House in possession of the facts of moment as regards Crete, he would read a telegram sent yesterday evening to the British embassadors to the courts of the great powers. It was as follows:

"Inform the government to which you are accredited that her Majesty's government proposes to make the following declaration of the policy which it intends to pursue, and which it believes is in accordance with the views of its allies:

"Firstly—The establishment of an administrative autonomy in Crete as a necessary condition for the termination of the international occupation.

"Secondly—That, subject to the above condition, Crete ought, in their judgment, to remain a portion of the Turkish empire.

"Thirdly—The Turks and Greeks should be informed by the powers of this resolution.

"Fourthly—If Turkey or Greece should, when required, persistently refuse to withdraw their military and naval forces from the island, the powers should impose their decision by force upon the state so refusing."

The Premier called special attention to the words "when required," adding that it did not follow in the case of Turkey that her troops should be withdrawn immediately. On the other hand, he explained the withdrawal of the Turkish troops was a necessary condition of autonomy. Therefore, they would have to withdraw, except so far as they had been kept in the cases of the islands of Samoa and Servia, simply as an indication of sovereignty. For all effective purposes and in respect of all influence upon the government and daily life of the inhabitants the Turkish troops would evidently have to be withdrawn when autonomy was established. The Greek troops, the Premier imagined, would be required by the powers to withdraw at an earlier date. He believed this was the course the powers desired to pursue; but he could not go further into detail, believing that this was all that could properly be said at this time in view of the powers acting in concert.

Continuing, the Marquis of Salisbury remarked: "Of course the proposals which her Majesty's government have ventured to present were recognized by the other powers as those animating their policy. It is impossible for the present state of things in Crete to indefinitely continue."

DR. STEINITZ'S ILLNESS.

The Famous Chess Player Insane Since His Defeat by Lasker.

MOSCOW, Feb. 25.—The following particulars have been obtained regarding the illness of Dr. Steinitz, the famous chess player. Since he lost his match with Lasker here Dr. Steinitz has shown signs of insanity. He was continually changing his quarters and was restless and noisy. His trouble reached a violent stage on Jan. 27, when, through the efforts of the United States consul here, Mr. Adolph Billhardt, he was placed in the University Clinic of Professor Korsakoff, where he is receiving special and gratuitous care. A reporter saw Professor Korsakoff and questioned him regarding the patient. The professor declined to give his diagnosis of the case, but said Dr. Steinitz is improving and that his recovery is possible. He added that the distinguished chess player has lucid periods, during which he reads the newspapers. His life is in no immediate danger. From private sources the reporter learns that Dr. Steinitz is suffering from pregressive paralysis of the brain.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Lasker, the chess player, has written a letter to the Standard asking that paper to start a fund in behalf of Dr. Steinitz, the chess player, ill and insane at Moscow. Lasker himself offered to contribute ten guineas to the fund. Addressing the chess club of Brighton, Lasker attributed the serious illness of Dr. Steinitz to the unsuitable medical treatment which it is claimed he has undergone at Moscow.

Binding on Only Two Nations.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons to-day the parliamentary secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative, member for Lynn Regis, said that the correspondence between the powers growing out of the treaty of Washington and anent warlike expeditions fitting out in the ports of a neutral country, came to nothing, and was, therefore, binding only upon the United States and Great Britain.

New Guinea's Governor Killed.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Feb. 25.—Reports have been received here from New Guinea saying that the natives of Manbare have murdered the governor resident and a number of gold miners.

TOWED INTO PORT.

Steamer Diamant Safe at Halifax—The Cambrian Missing.

HALIFAX, N. F., Feb. 25.—The German tank steamer Diamant, from a European port for New York, fifteen days overdue, was picked up by the steamer British Empire and towed to this port to-day. The Diamant lost her propeller Feb. 10, when she was some five hundred miles off Halifax. The escape of the steamer is remarkable. She was picked up successively by three steamers, one of which, the Gallileo, lost her in a storm, while another, the Lake Winnipeg, which attempted to tow her in, became disabled herself through the fouling of her propeller with the tow line. The Lake Winnipeg arrived safely in St. John a few days ago. The British Empire, which finally brought in the disabled vessel, belongs to the Johnson line of freighters, and is bound for Boston.

