Kansas City Daily Journal.

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LINGUISTIC CONTEST.

SENATOR MORGAN AND C. P. HUNTINGTON THE PARTICIPANTS.

EVASIVE ANSWERS BY LATTER.

CONSIDERATION OF PACIFIC RAILWAYS' DEBTS RESUMED.

Senate Committee Fails to Obtain Such Information—Plan for the Reorganization of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Provides for a New Company.

Washington, March 6.—After a vacation of two weeks the senate committee on Pacific railroads today resumed consideration of the Pacific railroad debt question. Mr. C. P. Huntington was present, in the absence at the beginning of the meeting of Senator Morgan, Mr. John Bigelow, as the representative of the junior bondholders, was permitted to file a brief in opposition to the plans heretofore offered for the reorganization of the Pacific roads. He advocated consolidation of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific assessments, subordinate interests for the cash payment of the first and second mortgages and for the management by government commissioners of the foreclosure and reorganization of these properties.

When Senator Morgan appeared the linguistic contest between himself and Mr. Huntington began. The senator began immediately by asking Mr. Huntington as to his objections to the Pattison report. Mr. Huntington replied that he objected to it as a whole. He admitted he had been before the commission and contended that the commission had on theories to work out and did not pay any attention to his statements.

"I know," he said, "all about the building of the Central Pacific."

"It is not so much about the building of the road," replied Mr. Morgan, "that I want to know, as about what was left out of it."

"We did not," replied Mr. Huntington, "make any more than we were allowed to make under the statutes."

Continuing as to the division of the income, he said that he could divide it in a way in which two were interested exactly in the middle.

Senator Morgan—"Can you do that if you are on one side and the people on the other side?"

Mr. Huntington—"I can."

Senator Morgan—"I am going to give you a chance before we get through."

Referring to the construction of the Southern Pacific road to Yuma, A. T., Mr. Huntington said that Mr. Colton was interested in that transaction; that he (Huntington) had had nothing to do with it, and that he had nothing to do with the disposal of his estate.

"Did you not," asked Mr. Morgan, "live in Mrs. Colton's house in San Francisco?"

"I did."

"And did you not find Mr. Colton's papers in the house?"

"I found his wall paper there."

"But did you not find his private papers there and burn them?"

"If you charge me with that, I will answer."

"It is charged by men who have written to me, men as good as I am."

"Then they are good men."

Huntington then asserted with much emphasis that he had neither found any of Mr. Colton's papers in the house nor destroyed any of them.

Mr. Huntington was examined as to his partnership with Mark Hopkins in the hardware business in San Francisco, but he declared that the hardware business was in no wise connected in partnership with the railway business. The firm, he said, loaned money to the railroads, and had also bought railroad securities, which were received in exchange between them as individuals. He said Senator Morgan was asking too much when he asked him to give the details of business transactions of thirty-five years ago. He said he had been general attorney of his and Mr. Hopkins' account upon the latter's death, but Mrs. Hopkins had gone on as representative of her husband's interests in the railroads.

Mr. Huntington said, in reply to questions, that he had considerable means outside of that invested in the hardware business which he put into the construction of the Central Pacific. He could not, looking over his memory, remember how much money he had put into the construction. Still he was confident the amount was considerable. He had bought, he thought, about 2,000 shares of the stock at the rate of $16 per share before the road reached New Castle. He also had put money into the contract and finance company, by which the road was constructed. More than $5,000,000 had been put into that company by himself and his associates, but much of the money had been returned, some of it on the government bonds.

He repeated, with some show of indignation, a request leading to show that it was the government's fault that the company, which had constructed this construction road, saying that the company, with the resources legitimately placed at its command, had constructed it. He admitted that the company had built thirty-one miles of the road without any government assistance.

