

LONG AND IMPORTANT SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill Being the Subject Under Consideration.

An Amendment Restricting the Consolidation System.

Eighty Thousand Dollars Appropriated as Additional Compensation to the Oceanic Steamship Company for Ocean Mail Service from San Francisco to New Zealand and New South Wales—House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Senate had a long and important session today, the postoffice appropriation bill being the subject of consideration and action. There was quite an extended discussion over the question of consolidation of fourth-class postoffices in the vicinity of large towns and cities, and the substitution for them of stations, sub-stations and branch offices. The opponents of the system were successful in having its extension restricted—an amendment offered by Wolcott of Colorado favorable to the system having been laid upon the table by a vote of 48 to 7. That decisive vote was followed by the adoption of an amendment offered by Parker of Florida—year 38, says 25—which restricts the consolidation system to the limits of corporate towns and cities.

The committee amendment appropriating \$80,000 as additional compensation to the Oceanic Steamship Company for ocean mail service from San Francisco to New Zealand and New South Wales was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 21. The item of \$100,000 for necessary and special mail facilities on trunk lines from Boston to Atlanta and New Orleans by way of New York and Washington was retained in the bill, the motion by Vilas of Wisconsin to strike it out having been voted down—yeas 13, nays 39.

An amendment requiring the expenditure of \$50,000 for experiments in rural free delivery was offered by Butler of North Carolina, and was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 25. Teller presented resolutions from representatives of the American Federation of Labor in various States for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, without waiting for the aid of any other nation, one of them declaring that the members of the branch would not assist any candidate who was not in favor of free coinage, no matter to what political party he might belong.

The Senate bill to Edward Rice of Denver, Col., \$2,700 for United States coupon bonds lost by him in July, 1886, was passed.

Butler (Pop.) of North Carolina introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting the President's veto power. It proposes that a Presidential veto may be overruled by a majority vote (instead of a two-thirds vote) in both houses; also that all orders, resolutions and votes to which a concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, shall be presented to the President, and shall be approved by him before they take effect.

The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up, the pending question being on the proposition as to the compensation of clerks at postal stations and sub-stations, involving the matter of the consolidation of postoffices throughout the country.

Vilas (Dem.) of Wisconsin made an explanation of the points at issue. He said that the proposition was a mere provision that the Postmasters who would be payable out of the appropriation for Postmasters' salaries might be paid out of the appropriation for clerks when the offices of such Postmasters were discontinued and incorporated with some other office.

Vilas said the advantages of the postal consolidation system were so obvious that no opposition would have been made to it had not the Senator from Maryland (Gorman) uncorked the bottle and let out the genius of opposition to civil service reform. "And," he added, "civil service advancement in this country owes its success to the man now at the head of this Government."

Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska challenged Vilas to point out any benefits derived from civil service reform. "If nothing else had been gained," Vilas replied, "than the decency and cleanliness of political conduct on a change of administration, that would have been enough to make a civil service reform a great triumph. The relief that has been afforded to Senators and Representatives is of itself an item of great consequence."

Allen pointed out the absurdities of many of the questions that might be put to Postoffice applicants by the Civil Service Examiners and asked what earthly bearing such questions had on the fitness of somebody to run a little fourth-class Postoffice in a village fifteen or twenty miles from a large town. The rank and file of the people, many of whom had done service for the country in its hour of peril, were to be set aside, and practically disfranchised by the adoption of such "silly and nonsensical rules," and by that means the people were to be isolated from their own Postoffices.

In the course of a colloquy between Senators Allen, Hoar (Rep.) of Massachusetts and Vilas (Dem.) of Wisconsin on the subject of civil service, Hoar referred to Mr. Roosevelt as having been a bold, courageous, intelligent and most efficient administrator of the civil service law. He did not think Mr. Cleveland, who had done a great many good things, deserved to be written up very high on that score. The reform, however, had come to stay. Hoar inveighed against a state of things that existed before civil service reform was inaugurated. That state of things had been, he said, the running sore of the country; the offensive stench in the nostrils; the disgrace, the degradation, the shame, the infamy of the American people. The men who undertook the reform had determined to put a stop to that evil, and if they did not get the best possible substitute, they got what was a hundred-

fold, a millionfold better than that which it had displaced.