The Allan line steamer Assyrian, for this port and Portland, which was several days overdue, was signaled off Halifax this morning. Later, when she came in the harbor, the steamer reported that on Feb. 15 she fell in with the steamer Cambrian, from London for New York, disabled, and took her in tow. Two days later the Assyrian lost the Cambrian in a hurricane, and, although the Allan liner lay to for three days, no trace of the Cambrian was seen. The Assyrian also reports that on Feb. 20 she passed the abandoned Norwegian bark Persia.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Arrived: Mohawk, from London; Dresden, from Bremen; Noordland, from Antwerp. Sailed: Southwark, for Antwerp.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 25.—Arrived: Germanic, from New York, for Liverpool. Sailed: Majestic, from Liverpool, for New York.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Arrived: Manitoba, from New York. Sailed: Massachusetts, for New York.

BREMEN, Feb. 25.—Arrived: Havel, from New York via Southampton.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Sailed: Switzerland, for Antwerp.

GLASGOW, Feb. 25.—Sailed: Circassia, for New York.

GENOA, Feb. 25.—Sailed: Fulda, for New York.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Sam R. Perryman, a prominent attorney, of Houston, Tex., shot and killed Archie W. Overman at Liberty yesterday. Perryman was seriously wounded himself.

Grady Reynolds, a merchant of Belton, Ga., is under arrest for the murder of his business partner, M. C. Hunt, a prominent citizen of Belton. Reynolds confessed.

The board of supreme directors of the Young Men's Institute (Roman Catholic) of the United States met in Cincinnati yesterday in secret session. All reports of officers were found to be in good shape.

A special session of the Mississippi Legislature will meet on March 23 or 30, to consider plans for building a new state capitol and to provide for an estimated deficiency of $88,837 in the state revenue.

William S. Wooster, aged forty-nine years, cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Hartford, Conn., committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself at the home of his father, H. C. Wooster, of Essex. He suffered from melancholia.

Notices were posted in the Alice mill of the United States Rubber Company at Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday announcing that the mill would shut down on Saturday, Feb. 27, and start up Friday, March 11. This makes ten days' shut down. The mill is now running eight hours a day and employs one thousand hands.

In the New York Assembly, yesterday, a bill was introduced incorporating the South Buffalo Harbor and Ship Canal Improvement Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, to deal in real estate and build a ship canal connecting the Buffalo river with Lake Erie. The city of Buffalo is authorized to guarantee the bonds of the company.

A daring robbery took place at Boston yesterday at the jewelry warerooms of Samuel Carro. More than $1,500 worth of gold settings were taken away by three men while the proprietor was at dinner. The office boy and two journeymen were in the room, but the men jumped over the counter, snatched a case from the safe, and made their escape.

One Killed and Eight Hurt.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Feb. 25.—By an explosion of powder and dynamite in No. 12 mine to-day one man was injured fatally and eight others seriously hurt. James McLaughlin will die.

NO JOKE FOR MR. MILLS

MEN WHO GOT UP FAKE ROBBERY AND MAN HUNT SUED FOR $5,000.

Bloodhounds Stopped at the Wrong House and the Man Asks Damages—Other State News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FARMLAND, Ind., Feb. 25.—Twelve prominent young men here who got up a "fake" robbery and bloodhound chase last Saturday night have been sued for $5,000 damages by W. A. Mills, who claims his reputation has been injured to that extent by the dogs winding up their man hunt at his door. It was supposed to be a matter of sport for those who engaged in the chase, but Mr. Mills does not so consider it.

This place having been frequently visited by burglars within the past year, Barney Robinson recently purchased a couple of bloodhounds for the purpose of locating the criminals should they again appear. Last Saturday night, in order to test the dogs, a "fake robbery" was organized by a dozen citizens. Several who were in the scheme visited the residence of William House, one of the party, and took his pantaloons, containing two watches, and dropped the trousers near the grist mill, a few rods away. House soon gave the alarm and reported his loss to the marshal. The latter, not suspecting the trick, soon had Robinson and his bloodhounds on the track of the supposed robbers. They took a trail and followed it through the town and finally stopped at the residence of Mr. Mills, who lives near the edge of the corporation. The boys afterward declared that the dogs failed to follow their trail, as they never went in the direction of the Mills residence. Mills claims it was a conspiracy to injure his reputation, and has brought suit against the perpetrators for $5,000 damages. He names twelve prominent young men in his complaint, and the sheriff has been busy to-day notifying them to appear at Winchester, Saturday, March 6, to answer to the charge of conspiracy to defame character. This is but the beginning, as Mills threatens to file other charges as soon as this case is disposed of. As it now stands it is a question of veracity between the bloodhounds and the young men as to the course the latter took after the supposed robbery. It will be left to the court to decide.

REWARD FOR A MAD DOG.