Mr. Morgan complained in this connection that Mr. Huntington was too much inclined to give opinions and not facts, but Mr. Huntington contended that he was giving all the facts he had. He said that 50 miles of the road had been built in seven years, that $2,000,000 in bonds had been received from the government, that first mortgage bonds were issued for $25,000 more and that there was $25,000 worth of stock. He said he would not do the work again for twice the amount he had received. Taking up the report of the Pattison commission, Mr. Huntington said that part of the road West of Ogden, from Bonneville Table to Promontory mountains, had cost, according to General Dodge, $47,000 per mile, whereas the commission had put the price at $16,000. He gave this as an illustration of the inaccuracies of the commission's report. This part of the road had been built by the Union Pacific and afterwards been purchased by the Central Pacific for the purpose of getting into the Salt Lake valley.

Mr. Huntington said the road paid well for the first ten years and until the Atchison and Northern Pacific had come in as competitors.

Mr. Morgan asked why the dividends had not been put into a sinking fund and used in paying the government first mortgage debt, to which Mr. Huntington replied that it might have been done, "except for the novelty of it." "Such things are never done," he added, "the stock was entitled to its dividend. Furthermore, the government had interfered with the road's power to do this through the Thurman act."

Mr. Huntington said he could not remember how much money he had received on account of the dividends, but he did not think the amount was large. He thought the dividends had never exceeded 8 per cent. It appeared upon examination that Mr. Huntington obtained his dividends principally through his interest in the finance and contract company. He admitted that this company had used a part of its assets in building other roads, but these were built in the best interest of the Central Pacific company. The contract and finance company had begun to sell its stock when it began to appreciate, and this was done in order to pay the debts, which amounted to from $9,000,000 to $12,000,000. They had disposed of a great deal of the stocks for this purpose. The price of the stock sold had ranged in price from 19 to $5 cents. Senator Morgan referred to the fluctuations in the stock as the result of manipulation, but Mr. Huntington took exceptions to the use of the word. He said there had been no manipulation, and "this is," he added, "not a proper word to use."

Mr. Huntington said he had sold stock paying a dividend for 19 cents on the dollar, but declared in reply to a question that this was not done to break the market. He also declared that this was not remarkable, and that he had made the sale because he wanted money.

"Did you tell your broker to sell as low down as he could get?"

"That is a question," replied Mr. Huntington, "that the senator should not ask me. But I did not tell him that."

Mr. Huntington said that so far as he knew these large sales had no effect upon the Union Pacific stock. He had sold no Central Pacific stock to "bear" the Union Pacific.

"Then what did you sell for?" asked Mr. Morgan.

"To pay my debts."

"To whom were you indebted?"

"To those from whom I had borrowed money."

"Who were they?"

"Those who let me have money."

Mr. Huntington then declared that he did not know who his creditors were.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

PROVIDES FOR A NEW COMPANY.

Plan for the Reorganization of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

New York, March 6.—The reorganization plan of the Memphis & Charleston railroad provides for the creation of a new company which will be leased to the Southern railroad for ninety-nine years on delivery of all its common stock to the last mentioned line. To provide for reorganization expenses and immediate betterments, the Southern railway has agreed to purchase $250,000 of income bonds on preferred stock at the rate of about 35 on the dollar. Such incomes will be offered to stockholders at 40 cents on the dollar on deposit of stock and payment of an assessment of $1 per share. Stock deposits must be made prior to April 1 and the first $1 installment of the assessment must be paid on that date. There will be issued $2,000,000 of 5 per cent non-cumulative incomes or 5 per cent preferred stock in addition to $2,500,000 of first mortgage 50-year gold bonds bearing 4 per cent to 1901, 4½ then to 1906, and 5 per cent thereafter.

These last bonds may be increased $1,500,000 for any extension and $1,000,000 will be reserved for betterments. The rental paid by the Southern under the lease will be sufficient to pay the interests on the new issue and also upon the new income or preferred stock to the extent of the surplus earnings. The floating debt claim of the Southern will also be canceled.