"On the whole," Hoar added, "and in the main, President Cleveland and his Cabinet have carried out the civil service law, and President Harrison and his Cabinet, with some exceptions, carried it out. But when the history of that great reform comes to be written, the names that shall be written in indelible characters are the names of D. E. Eaton, Senator Hawley and Theodore Roosevelt."

Wolcott (Rep.) of Colorado made an earnest civil service speech, in which he said he did not agree with Senator Gorman that the corner grocery was the corner-stone of the Republic. He did agree with that Senator, however, in denouncing the habit of Cabinet officers making speeches all over the country. The last Cabinet officer that he had heard of doing it was "barn-stalking down in Georgia in favor of gold monometallism." He should have called attention to it earlier had it not been for the fact that that officer was better away than at Washington, so far as his public duties and his performance of them were concerned.

"Is the point you make," Hill (Dem.) of New York asked, "that a Cabinet officer has no right to make these speeches throughout the country to the neglect of his duties, or is it that he has no right to make political speeches at all?"

"I take it," Wolcott replied, "that he has no right to make speeches to the neglect of his duties."

Hill—That is the point of your criticism?

Wolcott—At this time.

Hill suggested that it had been the custom heretofore for Cabinet officials to make political speeches, and that it was also the custom of English statesmen, like Gladstone, Salisbury and others.

Wolcott, in reply to that suggestion, said that those statesmen were also members of the British Parliament, and therefore were entitled to make speeches in public justifying their action. Therefore the analogy did not lie. He commented upon the neglect of the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the Acts of Congress in regard to the lands of the Ucompagre Indian Reservation, in Utah, and in regard to the Pacific Railroad lands, and said that the Secretary might just as well be making stump speeches in Georgia as sitting in his executive office. But the very lack of attention to public duties which might characterize these Cabinet officials was more an additional reason why the power of making appointments should be taken from them. Nobody knew better than the Senator from Maryland (Gorman) that his own personal wishes and the wishes of his constituents, expressed through him, went absolutely for nothing in the making of Postoffice appointments.

Gorman took exception to what he considered a restraint upon him in Wolcott's remarks, which idea, however, Wolcott entirely disclaimed. Gorman declared that since he had been a Senator (1881) there had not been a dozen Postmasters in Maryland appointed on his recommendation. He therefore presented the intimation that his opposition to the amendment was because it would take away patronage.

Wolcott again disclaimed having given any such intimation, but he repeated that it was unseemly that those appointments of fourth-class Postmasters should be based on politics—and on politics of a low sort."

Stewart of Nevada argued against civil service reform as having a tendency to replace simple democracy with a consolidated despotism.

Allison (Rep.) of Iowa, in charge of the bill, after remarking that the question of civil service reform had nothing more to do with the pending question than it had to do with the war in Cuba, moved to place Wolcott's amendment on the table. The motion was agreed to, and the amendment was laid upon the table—yeas 48, nays 7.

Wolcott's amendment, which was thus defeated, was a proviso that whenever a postoffice is consolidated with another postoffice, so as to make it a station or sub-station, the salary of the superintendent or clerk may be paid out of the appropriation for clerks. The result of the vote was unfavorable to the extension of the system of postoffice consolidation.

In the further discussion of the question Allison suggested that the Senate might trust in the Postmaster-General that he would not in face of the debate and action in the Senate to-day attempt any extension of the consolidation system, but might even retrace his steps in some instances, such as that of Elliott City, Mo.