Hartford City Terrorrized and the Council Takes Action.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Feb. 25.—The Mayor has offered a reward for the scalp of a mad dog that is terrorizing this vicinity. The dog belongs to Ed Boyles, superintendent of the Hartford City paper mills, and is supposed to have an attack of rabies. It had been chained in the barn, but broke the chain and has been running at large. Up to date it has killed two small terriers and has bitten perhaps fifty dogs, many of which have since been shot by their owners. Every dog in town is being muzzled. The scare reached such a high pitch yesterday that an extra session of the Council was called and the secretary of the Board of Health was instructed to publish a notice that all dogs found at large after March 1 without muzzles would be killed, and that dogs already bitten by the rabid dog should be killed at once. When the Council meeting adjourned the mad dog raced down the principal street and around the square in front of the councilmen. It was followed by an excited mob. Many were armed to shoot, but were unable to fire on account of the dense crowd, and the brute escaped. It was followed until late at night without being overtaken. People are greatly excited and many are carrying arms, and children are being kept off the streets.

A GIRL WITNESS IN HIDING.

She Came to Fortville Sunday from Urbana, Ill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORTVILLE, Ind., Feb. 25.—On Sunday evening a young girl, Ida Bessie Thompson, of Urbana, Ill., arrived here and inquired for a family named Richardson and was directed to their residence. Afterwards she appeared at the Jackson House and was given lodging until morning, when she was spirited away by unknown parties. By means of a letter which she misplaced it was learned that the girl had been sent to this place from her home to avoid giving evidence against a young man who is in jail at Urbana by the name of Frank True. The girl was only thirteen years old. The girl's father came here Monday evening in answer to a telegram and he and his daughter left for home to-day. Young True's real name is said to be Joseph Richardson, who left here nearly a year ago while the investigation of the mysterious death of Charles Shaffer, who was believed to have been murdered, was pending. It is claimed that the authorities will investigate, and if True be Richardson he will be wanted here on a more serious charge than that against him in Illinois.

TWO ROBBERS CAPTURED.

Colored Ex-Convicts Who Tortured an Old Couple at Greensboro.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., Feb. 25.—Several weeks ago the home of Charles Frampton, at Greensboro, was entered at night by burglars, who bound and gagged the old man and his wife and then plundered the house of money and valuables, afterward stealing some horses and going north. They were pursued the next morning toward Muncie, but the trail was lost. Since the arrest of the Hickman woman at Muncie she has made a confession, and states that two of the colored thieves, Frank Fears and William Wilson, arrested with her, were those who robbed Frampton. Deputy Sheriff Smith and Mr. Frampton went to Muncie to-day, and the old man identified the two as the robbers who assaulted and robbed him. They were brought here tonight and lodged in jail. The men are ex-convicts who went to Muncie from the Columbus (O.) penitentiary with the Patten hollowware works.

Quaker Y. P. S. C. E. Meets To-Day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 25.—To-morrow evening there will begin here at the Indiana Friends' Yearly Meeting House the fourth annual convention of the Endeavor Union of the Yearly Meeting. The delegates have already begun to arrive and a total of between three hundred and four hundred is expected. The total membership is now something over three thousand, with almost seventy senior and thirty junior societies. The officers are the following: President, Clarkson H. Parker, Carthage; secretary and treasurer, Ella Winchester, Richmond; superintendent of junior work, Laura A. White, Carthage; missionary superintendent, Mary Hussey, Richmond; vice presidents, Ella Elleman, Ludlow Falls, O.; Edgar Stranchan, Richmond; Elma Charles, Fountain City; Bertha Stubbs, West Elkton, O.; George W. Bird, Rayville; Joseph Davis, Fairmount; E. M. Applegate, Amboy; Cyrus Coffin, Carthage; Alice E. Jay, Marion; Della Johnson, Farmland; Ettie Tram, Vandalia, Mich.; Mary J. Mills, Straughn; Laura Fronfield, Van Wert, O.; Leverett J. Rugg, Manton, Mich.; Louis H. Wildman, Selma, O.

Dr. Terrell's Cat Story.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 25.—About a year ago Dr. L. B. Terrell removed from a farm located a short distance from Covington, Ky., to Anderson and brought a very large maltese cat that was a household pet. After being in Anderson a short time the cat was missed one day and the family gave him up for dead. Last week Dr. Terrell was called to his old home near Covington and about the first thing that met his gaze was the big maltese cat that had been brought to Anderson. The recognition was mutual, as the cat gave evidences of delight on seeing his old master. How the cat crossed the Ohio is not known.

