

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING

All England Rejoices Over the Raising of the Siege.

While the London War Office has received no official despatches, reports from all quarters announce the success of the expedition—London takes a holiday to continue the celebration of the event—a feeling that the end of the war is in sight—a rumor that Kruger will surrender when General Roberts crosses the Vaal.

LONDON, May 19.—While the London War Office has received no official announcement of the relief of Mafeking, despatches from all quarters confirm the report that the siege has been raised.

The following despatch has arrived from Pretoria, dated May 18, via Lourenco Marques, May 19, 11 a. m.:

"A despatch from the Malapo laager, dated yesterday (Thursday), says: 'A large British contingent from the south having got into Mafeking yesterday the siege was raised, the federal commandos withdrawing.'

Another despatch from Lourenco Marques, dated today, makes the unqualified announcement that Mafeking was relieved on May 16. Despatches from Cape Town to the Central News state that the British relief column repulsed the besieging Boers with trifling losses.

A Cape Town despatch to the Central News, from its correspondent with the



Colonel Baden-Powell.

Mafeking relief column, dated at Cape Town, Saturday, 1:15 p. m., says: "We approached the town from the south and were attacked by a strong force of Boers. The attack was repulsed and the advance resumed. The Boers retreated hurriedly and the British pursued them. Fighting was continued in a rear guard action. The British casualties were insignificant."

The Central News correspondent at Cape Town, telegraphing under today's date, says: "I am permitted by the censor to say that the Mafeking relief column consisted of 2,600 picked men from the South African Light Horse, the Imperial Yeomanry, and the Kimberley Horse. They left Kimberley on May 4 with thirty-five wagons of stores and ammunition, four horse artillery guns, two pom-poms, and two Maxim's, and took a route to the westward of the railway."

"Short official bulletins have arrived at Cape Town from time to time, stating that their advance was not being opposed. It is believed in official circles here that the relief of Mafeking was effected with the most trifling loss."

London is still celebrating with unbounded joy, the relief of Mafeking. The delicious delight that was manifested over the success of Ladysmith, pales into insignificance in comparison with the tremendous outburst that is greeting the news that Baden-Powell and his garrison are actually safe.

England now feels that the end of the war is in sight, and that adds to the public joy. Enthusiasts proclaim that the war will be over by May 24, the Queen's birthday.

Reports from Kroonstad say that Kruger will surrender as soon as Roberts crosses the Vaal, in order to save the property of Transvaalers.

It is eighteen hours since the despatch arrived which set England wild with rejoicing. It is the literal truth that not a minute has since passed without cheering and extravagant demonstrations. This is true of all parts of London and in every city in the land.

No work is being done in England today. The employes of all the great city houses, on arriving at their places of business this morning, found this laconic notice posted up before them:

"You may go home."

They did not go home. They are in the streets at the present moment, waving flags, singing and shouting.

No traffic is permitted near the Mansion House. It is simply impossible for any vehicle to force its way through the surging throngs.

The crowd found somewhere a private soldier who is a survivor of the siege of Ladysmith. He was dressed in khaki and had to use crutches on account of his wounds.

The crowd carried him in their arms to the front of the Mansion House, where they raised him on a platform of human heads, and there the multitude still holds and worships him for aught that is known to the contrary, as no one can get within a block of the place.

Every cab, dray, and other vehicle in London carries flags. There is hardly a building in the metropolis that is not decorated, and few of the countless multitudes on the street are without some scrap of the national color.

Railroad trains are admirably decorated and every locomotive creeds another with

WRECKED ON HALIFAX COAST.

A Gunard Liner Carrying Steam to South African Coast Ashore.

SAN DOMINGO, May 19.—The steamer Carinthia, a Gunard liner, is a wreck on the south coast of Halifax. Her hold is partly filled with water.

The Carinthia, when running full speed yesterday, struck at Point Graves and the vessel was driven high upon the beach. The pilot evidently was mistaken in his course. No loss of lives reported.

The ship was bound from New Orleans to Cape Town with 1,500 mules for the British Army. Many of the animals, it is reported, are dead as a result of the accident, and the entire cargo may be sent overboard.

The loss of the Carinthia, if she becomes a total wreck, will be a serious matter to the British Government. General Roberts' army in South Africa needs every mule and horse to be obtained, and the Carinthia was rushing to Cape Town as fast as steam could carry her with the mules and sixty muleteers with which she cleared from New Orleans on May 11.