Butler (Pop.) of North Carolina offered an amendment that \$50,000 of the \$12,128,000 appropriated for free delivery, shall be used to defray the expenses of experiments in rural free delivery.

Before a vote was taken on Butler's amendment Perkins (Rep.) of California made an argument in favor of the committee amendment appropriating \$80,000 additional compensation for the ocean mail service between San Francisco and Australia.

At 5 p. m. all debate ceased, and the Senate began to vote on the amendments.

The first vote was on Butler's amendment appropriating \$50,000 for experiments in rural free delivery, and was adopted—yeas 27, nays 25.

The next vote was on the committee amendment appropriating \$80,000 additional compensation to the Oceanic Steamship Company for ocean mail transportation. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 21.

Vilas (Dem.) of Wisconsin moved to strike out of the bill the item of \$196,014 "for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Boston, Mass., by way of New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans." The motion was rejected.

The bill was then passed, and the Senate, at 5:50 o'clock, adjourned until tomorrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The House spent the day in discussing two measures that had not been expected to engage its attention at this time. The first was the bill providing for the establishment of a free public library in Washington. There was a difference of opinion between the House and Senate as to the fund against which the expenses of the institution should be charged—the Senate providing that they should be divided between the District and General Government, and the House that they should be paid entirely by the District.

The Committee on the Affairs of the District of Columbia recommended that the House recede from its amendment to the bill, but after a two hours' discussion the recommendation of the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

POLICE KEPT BUSY AT THE WINDY CITY

Quelling Disturbances During the Election for City Aldermen.

The "Boodling" Element Receives a Severe Setback.

While They Will Still Control Chicago's City Council, Their Majority in the Board Will be Reduced to a Minimum—Only Six Candidates Opposed to the Municipal Voters' League Returned to Office.

CHICAGO, April 7.—In the election here to-day for town officers and Aldermen the Republicans carried all of the seven towns by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 4,000. The campaign for Aldermen was not strictly on party lines, but more of an effort on the part of reputable citizens to oust the old gang which has controlled the Council, regardless of politics.

Of the thirty-four Aldermen elected to-day only eight of them are men who were opposed by the Municipal Voters' League. The remaining twenty-six may be said to fairly represent the respectable element.

Of the old Council gang John Coughlin (Bath-House John), Charles Martin, John Powers, Daniel Ackerman, Robert Mulcahy and Cyrus Howell return to the Council. These six will still have company in the Council chamber, as out of the sixty-four present Aldermen, whose terms do not expire until the following year, there are a number of well-known boodlers. The election to-day will severely cripple them, and yet still leave them with a majority of two or three members in the Council. Heretofore they have had a two-thirds majority, which enabled them to pass at will ordinances over the Mayor's veto.

The People's party did not succeed in electing a single candidate. Of the successful contestants thirteen are Democrats, eighteen Republicans, and three who ran on an independent ticket. The most bitter contest was in the First Ward, between Coughlin and George H. Williams. Coughlin will have a majority of over 1,200. In this ward there were six candidates—one Democrat, two Republicans, one People's party and two independent.

Blood was shed in the First Ward, and the police were called on to quell several incipient riots at the polling-places.

The Levee section of the ward provided its usual quota of lesser brawls, with fists, rocks and clubs as weapons, and whisky as the accessory in every case. There were disturbances among the Italians of the Nineteenth Ward, where the Aldermanic contestants strove with beer, whisky and money to influence the voting. Fist fights and elections of trespassers from the polling-places by the police were reported in the Second, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards. The police quickly restored order whenever outbreaks occurred, and on the whole, considering the bitterness of the fight against "gang" Aldermen, the election was not a creditable one. The open violation of the law against saloons selling liquor during the voting hours made most of the trouble for the police.

QUARANTINE AT WHITE HOUSE.

Little Esther Cleveland is Sick With the Measles.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President Cleveland and his children are quarantined at the White House. Mrs. Cleveland and her children are quarantined at Woodley, and Mrs. Thurber and her little ones are quarantined at their home on I street.