K. of P. District Meetings.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 25.—The Fourteenth district Knights of Pythias, composed of lodges of Lawrence, Morgan, Monroe and Brown counties, has closed an interesting session here. There were about one hundred visitors present, and after spending yesterday afternoon in secret session a banquet was spread at the old chapel of which about 250 partook. At 8 o'clock Grand Vice Chancellor Hunt gave an address on Pythianism at the Presbyterian Church. The convention closed with three hours of secret work in the lodgeroom, in which the first and third ranks were exemplified.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Feb. 25.—An interesting meeting of the lodges composing the Seventh district of the order of Knights of Pythias was held in this city to-day. Among the noted knights present are Otto Kolb, grand chancellor; Union B. Hunt, grand vice chancellor; Frank Bowers, grand keeper of records and seal; James A. Willard, grand instructor, and William A. Morris. Work in several of the ranks was performed at the meting to-night.

Delinquent Guardians Must Report.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 25.—Attorney Wilson H. Soale has taken a change of venue from Judge Piety in the case in which he is being sued by his ward to compel a settlement of the guardianship trust. Mr. Soale makes affidavit that the judge is prejudiced against him. Mr. Elwood Hunt, of Rockville, will be called in as special judge.

Soon after Judge Piety went on the bench of the Circuit Court last December he caused notice to be served on all delinquent guardians and administrators that they must make a satisfactory report at once or be removed from their trusts. It was found that more than five hundred guardians were delinquent, some having moved away from the State without ever having made a report of any kind. Some persons holding trusts in the Probate Court are known never to have made a final report of any trust confided to them no matter how many years may have elapsed. The judge is after these delinquents with a sharp stick.

Jungclaus the Lowest Bidder.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 25.—About three hundred builders and contractors assembled at the commissioners' court today to listen to the bids for the building of Allen county's new courthouse. The bid of W. P. Jungclaus, of Indianapolis, was the lowest, being $573,672.41 on the courthouse proper, not including plumbing, electrical fittings or power station. Although this was the lowest bid, it is at least $100,000 more than the commissioners anticipated. New bids may be advertised for at once.

The Murderers Take a Change.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SALEM, Ind., Feb. 25.—The Brown and Sexton murder case came before Special Judge W. H. Martin, of Bedford, this afternoon. A change of venue was granted to the Lawrence Circuit Court at Bedford, and the date set for May 17. Brown, Sexton and Land, the murderers of John Rappey, on Dec. 29, were taken this evening to the Bedford jail. This is the case where the Louisville officers invaded Indiana territory and shot a farm boy near here recently.

A Masonic Love Feast.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Feb. 25.—A Masonic love feast has just closed here in which members of lodges from Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Columbus, Rushville, Sunman, North Vernon, Knightstown, Milroy, Osgood and Covington, Ky., to the number of four hundred participated. In the afternoon thirty members of the Mystic Tie Lodge, of Indianapolis, exemplified the work in the Fellowcraft and Master Mason degrees.

Grand Jury Rebuked.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Feb. 25.—The special grand jury called by Judge Stephenson to inquire into the alleged embezzlement of several thousand dollars by ex-County Attorney W. S. Christian reported this evening without indicting Christian, and asked to be discharged. After listening to a scathing rebuke from the judge the jury was given until to-morrow morning to make another report.

Helms Will Raise a Company.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EDINBURG, Ind., Feb. 25.—A. S. Helms, of Edinburg, has been authorized by the adjutant general of Indiana to raise a company for the State militia. A number of young men have already signified their intention to join. Mr. Helms is a soldier of the late war, and also served three years as captain in the State militia and five years as major.

Body of Clinton Weathers Recovered.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Feb. 25.—The body of Clinton F. Weathers, who was drowned Tuesday while duck-hunting on White river, was recovered this afternoon and taken to C. H. Hustedt's undertaking rooms. The funeral will be held to-morrow and be conducted by the Odd Fellows.

Edward Eggleston Home Again.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 25.—Dr. Edward Eggleston and wife arrived here this evening from Lake George, New York, to spend several weeks with Dr. S. M. Goode and wife, Mrs. Eggleston's parents.

Indiana Obituary.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Charles Knight died at her new residence here this morning. She was in good health as usual yesterday afternoon and paid some social calls. She visited the home of Judge McGregor, then went to Mrs. George Jones's, at 4 o'clock. As she started to leave the house she fell, paralyzed, in the front porch. She remained unconscious until death.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 25.—Miss Blanche O'Boyle died to-day after a short illness. She was prominent in society. Deceased was a stepdaughter of Dr. W. H. Barber, one of the most wealthiest and most influential men of the city.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 25.—Mrs. L. A. Barber, aged 44, died suddenly to-day at her home of heart trouble. She was one of the well-known women of the city.

A COMMERCIAL CLUB PRIZE.

