

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

The New Executive Committee Holds a  
Meeting at Washington.

Satisfactory Condition Shown by the  
Reports of Officers.

General Discussion of the Work That  
Was Done During the Last Cam-  
paign and Methods and Measures  
to be Adopted for the Future—  
Committee Appointed Who Pre-  
pare an Address to Democratic  
Voters.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The first meeting of the new Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs took place here to-day at the Elbitt House. There was a very full attendance of members of the committee, and in addition some of the officers were ex-officio members of the committee.

Mr. McMillan was chosen to preside over the committee's deliberations.

The reports of the officers showed a very satisfactory condition of the affairs of the association.

The report of the treasury showed a small indebtedness, which was promptly provided for, and a new fund for carrying on the work in hand was created.

There was a very general discussion of the work that had been done during the past campaign, and the methods and measures to be adopted for the future.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Black, McMillan and Maguire was appointed to prepare an address to the Democratic voters of the country, which the committee unanimously adopted.

The address, after reciting the objects of the association as set forth in its constitution, declares they are the principles of Jefferson, and of the Democratic party, and proceeds as follows:

"But as members of the Executive Committee assembled at a time when these fundamental principles are about to be disregarded by an Administration recently installed, and by a large majority of the House of Representatives proceeding almost avowedly to exert their enormous power to lay the country and all the industrial classes under tribute to a vast combination of monopolies, in utter contempt of constitutional limitations of Republican principles and of popular rights, we feel it our duty to call attention to the peculiar situation, and to urge you to that vigilance which has ever been and ever must be the price of liberty.

"When an apparent majority of the votes of the people were counted out of the ballot boxes last year in favor of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, while we deplored the result, and were by a large majority of the House of Representatives proceeding almost avowedly to exert their enormous power to lay the country and all the industrial classes under tribute to a vast combination of monopolies, in utter contempt of constitutional limitations of Republican principles and of popular rights, we feel it our duty to call attention to the peculiar situation, and to urge you to that vigilance which has ever been and ever must be the price of liberty.

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ent, but never before in the history of the Republic have they been so candidly avowed or so coolly justified as a party policy rendered necessary by campaign contracts, in order to secure the power thus to be abused.

"The administration and Congress having taken this attitude and again thrown down the gage of battle to the allied hosts of American freemen who supported the Democratic candidates last week—casting their millions of unpurchased votes for liberty regulated by law—we of the Democratic party are left no alternative but to take it up. Our cause is far stronger to-day than ever before. We have only to organize, to bring right thinking and fight feeling people together in Democratic societies—where the designs of the monopolist party in power may be discussed and exposed, and where each good citizen, encouraged by his neighbor, will resist the seductions and resent the threats of the common enemy

—to sweep up a great victory of representatives of the masses in the next House of Representatives, the elections of 1900 as triumphantly as our Democratic forefathers carried those of 1800.

"We respectfully suggest that the Democratic societies constituted after the manner of those of which Mr. Jefferson described as 'very nurseries of republican principles' be established in every district, and that the Democratic State and county Chairmen throughout the country take immediate steps to secure the institution of such organizations. These, when united in State associations and not as national organizations, will constitute an irresistible force in the contest before us. To insure a popular victory which will inaugurate the new century with a sure promise of peace and prosperity, as Jefferson's election inaugurated, we require only the means of discussion and the means of polling our honest vote in spite of corruption or intimidation. This, through club organization will accomplish."

Warrants Issued for Bank Officials.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Morse warrants were issued for the officials of the defunct Globe Savings Bank this afternoon and officers were sent out to arrest C. W. Spaulding, President, A. D. Averill, Vice-President, and C. C. Churchill, Cashier of the institution.

The complainant, Adolph Edelmann, charges them with embezzlement, in that they accepted a deposit from him on the afternoon of April 3d, knowing that the bank was insolvent. The bank closed on April 5th.

International Bimetallism.