All this, and a postponement of a Cabinet meeting in addition, is the result of the discovery in the White House nursery between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, Little Esther Cleveland, the President's second daughter, who is 2½ years of age, developed symptoms of measles about that hour. Immediately there was great excitement throughout the mansion. The President was informed, and he sent messages to all Cabinet officers in town that there would be no Cabinet meeting to-day.

Mrs. Bathmann, the teacher of the White House kindergarten, was sent posthaste to Woodley, the President's country-place, and hurried preparations were made for taking Esther and her sister there. Shortly afterward the sick child was sent to Woodley in a closed carriage, accompanied in that and another vehicle by her mother, nurses and sisters.

Private Secretary Thurber has been living at the White House for ten days, since one of his children developed a case of measles. This morning young Thurber and the cook at the Thurber house were taken with the disease.

Esther Cleveland and the Thurber children are doing well. Little Esther's is said to be a mild case. It is likely that on her recovery the family will be joined at Woodley by the President, and will remain there until they leave for Gray Gables at the beginning of summer.

WAR DECLARED ON M'KINLEY.

The A. P. A.'s Will Endeavor to Defeat His Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The A. P. A. has declared war on McKinley, and through Chairman of the National Advisory Board Judge H. D. Stevens, who established headquarters here to-day, declares that nothing will be left undone to make the man from Ohio. This was brought out to-day by the launching of a boom for the Presidency of Congressman Linton, who has been the mouthpiece and champion of the organization in the House. It came about by a snub administered to the National Board while it was in session in Washington last week. The board sent a letter to the managers of McKinley, Reed, Morton and Allison inviting them to appear before the board and state their attitude toward the organization, as it intended to take a hand in the national fight. All of the managers but Hanna obeyed the summons, and had

long conferences with the members of the board. Hanna came not. A second letter was sent him, and it brought a reply that McKinley would recognize no faction in the Republican party, and would make no pledges nor promises to any secret organization. This settled his chances with the organization. It was decided at once to fight the Ohio candidate, and a resolution to that effect was passed. Then the managers of other candidates were notified of this action, and at the proper time the organization would act.

It became necessary to carry on the fight to secure a candidate to throw the A. P. A. votes to, ostensibly. Linton was selected as the man. He was willing to take the place. When Chairman Stevens arrived in St. Louis Monday he set up national headquarters, and at once launched Linton's boom, and hundreds of Linton buttons are already being worn. In an interview to-night he announces that the organization will defeat McKinley for the nomination, and if not for the nomination, he says of the 400 delegates already chosen to the national convention there are ninety members of the A. P. A., and that the organization will secure sixty more, and with the 150 votes they will be able to defeat McKinley and nominate a man to their own liking. His actions have created the greatest astonishment in political circles here.

ALLEN NOT A CANDIDATE.

Will Not Accept the Nomination to Lead the Populists.

LINCOLN (Neb.), April 7.—Governor Holcomb to-day gave to the press a letter of recent date from United States Senator W. V. Allen in which that gentleman declared he is not a candidate for the Populist nomination for the Presidency. The Senator says he greatly appreciates the mention of his name in that connection, but believes other leaders in the Populist ranks more deserving of the nomination than himself, for whose success he would prefer to work as a private. Personal and family considerations also, he declares, compel him to decline. Leading Populists of this city do not deny their keen disappointment over the Senator's action.

Republican Ticket Elected.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—A heavy vote was cast at the municipal election to-day. The Republican city ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 200 to 2,500. The labor vote was very large.

The balance of power in the Common Council and Board of Supervisors will be in the hands of the Republicans.

Pro-License Men Win.

ST. PAUL, April 7.—A large number of Minnesota cities held elections to-day. As a rule party lines were not closely drawn. Hottest fights were usually made on excise. As far as can be heard from the pro-license men won in a majority of cases.