There are 140 men aboard altogether. In addition to the sixty American muleteers, the ship carried a crew of eighty men. She is commanded by Captain Campbell.

The mules were purchased in Western markets for \$5 a head. Besides the mules, the Carinthia had 250 tons of hay, 45 tons of bran, and 2,812 bushels of oats. The total value of the cargo is estimated at \$100,000.

The muleteers belong in St. Louis, Mo. They were brought from there owing to the supply here having been exhausted to fill former demands for the British Army in South Africa.

The Carinthia is a steel twin-screw steamship of 6,223 tons. She was built in Glasgow for the Cunard Steamship Company in 1885. The vessel has a length of 445 feet, a beam of 49 feet, and 31 feet depth of hold. Her engines are of the triple-expansion type.

RIOTING IN CAPE TOWN.

Effort to Hold a Pro-Boer Meeting Proves a Failure.

CAPE TOWN, May 19.—All the British residents here are rejoicing over the relief of Mafeking.

A pro-Boer meeting at Cradock, Cape Colony, which has been called by Mr. Hargrove, a member of the Afrikaner Bond, was stopped and rioting followed.

REJOICING IN HALIFAX.

Major Hamilton Telegraphs Congratulations to Baden-Powell.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 19.—Flags are flying everywhere in Halifax today in honor of Mafeking's reported relief. The military element, which is very strong in this garrison town, is particularly jubilant.

Major Hamilton has sent the following telegram to Colonel Baden-Powell at Mafeking: "Halifax, N. S. congratulates you and your people on your heroic defence."

READY TO SUE FOR PEACE.

Report from Antwerp That Kruger and Steyn Are Discouraged.

LONDON, May 19.—A despatch from Antwerp, sent today at noon, says that a report has reached that city from The Hague to the effect that the Boers will now sue for peace at any cost. The statement is

ENVOY PLANS WITHHELD

To Await Action of the Administration on Their Reception.

Their Secretary to Call on Mr. Hay to Announce Their Arrival—A Private Conference at the Arlington Hotel—Powers Invested in the Committee—The Mass Meeting.

The Boer commissioners spent the morning quietly in their rooms at the Arlington Hotel. Several members of the local reception committee called and paid their respects, but there were no visitors of importance. From 10 o'clock until 11:30, the envoys were engaged in a close conference at their rooms. It was the first time since yesterday morning that they had enjoyed the least privacy, and they took advantage of it by discussing their plans.

Although a Congressional committee consisting of Senators Teller, Mason, and Allen, with Representatives Sulzer and Robinson, has been named to call upon the President to arrange for the official reception of the ambassadors, it is probable that the committee will not perform that function. It has been agreed that the best way will be for the envoys' secretary, Mr. De Bruyn, to visit the Secretary of State, announce their presence in the city with credentials to this Government, and to ask when it will be convenient for them to make an official call. The question then to be settled by Mr. Hay will be a puzzling one. The Transvaal has never enjoyed diplomatic relations with the United States, and under the Peace Convention of 1882 the Government of Great Britain undertook to administer the foreign affairs of the South African Republic. Secretary Hay therefore must decide whether he can receive the ambassadors on the face of their credentials, or whether he can decline to confer with them because of Great Britain's assumed position.

It is expected that the call of Mr. De Bruyn to arrange for the conference will take place either this afternoon or Monday. Meanwhile the Boers are not talking much about what they expect to do.

Mr. Fischer, the chief of the party, discussed the situation at length to newspaper men this morning.

"Yes," he asserted in answer to enquiries, "I am the ambassador for both the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Mr. Wolmarans holds similar powers for the Transvaal, while Mr. Wessels is the plenipotentiary for the Free State. Concerning my representation of the two republics jointly, I would say that there is no formal diplomatic union of them, but what stronger tie could exist than the tie of blood which is now binding them?"

"It might not sound well for us to say that the powers under our credentials are unusually large. We might think so, but some one else might differ from that view. No," he laughingly added, in answer to a query, "it would be invidious for me to compare our powers with those of Dr. Leyds, the Ambassador to most of Europe. Our powers, however, seem as liberal as any ever given by our governments."

Pending our reception by the Government to which we are accredited, it would be impolitic for us to say what we shall do in case we are not favorably received. However, we want this war to end. We have offered time and again to arbitrate the issues, and are now more than ready to do so. But Great Britain refused. Now that the relief of Mafeking, if true, cannot be counted other than a success for the British, certainly Lord Roberts is making advances."