LONDON, April 12.—Answering a question regarding the prospects of the Government sending out invitations to a bimetallic conference, Mr. Balfour reiterated in the House of Commons to-day there was nothing in the situation which would lead him to suppose anything could be gained by Great Britain taking the initiative in promoting international bimetallic conference.

McKINLEY RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

GREATLY BENEFITED BY HIS OUT-  
ING ON THE DOLPHIN.

The Party Had a Pleasant Five Days'  
Trip on the Potomac and  
Chesapeake Bay.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President, Mrs. McKinley and their party returned to the White House at 12:35 o'clock to-day, after a five days' trip on the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. That great benefit had been derived by the whole party was immediately apparent as the carriage discharged their loads at the White House door.

The President stepped out first nimbly, and with the aid of the maid Mrs. McKinley was helped out. She had a happy smile for the persons who stood by to greet her, and appeared to be much stronger than when she left the White House a few days ago. Her walk was more confident, and her general health showed signs of improvement.

The movements of the Dolphin since the vessel sailed away from Annapolis Saturday noon was controlled by the wish on the part of the President to avoid haste, and to prolong the trip until to-day. So Saturday night she came to anchor off Blackiston Island, about ten miles inside of the mouth of the Potomac, and the party slept in quiet water well into Sunday morning. Then at breakfast it was determined that the party should go to church, if a church could be reached. The maps were overhauled to find the largest near-by town. This happened to be the interesting and historical Leonardtown, at the head of Breton Bay, in Maryland. The Dolphin drew too much water to get up to the head of the bay, so the party took to the steam launch, and towing the Dolphin behind, ran up to the old town and landed.

It was too late, however, to hear services in the only one of the churches that had been open that morning, so the President strolled over the town for an hour.

The short stay at Leonardtown was much enjoyed, and Mrs. McKinley, who insisted on accompanying her husband, came back to the ship without fatigue. Returning to the Dolphin, the ship cruised along the river slowly, and before evening again came to anchor in the neighborhood of Maryland Point.

An early start was made up the river this morning, and the Dolphin reached the navy yard without incident.

The President enjoyed his vacation greatly. It was the first he had for several years, and actually the first of the kind he ever had. He was interested in everything he saw. He wore a naval cap, looking like a yachtman, and insisted on inspecting every corner of the boat, and questioned the officers and sailors about everything he saw. Work was not permitted, and the only suggestion of the official life was the daily weather report, which was welcomed, and a telegram received at Annapolis from Secretary Alger telling briefly what had been done for the relief of the flood sufferers.

When he returned to the White House this afternoon the President announced that he would see no callers in connection with private affairs during the remainder of the day. Hereafter he will not receive personal calls after 1 o'clock, but will devote his time after that hour each office day to the consideration of matters of public business only.

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McKinley returns to Washington. Greatly benefited by his outing on the Dolphin. The party had a pleasant five days' trip on the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay.

INSURGENTS CONTINUE TO  
MARCH INTO MACEDONIA.

Success, So Far, Attends All Their Oper-  
ations Across the Border.

Capture Krania and Pursue the Turks  
to Cipria.

Eight Hundred Turkish Troops in the  
Besieged Garrison at Baltimore Cut  
Their Way Through the Greek In-  
surgents, With a Loss of Thirty  
Men Killed.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch from Trikhalas says the Turkish garrison of Baltimore, numbering about 800 men, which was besieged by the Greek insurgents, has cut its way through the Greeks with a loss of thirty men killed.

It is added that the fighting was so stubborn that it was only at the fourth attempt that the Turks were able to issue from their barracks.

The insurgents continue to march into Macedonia and have captured the town of Krania. They pursued the Turks close to Cipria, which is only two hours distant from Grevena.

Throughout the operations which have hitherto been so successful for the insurgents the latter only lost three chiefs killed and four men wounded, according to a special dispatch.

It is reported that a Turkish frontier detachment yesterday fired on and killed a Greek private and peasant carrying dispatches to Calcolivri.