Adjourned for One Week.

New York, March 6.—The hearing on the application for an injunction restraining the Joint Traffic Association operating under its agreement, which was on the calendar of the United States circuit court for to-day was adjourned for one week by Judge Lacombe on consent of counsel.

Reorganization Plan.

New York, March 6.—A reorganization committee, representing all interests in the Oregon Short line property, has prepared a plan which will be submitted to the security holders on March 9. Various depositaries in this city have been appointed to receive respective classes of securities.

DIED IN A LODGING HOUSE.

A Young St. Joseph Woman Meets Death Under Peculiar Circumstances.

A week ago a young woman named Laura Boone arrived in the city from St. Joseph. She was ill and her friends advised her to go to a house at 621 Grand avenue, kept by Mrs. Sweeter. She was seen, it is said, by a young man named August Nagle, who works in the carpet department of the Robert Keith Furniture Company, and who, upon ascertaining her serious condition, called in Dr. E. J. Dennis, of Eighteenth street and Indiana avenue. The physician described her ailment as being peritonitis and prescribed for her relief. Wednesday the young woman's sister arrived from St. Joseph in answer to a telegram and on the following morning the patient died. Dr. Dennis signed the death certificate, giving peritonitis as the cause of the young woman's death. Her body was taken to St. Joseph yesterday morning for burial, her sister and Mr. Nagle accompanying it.

Chief Irwin had learned of the case, and, upon investigation, ordered Dr. Dennis brought in. Detective Baldwin arrested him and he was held for investigation, but was later discharged. A telegram was sent to the chief of police at St. Joseph to ascertain if Nagle is a desirable man. At St. Joseph the coroner held an inquest and decided that no criminal operation had been performed. He so wired Chief Irwin last night, and that Nagle had been released.

K. K. K. CHANGES.

Two Vice Presidents Resign and Others Are Elected to Their Places.

The directors of the Karnival Krewe met yesterday afternoon in the New York Life building and transacted considerable business in the way of preparation for the annual fall festivities. Colonel N. P. Richards, first vice president, M. V. Watkins, second vice president, and W. H. Elliott, member of the board of directors, tendered their resignations, the first two resigned on account of the pressure of other business, and the latter on account of removing from the city. Hector Law, Jr., Sherrod and Captain R. L. Pearson were elected as members of the board to fill the vacancies. Charles J. Schmelzer was chosen first vice president and Colonel George P. Gross as second vice president. There were submitted for the consideration of the board thirty designs for posters and a number of invitations, all by local artists, but action on them was deferred until next meeting.

ARKANSAS IS ALL RIGHT.

Powell Clayton Says There Is No Trouble Among Republicans There.

St. Louis, March 6.—General Powell Clayton, Arkansas member of the Republican national committee, arrived here today from Little Rock, where he attended the state convention for the selection of delegates to the national Republican convention. The general denied that there was any truth in the statement that trouble was brewing in the Republican party in Arkansas. The recent state convention was harmonious throughout, he said. "All the delegates were elected—sixteen in number—and every one of them was instructed for Major McKinley for president," said General Clayton. "The choice was unanimous. Out of 36 delegates to the convention, not one of them offered a dissenting vote."

EMINENT PUBLISHER DEAD.

Philip J. A. Harper, of Harper Bros., Gone to His Account.

Hempstead, L. I., March 6.—Philip J. A. Harper, the retired senior member of the publishing firm of Harper Bros., of New York city, died at his residence here to-day of a complication of heart and kidney troubles. Mr. Harper was 72 years old and was a son of James Harper, one of the founders of the firm, and also an ex-mayor of New York city. Deceased was a prominent Mason and was a lifelong member of the local fire department. He had been married twice.

RUSSELL SAGE MUST PAY.

Judgment of $40,000 Against Him Affirmed by the Supreme Court.