"Will the Boer Presidents now be willing to settle the war upon any terms other than those already proposed by them?" he was asked.

"In view of the British successes," he answered diplomatically, "it is possible that the republics might settle now on terms less favorable than those originally demanded."

"There are about 220,000 British soldiers in the field against us," said Mr. Wessels. "We have never had more than 28,000 men under arms altogether. Now that number is greatly reduced by losses of all kinds. I won't venture an opinion as to our numbers, but perhaps there are not more than 25,000 Boers in the field."

"We shall keep up the fight indefinitely," he added. "The Transvaal and the Free State are admirably adapted for guerrilla warfare. Even after a declaration of peace,



THE BOER ENVOYS.

BRITISH OCCUPY LINDLEY.

Federal Commandos and Roberts' Outposts in Close Touch.

LONDON, May 19.—Lindley has been occupied by the British and the federal commandos are in close touch with the outposts of General Roberts' army. President Steyn left Pretoria yesterday for the Free State front, and there is fighting in prospect.

A despatch from Kroonstad, dated May 18, 8:15 a. m., says that Colonel Picher, with 400 men from Alderson's command, including Canadians and Australians, all mounted on carefully selected horses, dashed northward yesterday, captured Bothaville and drove the Johannesburg Zaps northward.

These mounted policemen have been interfering to a great extent with the distribution of General Roberts' proclamation among the burghers. In one case, an English resident of Bothaville of the name of Heath, volunteered to distribute the proclamation in that place and rode thither from Kroonstad.

He started to distribute copies of the proclamation when his Kafir servant informed him that he had heard the Boers plotting to surround his house and capture him. Mr. Heath mounted his horse and started back toward the British lines, followed by a hail of bullets from the rifles of the Zaps.

STREET CAR STRIKE IN BERLIN.

Rioting in the Streets of the City as a Result.

BERLIN, May 19.—A general strike of the employes of the street tramways was inaugurated this morning. The men demanded higher wages.

A few non-unionists were engaged and it is claimed that they caused a collision of cars. The strikers unhitched the horses, with the result that all cars were withdrawn.

There has been considerable rioting, and the populace apparently sympathizes with the strikers, who number about 6,000. The omnibuses are packed with people, and accommodations by vehicles outside of the tram cars are totally inadequate.

WILLIAM H. HEARST GOVERNOR.

Elected President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

William H. Hearst was today elected President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs by the executive committee of the association, to succeed Benjamin McMillin, resigned. President McMillin recently signified his intention to resign and asked that a special meeting of the executive committee be held to accept his resignation. Today his resignation was accepted and the appointment of Mr. Hearst immediately made to fill the vacancy until the meeting of the convention of Democratic Clubs at Indianapolis in September.

The meeting of the executive committee was held at the Metropolitan Hotel this morning. It was an executive meeting and little could be learned except the fact of the election of Mr. Hearst. Senator Jones was present and presided. Senator Montgomery, C. F. Black, Representative Stephen of Texas, James Kerr, and a number of other members of the committee were present. Mr. Hearst, who is a member of the committee, was very complimentary over the blanket amendment as reported by the committee, but he was opposed to both of them.

Mr. Hearst argued in favor of his amendment as committing the Postoffice Department to nothing, except to carry out existing contract acts. It was not an unreasonable expectation and hope, that the pneumatic tube system would ultimately be used for the transmission of freight, and even of passengers. He believed that there were limitless possibilities for the invention.

Mr. Teller argued that if the pneumatic tube service was valuable enough to justify expense it should be carried on by the Government, not by individuals. He thought it best now to knock the whole thing out of the bill.

After considerable debate the section favoring pneumatic tubes was killed.

MONEY FOR POSTAL SERVICE.

The Appropriation Bill Under Discussion in the Senate.

The consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being on the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. Hoar for the committee's amendment relating to the pneumatic tube service. Mr. Hoar's substitute is "for execution of existing contracts for transportation of mail by pneumatic tube and such extension of service as may be judged expedient by the Postmaster General and may in his judgment be accomplished at reasonable cost, not exceeding in any event \$12,000 a mile—\$750,000."

Mr. Butler argued against the whole pneumatic tube service, unless it were entirely in the hands of the Government as Mr. Hoar's substitute would support the amendment offered by Mr. Hoar as he deemed it conservative and right.

