Messrs. Moody (Massachusetts), Lindley (North Carolina) and Royce (Indiana) and the minority by Bartlett (Georgia).

At 5:15 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.