New York, March 6.—The appellate division of the supreme court has affirmed the judgment of $40,000 obtained against Russell Sage by William R. Laidlaw for injuries sustained by the latter in the bomb explosion in Mr. Sage's office several years ago. The court also allowed Mr. Laidlaw $5,000 for counsel fees and costs.

Proposed Confederate Monument.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., March 6.—(Special.)—The ex-Confederates of Clay and Platte counties will unite in a public meeting to-morrow at Smithville, to contribute towards a monument to dead Confederates who fell in and around Westport in the campaign of 1864, under General Price. A number of prominent speakers will be present.

Death of E. J. Gassey.

E. J. Gassey, a brother of Martin Gassey, a city fireman, died at 12:30 o'clock last night at the Sisters' hospital of dropsy. He had been sick several weeks. Gassey was an ex-policeman, of this city, and had recently returned from St. Louis. He was a single man and lived with his sister on Cherry street. He was 33 years old.

Mrs. March Returns Home.

Mrs. Mary March, who suddenly disappeared from her home, at Independence avenue and Locust street, last Sunday evening, and whose discovery was disclosed in the Journal yesterday morning, returned to her home yesterday and will remain there for the present.

Topeka's New Police Chief.

Topeka, Kas., March 6.—(Special.) John W. Gardner was to-night elected chief of police by the Topeka police board, to succeed John Wilkerson, resigned.

HER POLICY OUTLINED

SPAIN'S POSITION TOWARD CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

FRIENDLY TO THIS COUNTRY.

DIGNIFIED LETTER FROM THE SPANISH PRIME MINISTER.

Is Loth to Sever the Cordial Relations Between the Two Nations—Portugal Upholds Spain in Her Course—Significant Remark of the "Commercio"—Serious Results Hinted At.

New York, March 6.—The World will print to-morrow the following authentic statement of the policy of Spain as to Cuba and congress, from Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo. It is accompanied by a personal message to Joseph Pulitzer from the president of the council of state at Madrid, authorizing its publication. The statement is as follows:

"Madrid, March 6.—We have as yet no official notification of the intentions of the American government and cannot, therefore, take cognizance of nor protest by note against any of the proceedings of the senate and house of representatives of the United States. We have taken no official notice whatever of the proceedings and speeches in Washington during the past week.

Not Seeking European Support.

"Nor have we sounded the European powers or courts regarding their support in any form. All we have done is to show to the American government and to Minister Taylor that we have endeavored to enforce respect for the American legation and consulates, repressing as severely the disturbances that occurred in the Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia universities closed, and we will close all universities, schools and establishments whose students dare to make demonstrations hostile to the United States. We will send to prison and prompt trial all leaders and promoters of such disturbances. We believe they are prompted by the advanced republicans.

"Nothing will be omitted on our side to show our desire to preserve cordial relations with America. I am convinced that we possess sufficient means to quell any hostile demonstration. The government of Spain regrets and has made all the amends possible for the manifestation already made of the indignation which the speeches at Washington naturally excited among the ever loyal people of Spain.

A Delicate Situation.

"The situation is now one of extreme delicacy. Indeed, I cannot define how far it is possible for the government of Spain to permit amicable and careful mediation of a foreign power, however disinterested and disinclined it may be, without incurring the serious risk of being accused of submitting to outside interference, pressure and dictation in the midst of a civil war. The United States are a great power, and until they recognize the object and justice of the aims of the insurgent bandits in Cuba, they are not friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States, it would be impossible for the government of Spain to accept the good offices of President Cleveland, or to permit any interference whatever.

"Nevertheless, Spain by the same means will be willing by the president to avoid alienating the friendly relations with the United States which Spain has shown this week that she prizes highly.

"I am fully alive to the significance and the possible consequences of the vote of the United States congress to the rebels, as well as to Spain, in her relations with the United States, and especially in connection with the right of search on the high seas and in the matter of privateers and filibustering expeditions.

Warlike Preparations.