Mr. Wolcott, Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, said the amendment offered by Mr. Hoar was a very commendable one over the blanket amendment as reported by the committee, but he was opposed to both of them.

Mr. Hoar argued in favor of his amendment as committing the Postoffice Department to nothing, except to carry out existing contract acts. It was not an unreasonable expectation and hope, that the pneumatic tube system would ultimately be used for the transmission of freight, and even of passengers. He believed that there were limitless possibilities for the invention.

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SUPPLIES FOR PRETORIA.

Boers Anticipating the Closing of Railroad to Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, May 19.—The "Times" correspondent at Lourenco Marques, in a despatch dated May 17, says that in anticipation of the closing of the railway from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria, the Boer agents are buying all the available provisions and forwarding them with all speed to the Transvaal. Extraordinary efforts have been taken to hasten the despatch of these supplies.

GLADSTONE STATUE UNVEILED.

A Distinguished Company in the House of Commons Lobby.

LONDON, May 19.—The statue of Gladstone in the centre lobby of the House of Commons was unveiled at noon today by Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who had many important points during Mr. Gladstone's administrations.

The statue is a distinguished company present.

B. & O.—\$1 to Harper's Ferry and Winchester.

By special train leaving Washington 8 a. m., May 22, returning, leave Winchester 7 and Harper's Ferry 8 p. m., same day. Tickets also sold from intermediate points.

Chesapeake Chautauquon—Season 1900

A remarkable transformation of Bay Ridge, opens for the season May 30. Liberal terms to Sunday schools, lodges, and societies. For dates apply to S. E. Hoge, G. A. P. D., B. & O. R. E., 707 15th St., N. W., D. C.

New Doors, clear, only \$1.25, without knots and No. 1. See F. Libbey & Co.

THE DELAGOA BAY PLOT.

Story of the Scheme to Blow Up the Fort Confirmed.

DURBAN, May 19.—The story of the plot to blow up the British warship Fort in Delagoa Bay is confirmed and the conspiracy appears to have been much more extensive than at first believed.

An explanation of the proclamation issued a month ago that boats approaching too near warships without permission would be fired on is that the admiral commanding the South African station gave an early intimation to Boer emissaries who had been appointed to visit Durban and Cape Town and attack the warships with infernal machines, that a strict surveillance would be maintained every night on all men-of-war.

MASSACRED BY THE BOXERS.

Christian Village in China Destroyed and Converts Slain.

SHANGHAI, May 19.—The Christian village of Lai-Shun, seventy miles from Peking, with the French mission, has been destroyed by the anti-foreign society known as the "Boxers."

Seventy-three converts were massacred. The measures taken by the Government to suppress the "Boxers" have resulted in intensifying the movement, as it is rumored that the Dowager Empress secretly approves of it. The strength of the "Boxers" is undoubtedly increasing around Peking, and a general outbreak is expected. German troops from Kio-Chow are protecting the American missionaries at Shanghai.

ADVANCING FROM ZULULAND.

A British Column Reported Moving Northward.

LONDON, May 19.—A despatch from Pretoria, via Lourenco Marques, May 19, 11 o'clock a. m., says that, according to advices from the Natal border, a British column is advancing from Zululand.

This, it is believed, is one of the divisions of General Buller's army.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

Pacific Coast Towns Badly Shaken by the Shock.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 19.—Reports from Pacific Coast towns show that the earthquake of Wednesday, which was comparatively slight in this city, was more severe along the coast. A tidal wave succeeded the second shock, doing considerable damage to coast towns in the states of Colima and Jalisco. Houses were submerged, dikes swamped, and several natives drowned.

The seismic movement was from southwest to northwest and the duration generally one minute. Where it was most severe, however, it lasted but two seconds. It also develops that cracks started in buildings in this city by the earthquake of January last, notably the National Palace, the church at San Francisco, and the Palace of Justice were further opened by the shocks, making the strengthening of the buildings necessary.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach. For schedule, see page 7.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return \$1.25 Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, May 19 and 20, good to return until Monday, May 21, unless otherwise specified.

New Weather Boarding, only \$1.25, 6 inches wide, N. C. pine, call at F. Libbey & Co.



THE POSTOFFICE AT MAFEKING.

made that even Presidents Kruger and Steyn have become thoroughly discouraged. A despatch from Pretoria, dated May 18, via Lourenco Marques, May 19, 11 a. m., says:

"There is a strong determination among the fighting men of the Transvaal to resist the British advance into this Republic to the utmost."