One for Best Descriptive Article on Indianapolis.

The Commercial Club's committee on press and printing, consisting of E. P. Bicknell, W. B. Burford, W. S. Fish, W. H. Robson, C. G. Stewart and the secretary, at a meeting yesterday had under consideration various plans for advertising Indianapolis. It was decided to ask the club's committee on assemblages to appropriate $50 for the payment of a prize to be awarded to the author of the best two thousand-word article descriptive of the attractiveness of Indianapolis for residence, for business and for assemblages. If the committee on assemblages makes the appropriation the prize will be awarded June 1, 1897, to the best of the articles submitted to the secretary before May 15.

The committe on arrangements, consisting of W. C. Bobbs, chairman, J. A. Butler, I. Swan Brown, G. A. Carstensen, W. S. Garber and A. B. Grover, is developing plans for reviving interest in the monthly meetings of the club. Governor Pingree has been invited to address an early meeting and has indicated that he will probably accept. His address will treat of the municipal reforms with which he has been so conspicuously connected as the mayor of Detroit. The committee is also considering the arrangement of some special weekly features for the entertainment of members in the clubrooms. An arrangement has been made with Mrs. Belle Davis under which she will have charge of the club cafe on the seventh floor, beginning next Monday. Until June 1 the public restaurant on the eighth floor will be maintained by George H. Boyce, after which the floor will be put to another use.

OBITUARY.

Ras Alula, the Great Abyssinian General, Who Never Laughed.

ROME, Feb. 25.—Ras Alula, the Abyssinian leader, is dead.

The Riforma, of Rome, is authority for the statement that Ras Alula, the great Abyssinian general and chieftain, was the son of peasants. He was born in the village of Pamaka, near Mekalle, and served for many years as a groom of the uncle of Negus Ras Area. Eventually he married the daughter of Ras Area. He then rose to the rank of chamberlain, and was later made governor of Tigre, with the title of Ras. He was nearly fifty years of age at the time of his death, was about five feet nine inches in height, of magnificent form and apparently able to withstand the most excessive fatigues during battles and marches. For many years he was regarded as the greatest of Abyssinian generals, and on more than one occasion proved himself to be a true friend of Italy and other European powers. It is said of him that though of pleasing personality he never laughed.

PROGRAMME OF SENATE

ALL THE APPROPRIATION BILLS MAY NOT PASS THIS SESSION.

Thus Forcing the Special Session to Take Up General Legislation—House About Ready to Adjourn.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—To forecast the Senate programme for the next week is mere speculation, but it is commonly believed that a large and possibly a controlling element in its membership is not averse to continuing the Cuban discussion to the death of the appropriation bills. With an extra session only twenty days distant and a knowledge that the cash will not be necessary until July, they are indifferent to the fate of the six pending money bills—the sundry civil, naval, Indian, District of Columbia, postoffice and deficiency. Furthermore, they do not approve of the Reed and McKinley proposition to concentrate public attention unpleasantly on the Senate by preventing general legislation, and they propose to force the abandonment of that programme. They do not fancy being the sole target for public criticism during the weary months of tariff tinkering after the proposed revenue bill leaves the House. By postponing a half-dozen important appropriation measures they figure on giving the popular branch of Congress something to keep it busy while the Senate thinks.

READY TO ADJOURN.

All Appropriation Bills Passed by the House—A National Bank Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House is evidently drifting on toward final adjournment with an easy conscience. All the appropriation bills have been sent to the Senate. Final action was had on both the agricultural and army bills to-day and a bill was passed to clothe postoffice inspectors with the power of United States marshals in the matter of making arrests. Quite unexpectedly, late in the afternoon, the banking and currency committee brought forward the bill to authorize national banks to take out circulation to the par value of bonds deposited. The bill was bitterly opposed by Mr. Walker, chairman of the committee from which it emanated, and there was a lively debate, but the bill was passed, 144 to 46.

Mr. Van Voorhees, during the debate, said the sole purpose of the bill was to allow banks to take out circulation to the face value of bonds deposited. Mr. Cox said that the only real effect of passage of the bill would be to increase the price of United States bonds. Mr. Walker devoted his time to a general speech on the subject of banking reform, advocating the lines of his bill, which practically embodies the old "Suffolk system" in vogue in New England from 1840 to 1860. He said that three out of every five people in the United States entertained a feeling of hostility towards the national banks and the passage at this time of the pending bill framed in their interest would be a fatal mistake. If the present national banking system were aggrandized along its present lines he warned his side of the House that there would be less Republicans in the Fifty-sixth House than there were Democrats in this. The large cities, he argued, profited by the national banking act. All agricultural communities and States suffered. After some further remarks by Mr. Bell (Populist, Colorado) and Mr. Williams (Democrat, Mississippi) in opposition and Mr. Brosius (Republican, Pennsylvania) and Mr. Johnson (Republican, Indiana) in favor of the measure, it was passed. At 6:05 the House adjourned.