"The only new and seemingly warlike preparations yet made by Spain are made simply with a view to equipping a fleet of warships and trans-Atlantic steamers to chase filibusters and to guard the coast of Cuba. That is the sole object in view. General Weyler having said that enough troops, only the usual reliefs will be sent to Cuba until autumn, and no naval demonstration is contemplated.

"The elections will not interfere with the action of the government, as it intends to conduct them in a tolerant spirit for all parties, and representation being given to the West Indian constituencies. Besides, in every imperial and international question, the Spaniards have always shown a patriotic spirit.

As to General Weyler.

"The misapprehensions concerning General Weyler's character and methods as a soldier originated in a misstatement of facts in his career and of his peaceable and instructive work in Cuba twenty years ago, and in the Philippine islands since then. Weyler has only carried out the orders of his chiefs.

"Before he left for Cuba the last time, I saw and spoke with him, and approved his views. Consequently, he has simply acted in harmony with the requirements of this war, in which the insurgents have not only set at defiance the rules of civilized warfare, but have violated the provisions of the treaty of 1795 between Spain and the United States, and of the protocol of 1877, respecting the lives and property of all real and alleged American citizens in Cuba. I am determined to carry out the administrative political reforms already voted by the cortes, so soon as the pacification of the island permits, and even such economical tariff reforms as may be consistent with the interests of both the colonies and the mother country.

Reforms Not Possible Now.

"But it is impossible to attempt reforms during a civil war or under any foreign pressure in the present condition of the island.

"When Marshal Campos was sent to Cuba as governor, the Government would certainly have allowed him to institute the reforms if he had deemed them advisable. But he soon discovered that it was impossible to do so. We cannot admit that the slightest ground exists for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, whose so-called president, the Marquis of Santa Lucia, and the members of his executive council, are bandits, like the rebel bands, over on the mainland. For instance, they were nearly surprised and captured this week by a Spanish column in the province of Las Villas.

CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO."

THE RIOTS AT VALENCIA.

Caused by Students Who Shouted "Down With the Yankees."

Valencia, Spain, March 6.—The riotous demonstration which occurred here yesterday was caused by the parade of the students who marched through the streets shouting "Long live Spain," "Down with the Yankees," etc. They were joined by the medical art students and altogether 1,000 young men marched to the United States consul. They threw a few stones at the balcony, broke a window and shouted "Down with Jonathan." The police dispersed the rioters, whereupon the went to the French consulate and cheered for France.

Further disturbances are anticipated on Sunday when the students and others of all classes will, if permitted, take part in a big demonstration against the United States.

BACKED BY PORTUGAL.

That Country Fully Indorses Spain's Attitude Toward Cuba.

London, March 6.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the attitude of the Spanish government in regard to the Cuban difficulty is unanimously approved in Portugal and he quotes the Comercio of Lisbon as saying: "The proceedings of the United States are unique and unexampled in history and will cause a complete disturbance of international rights unless all the nations of Europe rise and join Spain."

Kentuckians in Kansas.

Lane, Kas., March 6.—(Special.) J. T. Long's Kentucky emigrant car arrived today, the accompanying twenty people from Maysville. Mr. Long has brought about 300 Kentuckians here within the past five years, who have devoted their time to tobacco growing. In 1891 Mr. James Comber planted two and a half acres and built the first tobacco barn in the state and now there are eighteen large barns completed and five new ones under construction.

SEANTOR BOYLE TO-DAY.

Republicans of Kentucky Feel Certain of Electing Him to Blackburn's Place—How 'Twill Be Done.