Treasury Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at \$125,878,760. The withdrawals for the day were \$82,100.

AMERICANS DOING WELL

IN THE ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT AT ATHENS.

General Opinion That They Will Win Several of the Final Prizes—An Enormous Crowd Present.

ATHENS, April 7.—This was the second day of the Olympic games and the interest in the rivalry showed no sign of diminution. On the contrary, there was more enthusiasm displayed than was shown the day previous, and the crowd that witnessed the various events was enormous. The stadium was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the surrounding hills were again packed with masses of humanity desirous of seeing the tests of athletic skill and endurance. The King, Crown Prince and other members of the royal family were again present, as were also all the notables of Greece and many from foreign countries. It is estimated that to-day fully 100,000 people witnessed the games. The weather was perfect, and the grounds were in far better condition than they were yesterday.

The contestants are becoming more familiar with their surroundings, and this adds greatly to their self-confidence. The American contestants, who covered themselves with glory yesterday, did well to-day, and it is the general opinion that they will win several of the final prizes. One thing is said to have been established, and that is that the future of the Olympic games has been decided, and they will henceforth take their places among the noted events in the world, even though they are not held on the classic grounds of Greece.

The first heat of the 110 meters, hurdle race, was won by Goulding, an Englishman, in 18 2/5 seconds. The second heat was won by T. P. Curtis of the Boston Athletic Association in 18 seconds. The finals will take place Friday.

The long jump was won by Ellery H. Clark of the Boston Athletic Association, who covered 6.35 meters. Robert Garrett, the Captain of the Princeton team, was second, with 6 meters to his credit, and James B. Connolly of the Suffolk Athletic Club third, with 5.84 meters.

The 400-meter race on the flat was won by Thomas E. Burke of the Boston Athletic Association. His time was 54 1/5 seconds. H. B. Jamieson of Princeton University was second. The next event on the programme was putting the weight. Captain Garrett won, scoring 11.22 meters. The Greek champion, Goskos, was second, scoring 11.03 meters. Goskos was the second Greek champion who has met defeat contesting with Garrett.

The one-hand weight-lifting contest was won by Elliott, an Englishman, who raised 71 kilos.

The two-hand weight-lifting contest was won by Jensen, a Dane, who raised 113½ kilos.

Flack, the Austrian, won the 1,500-meter race on the flat in 4 minutes and 33 seconds.

The winners were enthusiastically applauded. Even Garrett was hailed with enthusiasm when he defeated Goskos, although the Greeks were surprised and disappointed by the downfall of their champion.

In the evening the Acropolis and city were illuminated by myriads of electric and other lights. The scene was beautiful and fairylike. Everywhere there was the greatest enthusiasm.

AN AMERICAN CONFINED IN JAIL IN TURKEY,

Which is Likely to Result in Serious International Complications.

A Preliminary to the Expulsion of Christian Missionaries.

Rumor Also Current That Agents of the Red Cross Society, Now Distributing Relief Funds in Asiatic Turkey Are to be Expelled From That Part of the Territory—An Imperial Trade Providing for Such Expulsion Said to Have Been Signed by the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE (via Sofia, Bulgaria), April 7.—Advises received to-day from Diarbekir indicate beyond reasonable doubt that Rev. George C. Knapp, one of the American missionaries at Bilis, is confined in jail at Diarbekir, Turkish Armenia, and serious international complications are more than likely to follow. It is further announced that Knapp is to be sent from Diarbekir to Alexandretta, a seaport on the bay of Iskanderun, to be either shipped out of the country or delivered to the representatives of the United States.

At the first intimation of trouble the United States Charge d'Affaires cabled to Washington for further instructions, and it is now said the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, consisting of the flagship Minneapolis, commanded by Admiral Selfridge, and the cruiser Marblehead will shortly assemble in the Gulf of Iskanderun and a formal protest against the treatment of American missionaries may be made to the Porte, coupled with a demand for adequate indemnity for the damage recently done to the property of Americans.