The plan of the insurgents was to occupy Baltimore on the frontier of Macedonia in order to prevent the Turks from taking up a more advanced position.

Directly the Greeks crossed the frontier their leaders issued a proclamation calling upon the Macedonians and Epirotes to rise for freedom. There is an unconfirmed rumor here at this hour that the insurgents are continuing their advance unchecked by the Turks.

Twenty-five of the Italian volunteers have returned here, being unable to stand the cold weather.

GREECE WANTS WAR.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A dispatch to the "Herald" from St. Petersburg says:

The Greeks are now seeking every way of avoiding responsibility, owing to the wording of the note handed to them by the Powers. Regarding the attitude of Europe vis-a-vis attaches state the aggressors were the Albanians, as the matter is being handled.

Judging from the words of a leading Greek authority here the Greeks want war at any price, and they will not stop either to consider the cost, the sacrifices or the more dire results it must entail. He says the Greeks have 70,000 arms, which, he holds, they can defend the Turks, who, he knows, have not more than 70,000 troops.

At the Turkish Embassy they have had no news for five days. The general opinion here is that if this is the commencement of war it is a good thing, as the matter will be promptly settled by the Turks.

One of the signs of the moment is the beginning to attract more attention in commercial than in diplomatic circles, for Greece ruined and without credit is the problem of the future upon which financiers are speculating.

M. Peterchhoff, correspondent of the Russian "Gazette," who has just returned from Greece, says that the whole affair of the war preparations with their accompanying scenes struck him as an opera bouffe performance, the soldiers seeming to have no idea of discipline or of the respect due their officers.

In the St. Petersburg "Viedomosti" the political writer, M. Goldstein, says in reference to the strong Russian policy which has saved the situation everywhere:

There are traditions, but we be to those countries where the realization of those traditions is carried out in the streets yclept public opinions. The speech of the international political public opinion is a weathercock and not always in the direction of good sense. It brings help to none to complicate matters.

"Italy, France and Austria have engaged weathercocks against their wills. England intentionally held out only through doggedness. Only the Russian note can permit European diplomacy to overcome the sinister forces which are working in the East, where antagonism of races and religion interests are often artificially excited by seekers of tumult."

MERE FRONTIER INCIDENTS.

ROME, April 12.—It is semi-officially announced that Turkey and Greece have each addressed to the Powers statements of a pacific character in regard to the encounters on the Macedonian frontier, which are described as "mere frontier incidents."

Germany, Russia and Austria, it is further announced, have approved of the arrangements of the Admirals in command of the foreign fleets in Cretan waters for the blockade of the Piræus.

ITALY'S POLICY APPROVED.  
ROME, April 12.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 278 to 213 adopted a resolution expressing confidence in the Government.

This was the fourth day of the debate of the Chamber of Deputies on the policy of the Government towards Crete and Greece and the house was thronged. Baron Sonnini, who was Minister of Finance during the Crispien Cabinet, commended the action of the cabinet of Powers, the utility and importance of the pacific character in regard to the encounters on the Macedonian frontier, which are described as "mere frontier incidents."

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est of the country, but is often forced to assume ungrateful responsibilities.

Replying to the instructions sent to Admiral Canevana, the Premier said they might be summed up in the words "Italy cannot undertake police for anybody, but the interests of Italy in the Mediterranean require her to remain faithful to the concept of the Powers."

The dangers of the moment are grave, he added, and Italy will co-operate in maintaining the ultimatum of the Powers.

In conclusion, the Marquis Di Rudini said: "We intervened in Crete with the sole object of being useful to the population of that island and we are fully conscious of our duties." (Applause.)

The vote of confidence in the Government as already cabled was then passed.

CRETAN QUESTION IN THE COM-  
MONS.

LONDON, April 12.—On motion to-day of Balfour, the Government leader of the House of Commons adjourned over Easter. Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member of the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, expressed regret that the Government before adjourning had not afforded the House an opportunity of discussing its policy in regard to Crete.