Cincinnati, O., March 6.—The Commercial-Gazette's special from Frankfort, Ky., says: The Republican members of the legislature feel confident that Mr. John Boyle, of Louisville, will to-morrow be elected United States senator. They propose the first thing to-morrow to force a vote in the house on the Kaufman-Dunlap contest. After unseating Kaufman and assuming Dunlap, the senate will not have time to retaliate before the legal hour arrives for the joint ballot. Boyle looks only one vote to-night and his friends say he will get it to-morrow before there is any time allowed for any revolutionary measures. The senate has a Democratic majority. The house a Republican majority. The Blackburn managers threatened to throw out two Republican senators for every Democrat unseated in the house. No contests have been filed in the senate and a senator cannot be expelled except on a two-thirds vote. The Blackburn men are expected to make some sort of a formal offer to-morrow to the election of Boyle.

Frankfort, Ky., March 6.—A special from Frankfort says: The roll call for the forty-first ballot showed 128 members present; necessary to a choice, 65. The three disorganized Republicans, Nace, Neat and Lickliter, were paired.

It took long for the break in Blackburn's forces to commence. Short speeches of explanation were the order, and it soon became evident that the gold standard men had made no fine statement when they said that if Blackburn did not withdraw they would have him. There was no election, however.

The ballot resulted: Boyle, 63; Blackburn, 45; Carlisle, 32; Pettit, 21.

The Republican nominee came within two votes of an election. At 10 o'clock the ballot the assembly adjourned at once.

GREEN GOODS MEN CAPTURED.

Three Swindlers Overhauled in Chicago With a Big Lot of Genuine Money Besides the "Goods."

Chicago, March 6.—Postoffice Inspector Stuart to-day made an important capture of green goods swindlers. The sharpers had in their possession, besides their bogus bills, a satchel containing $2,000 in good money. The prisoners are Charles Herd, alias Vogle, Sr., E. R. Gray, alias Vogle, Jr., and Frank Smythe.

The capture was the result of a cleverly laid plot. For several months past the mails in the section of the country have been flooded with "green goods" circulars. Last week deputy marshals were sent to Arkansas where they placed themselves in communication with the operators. An appointment was made for Chicago, and two deputies, disguised as countrymen, came on. The capture followed.

The deputies registered at the Atlantic hotel. Later they met Burt by Herd, who had informed that the Arkansas visitors wanted the state right for the dissemination of the goods. An agreement was finally reached, and as a result, a meeting was held to-day at the Hotel Delaware, on Cottage Grove avenue near Sixty-third street. While the men were haggling over terms, a signal was given, and the doors were burst in. An exciting struggle ensued, during which revolvers were drawn, but the men were finally overpowered.

MANDERSON HAS HOPES.

Thinks Likely the Presidential Lightning Will Hit Him or Some Other "Good Western Man."

Omaha, March 6.—It was decided to-day to hold a meeting in Omaha Saturday night of Nebraska Republicans as a demonstration in favor of General Manderson for president. General Manderson returned from Washington to-day. He said: "Those who keep their fingers on the pulse of the political public say that it is growing more and more certain every day that neither Mr. Reed nor Mr. McKinley can be nominated by the next national Republican convention of the Republican party. In that event it is felt sure that the nomination will go to a Western man. Among the Western men the contest will doubtless be between Senator Allison, Senator Davis and myself."

THE PORTE AND CLARA BARTON.

Turkish Government Makes Fair Promises to the President of the Red Cross Society—Thousands Suffering.

Constantinople, March 6.—The Turkish foreign minister has received the United States Minister Terrell, in the presence of Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, the government's promise to permit Miss Barton and her assistants to travel in Armenia and distribute relief.

It is now known that, although an imperial trade was drawn up authorizing Miss Barton to distribute relief to the Armenian sufferers, and was at first supported by the sultan, it was afterwards withdrawn by his majesty. In the meantime, thousands of persons are suffering from cold and famine.

WEBSTER DAVIS AT LAGRANGE.

Kansas City's Popular Mayor Makes an Excellent Impression in That Flourishing Missouri Town—An Ovation.