AN UNFAIR SYSTEM.

South Carolina's Election Scheme May Be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The South Carolina elections of last fall were considered to-day by the House committee on the election of President, Vice President and members of Congress, the matter being brought before the committee by the resolutions introduced by Representative Murray, asking for a special congressional committee to investigate the South Carolina system. One memorial, signed by white business men of Charleston, was read. It asserted that South Carolina was without a republican form of government, under military despotism, and among other defects charged against the election laws that the section exempting ex-Confederate soldiers from payment of poll taxes, was in violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. Representative Wilson, of South Carolina, said the congressional delegation from that State had no desire to prevent an investigation of the election laws, but thought the investigation should be a full one. The legal question of the right of Congress to make an investigation of the character proposed was discussed by Mr. Wilson, his conclusion being that under decisions of the Supreme Court Congress could intervene only in case dual governments existed and Congress was called on to decide which was the lawful one, or in case violence ruled the State and no republican form of government was maintained there.

Mr. Wilson argued that a congressional investigation could be ordered only on the belief that a state of affairs existed justifying the establishment of martial law; that the remedy for the evils complained of would be in contesting the elections of Democrats to Congress, and that any investigation to be effectual must be conducted by both houses of Congress. The real desire animating Mr. Murray's resolutions, he said, was to have Congress aid the Republicans in collecting evidence for contesting seats of Democratic congressmen.

Mr. Murray followed, contending that the allegation of the memorial that a Republican form of government did not exist warranted congressional action. There were in South Carolina 102,000 white and 132,000 colored men of voting age, yet 50,000 white and only 12,000 colored men were able to register under the new law. General Curtis, chairman of the committee, expressed the opinion that the only action which could be taken by Congress would be on contested elections to the House.

Ex-Congressman Smalls (colored), of South Carolina, contended that the Constitution of South Carolina was invalid because members of the constitutional convention had not taken an oath.

"A Very Improper Thing."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There was an echo of Mr. Bryan's visit to the House yesterday after the journal was read to-day. Mr. Barrett (Rep., Massachusetts) called attention to the fact that the Congressional Record this morning contained these words: "During the reading of the bill Mr. Bryan entered the hall and there was loud applause on the Democratic side." He asked whether the Record's testimony to the truth of history was proper.

"The chair considers it a very improper thing to put in the Record," replied the speaker emphatically. "Is it there?" he asked.

"It is," replied Mr. Barrett, "and I move that it be stricken out of the permanent Record."

"The motion is unnecessary," said the speaker sharply. "The chair will order it stricken from the Record."

Changes in Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day by the committee on appropriations. It carries a net increase of $1,162,983, making a total of $51,827,727. Of the increase $440,000 was added on account of public buildings and $188,899 for lighthouses and fog signals and beacons. Large decreases were made for rivers and harbors. The bill also makes the following additions to the House appropriations: Continuing the construction of Dams 2, 3 and 4 on the Ohio river, $400,000; improving the Great Kanawah in West Virginia, $273,000; completing Locks and Dams 7 and 8 on the Kentucky river, $200,000; for reservoirs at the head of the Mississippi river, $10,000. The secretary of war is required to make estimates for river and harbor improvements to be carried out in the book of estimates.

Pardons Denied.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President has commuted to six months actual imprisonment the nine months sentence imposed on Mitt House, in Indian Territory, for larceny, and has reduced to six months the one year sentence imposed on Harry Millerman, in the Indian Territory, for grand larceny. Pardons have been denied to Samuel F. Williams, sentenced in Texas to five years for robbery; James Carnes, sentenced in Missouri to two years for counterfeiting; J. Harvey Gray, of Missouri, sentenced to five years for embezzling national bank funds; J. A. Nealey, sentenced in Illinois to two years for perjury; John Edminston (not yet tried), held in Kentucky for embezzling postoffice funds, and A. C. Roberts, sentenced in Minnesota to two years and $500 fine for mailing obscene matter. In this case the President characterizes the crime as most detestable, tending to undermine the morals of the young and ministering to the evil and dirty propensities of those inclined to be vicious and immoral. He also says he is amazed that decent citizens should, by signing petitions for pardon, so heedlessly allow the use of their names in condonation of such offenses.