The imprisonment and proposed expulsion of Rev. Knapp is understood to be but preliminary to the expulsion of all Christian missionaries, mostly Americans, English and French Catholics from Asiatic Turkey, and possibly from European Turkey as well. Besides, it is rumored that the agents of the American Red Cross Society, now distributing relief funds in Asiatic Turkey, are also to be expelled from that part of the empire. It is stated that an imperial trade, providing for such expulsion, has been signed by the Sultan, although not issued from the palace.

A panic exists among the Armenians in the district of Suedich, owing, it is explained, to the presence there of a strong force of Turkish troops.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—No orders have gone to Admiral Selfridge to make a demonstration against Turkey. Although he has a large measure of discretion and authority in the movements of his ships, it is unlikely he would go so far as to make a naval demonstration without the sanction and direction of the Navy Department.

SALVATION ARMY.

Monster Demonstration Given Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A monster welcome demonstration was given by the Salvation Army to Commander Booth-Tucker and Mrs. Booth-Tucker tonight at Carnegie Music Hall. Fully 6,000 persons were present.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker announced that he had taken out his first papers, and declaring his intention of becoming an American citizen. Mrs. Booth-Tucker also announced her intention of becoming an American citizen.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker, in the course of her address, said: "I am here to bring about a full and complete reconciliation in which I am persuaded not only the angels in Heaven, but the people of America, will rejoice. You know to what I refer. I ask that you will pray with me for the fulfillment of that desire."

Mrs. Booth-Tucker made an eloquent appeal for Christianity, and just as she exclaimed "Let us pray," someone in the gallery cried "What is the matter with Ballington Booth?" Several persons shouted "He's all right." Without noticing this interruption, Mrs. Booth-Tucker prayed aloud.

FIELD MARSHAL YAMAGATA.

The Japanese Count Will Reach Omaha To-Day.

OMAHA, April 7.—Field Marshal Count Yamagata of Japan will arrive in Omaha to-morrow afternoon over the Union Pacific at 4:45. He is accompanied by his staff, and will remain here until Thursday afternoon, when he will proceed East.

General Coppinger will show him the ordinary military courtesies, for although his visit is not an official one, he is passing through the United States en route to Moscow to attend the crowning of the Czar, he has been entertained by the people and military authorities at San Francisco and by the people of Salt Lake.

Count Yamagata will stop in Chicago, Washington and New York and perhaps one or two other cities before sailing for Russia. He left Ogden to-day on the Union Pacific fast train.

RAILWAY MAIL-CAR AFIRE.

Causes Excitement for a Time at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Intense excitement in the official quarter of Washington was caused shortly before noon to-day by an alarm of fire turned in from the Treasury Department. The alarm was caused by the partial destruction of a United States railway mail service car while in transit over the Pennsylvania-avenue cable road. This mail car serves the route between the Navy-yard, the Capitol, the Treasury and Georgetown. It took fire through an explosion of a coal oil stove while opposite the Treasury, and in an instant was wrapped in flames. Before the engines appeared most of the mail-bags were saved by the crowd, and beyond the destruction of the upper part

of the car the loss was insignificant. The fire occurred at the head of a grade, and as soon as it was extinguished the brakes were released, with the intention of coasting the car about three blocks down to the cable shops and the power station. In attempting to make an flying switch at this point the still smoking mail car left the track and plunged into a long line of cars which had accumulated, giving rise to a renewal of the excitement, although no one was injured.

GENERAL HARRISON.

The Ex-President and His Bride Arrive at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—Ex-President Harrison and his bride arrived from New York at 11 o'clock to-night. A large crowd was at the union station, but there was no one of prominence to greet them. They alighted from the coach, and arm-in-arm went through the station to the carriage in waiting. As they passed through the gates a cheer went up from the crowd, and was taken up and repeated again and again outside the gates. The bridal couple moved with a quick step through the throng, which parted on either side for their passage. Mrs. Harrison kept her eyes on the ground, and she raised them but once as she passed through the station.