The Liberal party, Sir Charles added, was strongly united in this matter in spite of reports to the contrary.

Continuing, Sir Charles Dilke said he believed the majority of the nation supported the Liberals in the Eastern question. A blockade of the Piræus, he contended, though it might upset the King and Kingdom of Greece, could not restore order in Crete. While the Government's policy of granting autonomy to Crete was honest, it was not clear whether the other Powers were equally honest in this matter.

Both the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Greece had stated that they were negotiating in regard to the future of Crete when they were brought to the verge of war by the action of the Powers. He concluded with commenting upon the imbecility and helplessness of the concert until the King of Greece forced their hand.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. Curzon, replied for the Government. Referring to the negotiations which are said to have taken place between Greece and Turkey direct for the settlement of the Cretan question, Mr. Curzon said that if there had been negotiation on the subject between the Sultan and Greece, her Majesty's Government knew nothing about them. Touching upon the question of the withdrawal of the Greek troops from the island of Crete, Mr. Curzon asserted that this would open the door to an almost immediate specific settlement of the question.

Mr. Curzon went on to say that he had not seen the Greek proposals and that many thousands of Greek soldiers and indefensive people have been protected by the forces of the Powers and their Admirals have done inestimable work in the relief of the beleaguered and the saving of life. In the face of the explicit warnings, however, the insurgents had persisted in their endeavors to starve the Turkish garrisons at outlying posts, and obtain command of the outposts commanding the towns occupied by the forces of the Powers. They had also tried to cut off the water supply and had even engaged in fighting with the European troops.

Mr. Curzon was glad to be able to add that during the last few days the situation had become calmer. In the meanwhile active discussions were proceeding between the Powers relative to the question of appointing a Governor for the island of Crete, and instituting a militia on the basis of the autonomous constitution promised.

Mr. Curzon then turned to the question of the possibility of war between Greece and Turkey. He insisted that the Government had strained every nerve to prevent an outbreak of hostilities, which, he claimed, the Government would only regard as calamitous if Greece and Turkey were to engage in a war which would menace the peace of Europe. The Government of her Majesty, he continued, had shown the utmost forbearance and regard for the susceptibilities of all concerned and had taken part in the joint declarations at Constantinople and at Athens to the effect that the aggressor would not be allowed to profit by such action.

As to the Greek raid in Macedonia, Mr. Curzon assured the House that from information which the Government received the raid was entirely unauthorized by the Greek Government, and was not participated in by the Greek regular troops. Further, it had been discovered by the Greek Government, and the Government of Turkey had announced that if the raid was not repeated, Turkey would not treat it as a casus belli, as she might have done.

After making these statements Mr. Curzon again paid attention to the Liberal leader. He said that in his speech at Mounth in October last Sir William Harcourt advocated friendship with the other Powers, but now he attacked the Government for adopting his suggestion. Mr. Curzon denied that the concert of the Powers had been helpless. During the past few weeks he had insisted, the concert had saved Europe from a general war; had prevented great bloodshed in Crete and had localized the disturbances on the Greco-Turkish frontier. The thought no one would deny that the Government policy of peace in Europe and the liberation of Crete was a good one, but if the opposition had an alternative let the House hear it.

Mr. Curzon was frequently cheered during the course of his speech.

In reply, Sir William Harcourt said that although the Government declined his challenge, he would not decline his challenge now made, although he was of the opinion that the matter was of such great importance that it ought to have been discussed on a definite issue. The Government, continued Sir William, said its principles were liberty for Crete and peace for Europe. But, he asked, what sort of liberty for Crete? Was it to bind the Cretans desired? The explanations given, the speaker continued, were not given in the House of Commons but at smoking concerts, and it seemed to him that this showed a desire to disparage the House of Commons. Therefore, he regretted that the Government had undertaken to stifle the discussion in the House, as no Government had ever done before.