Corporal Tanner's Warning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Corporal Tanner in a card denies that he is in any way interested in an old soldiers' colonization scheme at Canton, Ga. He states that advances have been made to him in this connection, but that he knows nothing in detail of the plan and refused to have his name associated therewith. He warns his soldier friends to investigate the matter carefully before investing.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—To-day's treasury statement shows: Available cash balance, $214,479,734; gold reserve, $148,244,989.

Governor Culberson asks President Cleveland to recommend federal aid by Congress to the Afro-American exposition which is to be held in Houston, Tex., in 1898. The exposition will be an international affair, and is the first general assemblage of negroes since slavery times.

The President to-day nominated William W. Clark, of North Carolina, to be United States district judge for the Eastern district of North Carolina.

SENATE STORM SWEPT.

(Concluded from First Page.)

Mr. Daniel, the reply came from Senator Lodge, who stated that Sanguilly held naturalization papers from a court of record of New York and "it was not for us to haggle over those papers and to say to American citizens we will try you on your naturalization papers." Because this resolution was brought forward, senators, added Mr. Lodge, come here and say we intend to precipitate war. General Grant kept war ships at Havana during the former outbreak, and did any one suggest that it meant war? The committee in presenting this resolution was not seeking to pick a quarrel with Spain; it was not seeking war. Was the protection of an American citizen to be stopped by taunts of war, he asked. Mr. Lodge spoke of the influence of business interests against Cuban action. He believed the best thing for business would be decisive action and an end to this conflict. But the prevailing influences were otherwise. We have decided, he said, at the White House and at the Capitol, that this business shall go on to its inevitable end of devastation. "Recognizing this," said Mr. Lodge, "when we bring in a resolution to protect an American citizen we are to be arraigned as a parcel of jingoes who want to plunge the country into war? I have no desire for war with Spain or any other country; I do desire that every American citizen shall have the fullest protection of the American government."

Mr. Hoar again pointed out the irregularity of Sanguilly's papers.

TELLER LIKE FRYE.

Mr. Teller now took the floor for a brief but passionate speech favoring the resolution. This technical quibble over the naturalization was without a parallel, he began. The facts were ample to require immediate action. Such action might be futile. The Senate had passed a resolution as to Greece and the secretary of state had refused to transmit it to Greece. "It is a part of the pusillanimous conduct of the State Department during the last two years," exclaimed Mr. Teller. He did not expect much more from the next administration, but, he added, with intense feeling: "I thank God this administration is soon to go out of power." He hoped the Republican party would rescue the country from its despised position before the nations of the world. "I approve the statement of the senator from Fryeburg that a ship should be sent to Cuban waters. I would send every ship we've got. I would not count dollars beside American citizenship. I would make every power in the world respect American citizenship if it took all the men and all the power this country has." There was a stir in the galleries which threatened another outbreak as Mr. Teller closed.

Mr. Allen then made a stroke which added a new surprise to the situation. He moved to lay aside the Indian bill, which was technically before the Senate, and to proceed with the Sanguilly resolution. He did so, he said, to make a direct issue between the protection of American citizens on one hand and the appropriation bills on the other.

Mr. Hill asked for the yeas and nays, saying a record vote was desirable. The roll call was followed with intense interest and when the motion prevailed—yeas, 40; nays, 27—there was a distinct sensation throughout the chamber. The vote to resume consideration of the Cuban resolution was as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Brown, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Daniel, Davis, Dubois, Gallinger, Harrisbrough, Hill, Jones of Nevada, Kenny, Lindsay, Lodge, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Peffer, Pritchard, Roach, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Waithall and Wilson—40.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Bate, Burrows, Caffery, Chilton, Cullom, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, McMillan, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Pugh, Quay, Sewell, Sherman, Wetmore—27.

Mr. White took the floor in opposition and argued that the resolution, if passed, would never see daylight. Mr. Hill interrupted to express the hope that the passage of the resolution would at least have a moral effect on the next administration.

"I differ from the senator from New York," responded Mr. White, "and I hope the chairman of the committee on foreign relations (Sherman) will not be forced to carry out his policy as secretary of state the views which he has announced in this report." Continuing, Mr. White criticised the effort to have this important question considered at a time when the appropriation bills were pressing. He said Mr. Sherman would soon assume the responsibility for the conduct of the State Department, and he could well afford to wait until that time.

MR. SHERMAN'S POSITION.