Upon entering the carriage they were driven rapidly to their Delaware-street home. No one was there to receive them except the housekeeper.

RELIEF FOR ARMENIANS.

What Miss Barton and Her Party Are Doing for the Sufferers.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Armenian Relief Committee, to-day received the following cablegram from Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross:

"Our corps of physicians and medical supplies left Beirut April 3d and will reach Marash on the 10th. The scourge of typhoid and other diseases from starvation and exposure is unabated. Our expeditions are meeting with splendid success. There are no obstructions nor Turkish supervision, as has been wrongly reported. One party is working between Marash, Zetoun, Malatia and Harput, the other between Oorfa, Diarbekir and Harput, visiting towns and villages en route, giving assistance where most needed."

MAJOR-GENERAL MILES.

Resolution Favorably Reported to Promote Him to Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The joint resolution introduced by Hardy of Indiana to promote Major-General Miles to the rank of Lieutenant-General was ordered favorably reported by the House Military Affairs Committee to-day. Of the twelve members present, four—three Democrats and one Republican—opposed the resolution. The eight affirmative votes were all Republicans, as follows: Messrs. Hull, Curtis (New York), Marsh, Griffin, Parker, Tracy and Catron. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. McClellan, Lockhart, Tyler and Bishop, the last named being a Republican.

FREE-SILVER COINAGE.

Sentiment of Democrats in the State of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Fifty-two Democratic county conventions have been held in Missouri up to this morning, and in every one of them resolutions were passed favoring the free coinage of silver. Forty-one of these instructed the delegates to the Sedalia convention to vote only for delegates at large who were pledged to free silver, and the majority favored Governor Stone, Senators Vest and Cockrell and ex-Congressman Blair as delegates to the Chicago convention. In all the primaries held for county conventions yet to come the sentiment for free silver is equally pronounced.

THE VANDERBILT PARTY.

Will Arrive at Ogden To-day—Their Future Movements.

OMAHA, April 7.—Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt and their party are expected in this city next Friday. General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific, who has gone to meet them, reached Ogden to-day, and the Vanderbilt party will arrive there to-morrow. The itinerary includes a trip to Salt Lake and a detour through Colorado before coming to Omaha. From this city they will go East on the Northwestern. The train carrying the party is light, consisting of two Vanderbilt special cars and the Union Pacific car, and the run across the Rockies and the plains will doubtless show fast time.

Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year reached an agreement. As passed by the House the bill carried \$3,215,392. The Senate increased this amount \$118,200. The Senate conferees agreed to recede from the amendments carrying \$78,120, leaving the bill as agreed to appropriating \$3,302,792, or about \$1,000 less than the amount for the current fiscal year.

Storm in Nebraska.

LINCOLN (Neb.), April 7.—A storm of wind and rain of unusual violence visited Lincoln and vicinity between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening. Only minor damage was done in the city, but reports from country districts are that many outhouses were unroofed and windmills torn down. No serious injury or loss of life occurred so far as is known.

A. P. A.'s Win at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, April 7.—Only about one-half the precincts in the city were heard from on to-day's election up to 11 o'clock to-night, but these indicate the election of Jones for Mayor, by a majority of about 700. Jones was the A. P. A. candidate, and the contest between that organization and a citizens' independent ticket was a bitter one.

The Rumor Without Foundation.

JOHANNESBURG, April 7.—It has been ascertained that the rumor circulated here yesterday to the effect that the British Government had agreed to cancel the convention of 1884 and recognize the full independence of the Transvaal, is without foundation in fact.

License Generally Successful.

LINCOLN (Neb.), April 7.—In this city to-day the entire Republican ticket was elected by majorities of 1,000 to 2,000. The Republicans gained one Alderman. Over the State the issue was license or no license, and license was generally successful.