TURKEY WILL SEIZE LARISSA.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Turkish Porte informed the representatives of the foreign embassies Saturday that in consequence of the Greek invasion of Macedonia Edhem Pasha, the Turkish

ANOTHER BREAK IN THE  
MISSISSIPPI LEVEE.

Davis Island, Which is Inhabited by  
Twenty-Five Hundred People,

Will in All Probability Soon be Covered  
With Water.

Little Change in the Situation in the  
Mississippi Delta—The Water  
Rapidly Falling at Helena, and is  
Stationary at Greenville, While at  
Cairo and Points Above a Rise is  
Noted.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), April 12.—The mighty sweep of the waters south of Vicksburg has at last had its effect upon the lower levees, and to-night a telegram from Tallahassee, La., reports the levee which protects Davis Island has given way, and that the island will, in all probability, be flooded. Twenty-five hundred people inhabit Davis Island, which consists of about a thousand acres of land. The place is situated in Warren County, Miss.

Throughout the upper delta the flood situation shows little change since last reports. The work of Government relief has been actively inaugurated. Many people are being fed and housed at Greenville, Rosedale, Helena, Friar's Point and other points along the river. The relief steamer is now plying up the St. Francis River with food and forage for man and beast.

At Helena the river has fallen twenty-four feet in the past twenty-four hours. The Weather Observer at that point says to-night that a steady fall will be noted in the river, despite the rise at Cairo and up-river points. The Williamson crevasse has widened considerably, but the velocity of the water has abated, and no further breaks are feared.

At Greenville the river is stationary to-night. Captain H. C. Martin, representing the Secretary of War, arrived at Greenville to-day, and is now thoroughly investigating the needs of the sufferers in that territory, and will base his report as to the amount of rations to be distributed in Washington County upon the result of his observations. Fully 3,000 negroes in Washington County alone are penniless and must be taken care of.

At Memphis the river is still falling slowly. The river at Cairo and points north is rising.

FLOOD AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, April 12.—The Missouri River has risen almost two feet at this point in twenty-four hours and is now higher than at any time since 1881. At noon the Government gauge showed 14.8 feet above mean low water, and the gauge at the pumping station, seven miles north, where the channel is confined, showed 16.8 feet. On the Iowa bottoms north of Council Bluffs the water is four feet deep, but is held back from the city by dykes. On the Omaha side the factories along the river have taken precautions against overflow. A portion of the Burlington tracks was washed out this afternoon, and to-night a force is at work trying to prevent further washouts.

The big Omaha and Grant smelter and the Willow Springs Distillery are only a few feet above the stream to-night. The threatened overflow at Blair has been averted, for a time at least. Northwestern officials say their bridge there is safe. At Yankton a huge ice-house was floated against the Great Northern bridge over the Pine River, and both structures are threatened with destruction. Heavy rains fell in all this section last night, and the streams emptying into the Missouri are all running bank full again. The river here will rise for at least twenty-four hours longer.

This evening the river broke over into its old channel at Omaha, flowing into Florence Lake, which was formed when the river changed its course nearly twenty years ago. To-night the water is pouring down through the lake and has flooded the bottoms in the vicinity. All the houses in North Omaha, 200 or 300 in number, are surrounded and the inhabitants have been moving to higher ground. The Missouri Pacific and Elk Horn tracks are under water, the roundhouse of the latter road being surrounded. The river is still rising rapidly.

ALGER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO CAP-  
TAIN DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Alger this morning sent the following orders through Adjutant-General Rudges to Captain Davis, the commissary officer at Memphis, with instructions to forward the same to all the officers now distributing rations:

"The Secretary of War directs you to use every possible effort to prevent people who are receiving aid from the Government from gathering in the cities, for as soon as the water subsides their services will doubtless be required to move on the levee and till the fields, and besides it would be a great expense to transport them back to their former homes when needed, even if they should desire to do so."

BIMETALLISM.

President McKinley Names Three International Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President to-night announced the appointment of Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, Hon. Charles J. Payne of Boston, Mass., and ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson as Commissioners to an international monetary conference.