This brought Mr. Sherman to his feet, who replied with spirit, complaining that he should not be dragged into the debate, which, he said, he did not want to enter. He said the Sanguilly resolution commanded his approval, as he felt that Sanguilly had been made the subject of almost barbarous injustice. "I say, therefore," he said, "that Mr. Sanguilly's rights should be respected and guarded by the United States, but I am not in favor of debating the resolution at this time, when it stands in the way of appropriation bills." He had agreed to the reporting by Mr. Morgan of the resolution, and he had voted against its consideration when it antagonized the appropriation bills, and he saw no inconsistency in this course. But this feeling on his part that the appropriations should be provided could not prevent him from entering his protest against violence and wrong, and he trusted that the time would never come when he could see a man robbed of his rights, as Sanguilly had been, without uttering his protest. He would not, if he could prevent it, see Sanguilly driven to the point of suicide, as another American citizen in Cuba seemed to have been. "I am," he said, in conclusion, "opposed to tyranny and wrong, wherever encountered, and I should stand by Mr. Sanguilly if I stood alone."

"We are all," responded Mr. White, "opposed to tyranny and wrong, but we may differ as to the modes of correcting them." He continued by saying that some seemed disposed to correct all wrongs by talking about them. Referring to Mr. Sherman's reference to the fact that Mr. Morgan had reported the resolution, Mr. White said Mr. Sherman could not escape the responsibility for the course pursued. Mr. Sherman's course might be consistent in that senator's opinion, but to his (White's) mind it was far from consistent. Mr. White then entered on a technical legal argument to show that the exercise of diplomatic functions belonged exclusively to the executive department, which matter constituted the main part of his speech.

At 5:30 p. m., while Mr. White was still speaking, Mr. Allison asked that unanimous consent be given for a recess from 6 to 8 p. m., the appropriation bills to be considered at the night session.

Mr. Hill objected, remarking sotto voce to senators "we might as well go on and conclude this question," referring to the Cuban resolution.

Then Mr. Allison asked for an agreement for a recess from 5 to 8 p. m., without condition as to the appropriation bills. This was agreed to.

Mr. White gave way temporarily to allow several minor bills to be considered. The following bills were passed: House bill amending the act as to the appointment of receivers of national banks; House bill to better define and regulate the rights of aliens to hold and own real estate in the Territories; House bill for the delivery of letters in towns and villages by carriers to associations of over twenty persons, at their own expense. At 6 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 8 p. m.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The galleries were crowded to their fullest capacity at the night session in anticipation of a continuance of the exciting Cuban debate and possibly of decisive action. At 8 o'clock, when business was resumed, only eighteen senators were in the chamber, but others came in from time to time until there was a fair attendance.

Mr. Hill secured the passage of a bill to authorize a bridge over the St. Lawrence river from Hogansburg, N. Y., to Cornwall, Ont.

The House bill to allow the bottling of distilled spirits in bond was passed, with amendments, as reported. Also the Senate bill to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea, and for a government board to fix the standards of tea.

Mr. Pettigrew asked unanimous consent to proceed with the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Hill wanted it understood that this did not displace the Cuban resolution as to Julio Sanguilly, which was to retain its right of way as the unfinished business. Mr. Pettigrew assented and the Indian bill was taken up. Mr. Brown raised the question of no quorum, but fifty-two senators—six more than a quorum—responded. This apparently disposed of the Cuban question for the evening, and the galleries fast lost interest in the routine of the Indian bill.

A brief incidental reference to Cuba was made when Mr. Allen sought to secure several amendments relative to Indian lands. "The Indians and the Cubans are much in the same condition," said Mr. Allen. "They are used as very convenient football, to be kicked about when we have nothing else to do."

Mr. Allison gave a final warning that appropriation bills would fail unless considered continuously from this time forward.

Mr. White said that the passing of the Cuban resolution would be futile, as it would be consigned to limbo when it reached the hands of the executive, whose past policy had been such as to foreshadow a veto if any action was taken. Why not, then, go on with the appropriation bills, which were now in danger.

Mr. Stewart said it should be known that with these Cuban barbarities crying for redress, there were Americans in the Senate even if there were none at the White House.

This stirred the galleries to action and there was a burst of applause. Mr. Hawley called attention to the applause and the presiding officer administer a warning rebuke.

Mr. Stewart went on to say that the vote of the day had shown a majority of the Senate determined to act against Spanish murders, and this action should be taken despite the threats of opposition from the White House.

Mr. Allison's request to go on with the Indian bill during the morning hour tomorrow was objected to by Mr. Allen. This leaves the Cuban question to come up at 1 p. m.

Mr. Palmer replied briefly to Mr. Stewart's criticisms of the President. "I desire only to say that there is a statesman in the executive mansion," said Mr. Palmer, "a brave, bold statesman who endeavors to enforce the laws. The President has sought to enforce the neutrality laws of the United States. I had regarded this recent Cuban exploit