"It is certain that the Government is not disposed to entertain proposals for unconditional surrender."

THE GOLD PARTY AT QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—The yacht Niagara with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould and party arrived here this morning.

CHESAPEAKE BEACH—ON THE BAY.

Fancy Bicycle Riding.

Sunday, May 20. Trains leave 10 a. m., 11 a. m., and 2 p. m., 50 cents round trip. Columbia car to depot.

Vlynn's Business College, 8th and K. Census Office Examination—\$5

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

May 19 and 20, good for return until following Monday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited.

Call at 1224 F St. for Kretzol.

New Laths, only \$3.00 per 1,000, for plasterers. Call on F. Libbey & Co.

New cargo Kiln Dried Boards.

Just in—\$1.00 per 100 sq. ft. Call at 6th and N. Y. ave.

CLARK CASE GOES OVER

The Unseating Resolution to Be Considered Monday.

A Telegram From Governor Smith, of Montana, Rescinding the Appointment of the Lieutenant Governor Laid on the Table—Probable Action on Maglunis' Credentials.

The first business transacted in the Senate today was the reading of a telegram from the Governor of Montana, which was addressed to President pro tempore Frye, the latter presenting it in turn to the Senate.

The despatch follows:

"Senator Frye, Washington, D. C.: 'I have this day disregarded and revoked the appointment of William A. Clark as United States Senator, which was obtained by collusion and fraud and made by Lieutenant Governor Spriggs. I desire to notify you that I have appointed Hon. Martin Maglunis United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William A. Clark. ROBERT B. SMITH, Governor of Montana.'

Mr. Chandler moved that the despatch be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Allen asked that it be laid on the table. It was laid on the table.

In accordance with notice given, the resolution offered by Mr. Chandler, that William A. Clark was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the United States Senate by the Legislature of Montana," came up at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Chandler asked that the matter go over until Monday at 1 o'clock, as the committee was not yet prepared to bring the case to a vote. It was agreed that the matter should go over.

It is understood that Mr. Clark's credentials will be presented on Monday, and Mr. Chandler will object and move to have them referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for investigation and report. It is believed that an adverse report will be made and a majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections are thought to be opposed to Mr. Clark taking his seat.

When asked what action would be taken when the credentials of Martin Maglunis, who has been appointed United States Senator by Governor Smith, of Montana, arrived here and were presented, Mr. Chandler declined to discuss the matter.

"There will be nothing said and nothing done until Monday," said he, "and I think we can decide the case when the credentials of Mr. Clark are presented."

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After considerable debate the section favoring pneumatic tubes was killed.

A FAVORABLE REPORT.

A Pension Recommended for Olivia J. Baker.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House has reported favorably on the bill granting a pension to Olivia J. Baker, widow of Julian G. Baker, who while employed as a rigger at the Washington Navy Yard, was killed by a fall September 8, 1889. Baker served in the Navy as seaman, quartermaster, chief quartermaster, gunner's mate, and chief gunner's mate during the civil war.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN CUBA.

An Investigation of the North American Trust Company.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas today presented a resolution in the Senate providing for an investigation of the monopoly of the Cuban banking business held by the North American Trust Company of Havana as the fiscal agent of the United States Government in that island, and stating that this company carries a large amount of all Government drafts or warrants cashed.

BARRED FROM SENATE FLOOR.

Futile Attempt to Give the Envoys the Privilege.

In the Senate today Mr. Allen moved that Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans, the Boer delegates be accorded the privileges of the floor of the Senate during their stay in this country.

"I object," said Mr. Hawley, very brusquely.

"I hope no objection will be made," Mr. Allen pleaded.

With still greater emphasis and obstinate determination came "I object" from Mr. Hawley, and that settled the matter.

TURKEY BUYING GUNS OF KRUPP.

LONDON, May 19.—A despatch to the Standard from Constantinople says that the Porte has contracted with the Krupps for sixteen batteries of quick-firing guns. The price is £96,000.

B. & O. Week-End Country Excursions.

Tickets sold Saturdays and Sundays, for return until Monday, to Washington, Frederick, Annapolis Junction, and intermediate points.

CHESAPEAKE BEACH—SUNDAY.

Trains Leave 10 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m., 5 p. m., good for return until Monday, May 21, unless otherwise specified.

Newest prices on Carpenters' Lists. Low bids at the Friendly Corner, 6th & N. Y. ave.

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