These appointments are made under the Act approved March 2d last for the promotion of international agreement for bimetallic, and the provisions do not require confirmation by the Senate.

It has been generally conceded that Senator Wolcott would be made a member of the commission. He has been an active leader in the movement for a monetary agreement, and widely known as an advocate of the silver cause. His trip to Europe last summer was generally conceded to be at least

semi-official, as the representative of the new administration. His tour extended over seven months, and embraced the leading European Capitals.

Ex-Vice-President Stevenson, the Democratic member of the commission, though generally known as an advocate of bimetallicism, was a staunch supporter of Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform. He and Senator Wolcott, however, are said to be in accord on the financial question.

General Charles J. Payne, who may be termed the minority member, is a Republican, and was a McKinley man. He is one of the most prominent business men of Massachusetts, and is said to be a deep student of the financial question. While he is classed as a supporter of bimetallicism, based on international agreement, he is regarded as allied with the sound-money faction. He is a graduate of Harvard, being a member of the class of '53. General Payne is largely identified with railroads and other corporations, being a director of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and other large concerns, and a director of the Boston Institute of Technology; was an intimate friend and associate of Professor Walker, the financial author and authority.

It is not known when the commission will meet and organize. When the commission is organized, however, it is believed Senator Wolcott will be made President. It is believed the Commissioners will not go abroad before May 1st, at which time the new Ambassador will be at their posts, and render the special envoys the assistance necessary in the consummation of their mission.

DALY BESTS EVERHARDT.

And Corbett Gives to the World Some  
Flare Fight Talk.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Jack Daly of Wilmington and Jack Everhardt of New Orleans fought six rounds to-night in the arena of the Quaker City Athletic Club. The first three rounds were decidedly tame, scarcely a dozen cleanly blows being struck. In the fourth and fifth rounds Daly became aggressive, and landed repeatedly on Everhardt's neck and stomach. Everhardt did practically no leading. At the close of the fifth round he sent Daly's head back with a stiff punch. The sixth round was in favor of Daly. The fight was Daly's.

After the other bouts were fought James J. Corbett came into the ring and was lustily cheered. He said: "Gentlemen: I thank you kindly for this reception. I want to say to you that I was whipped honestly, and fairly by Mr. Fitzsimmons. I don't intend to go and drink myself to death, or cry over my defeat. It was the first setback of my life. I am young yet, and I hope within the next year or so to prove to you that I am still the champion of the world."

It was semi-officially announced this afternoon that the British troops going to South Africa are merely intended to relieve the regiments already there, which are bound for home at the expiration of their terms of foreign service.

LATE SENATOR VORHEES.

Funeral Services Held Over the Re-  
mains at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The funeral services over the remains of the late ex-Senator Daniel Voorhees of Indiana were held at St. John's Episcopal Church shortly after noon to-day. The church could not accommodate those who desired to pay a last tribute of respect to the Indiana statesman. Members of the Senate were present in a body and among others in attendance were many prominent in official and social life.

The honorary pallbearers were Senator Morrill of Vermont, Senator Turpie of Indiana, Senator Jones of Arkansas, Senator Wilson of Washington, ex-Senator Bath of the South Carolina, Judge Lawrence Welden, Hon. Richard J. B. Bright of Indiana, and Senator Cullom of Illinois.

Flowers were profuse, one of the most prominent floral pieces having been sent by his old associates in the Senate.

The simple burial service of the Episcopal Church was held. After the ceremony at the church the funeral cortege moved to the Sixth-street station, where the family of the late ex-Senator, accompanied by Senator Wilson of Washington, left with the remains at 2:30 o'clock over the Chesapeake and Ohio road.

They will arrive at Indianapolis at noon to-morrow and the remains will lie in the State Capitol for twenty-four hours. Thence they will be taken Thursday to Terra Haute, the old home of the ex-Senator, for the final interment on Friday.

FORGER SANFORD.