Lagrange, Mo., March 6.—(Special.) Hon. Webster Davis, of Kansas City, delivered a lecture here to-night before the Lagrange college. He was greeted by one of the largest audiences ever assembled here, and for two hours he held the people spellbound with his remarkable eloquence. His lecture, entitled "Force of Character," was a most able one, and he was frequently interrupted with applause lasting for several minutes. At the close of the address the people crowded around him to be introduced to him. His ovation was very flattering and he certainly made a favorable impression. He was a compliment to one of the ablest orators in the West. People here are delighted with Mayor Webster Davis.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Legislative Appropriation Bill Passed and Work Begun on the Postoffice Appropriation Measure—Early Adjournment.

Washington, March 6.—The house to-day passed the legislative appropriation bill which has been under consideration for a week. Most of the time, however, was consumed in the consideration of the amendment to abolish the fee system in the cases of United States attorneys and marshals. This amendment was protected and adopted. The house then entered upon the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, the largest of the regular supply bills, which carries $91,926,167.

During the general debate Mr. Loud explained that the bill did not purpose to abandon the inspection system inaugurated by this administration, but the terms of the bill cut off the force employed by the first assistant postmaster general, and increased that of the regular inspection force under the fourth assistant postmaster general.

A bill was passed to abolish the cash payment of pensions, the purpose of which was to protect old veterans who squandered or were swindled out of the pensions on quarterly paydays.

An Early Adjournment.

Chicago, March 6.—The Post's Washington special says: Speaker Reed and Chairmen Dingley and Cannon have been assured by representatives of the senate steering committee that if the house can complete its work by May 1, the senate will not delay an adjournment a week beyond that time.

Cabinet in Session.

Washington, March 6.—The cabinet was in session to-day nearly four hours, an unusually long sitting, although Secretaries Olney and Carlisle and Attorney General Harmon did not stay to the end. This long session gave ample food for speculation, and the general impression was that Cuban affairs were under discussion.

ITALIANS CUT OFF.

ABYSSINIANS SURROUND THE GARRISON AT CASSALA.

WITHIN GUNSHOT OF THE TOWN

DERVISHES INTERCEPT TWO THOUSAND TROOPS EN ROUTE THERE.

More Particulars of the Recent Disastrous Defeat at Adowa, Which Will Strengthen the Mahdists' Power—General Arimondi a Prisoner With Three Hundred White Troops.

London, March 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Cairo says: "The Abyssinians, on the December, have cut the wires between Cassala and Massowah, and it is feared that they have isolated Cassala by occupying the intervening territory. The latest advices, which were of Saturday, state that 2000 Italians had left Asmara to reinforce Cassala, which had always a garrison of 2000 Italians and natives. It is feared that the Arabiebes, who are within rifle shot of Cassala, have intercepted the Italian reinforcements.

"The Adowa defeat must diminish European prestige and strengthen the Mahdist power."

The Times also has a dispatch from Rome, which says: "The Tribuna's Massowah telegrams clear General Baratieri of the charge of disloyalty and show that the retreat from Adowa was begun three days before the battle of Adowa, but was delayed on account of the reported movement of the Shoans. The troops were short of rations, and went into the action fasting after a night's march. General Baratieri telegraphed on Saturday that the Shoan positions were impregnable."

Dispatches from Massowah to the Italian papers show that the Italians fought bravely at Adowa and Amelio, but that where they were well led, that they were badly organized and there was no direct control over the distribution of the forces.

The men lost heart when they saw their officers fall. Several desperate rallies were made, which might have saved the position if they had been properly supported.

The Italian officers followed with shame and anger when the Shoans declined their surrender, and fought to the last with sword and revolver.

General Arimondi and Colonel Galliano, with 300 white soldiers, are now reported to be prisoners in the hands of the Shoans.

It is reported that Cassala is now surrounded by the Dervishes.

The Italian war vessels at Massowah are prepared to act in the event of the Shoans making a descent upon Arkiko.

According to the Italia Militare, the Italian losses amounted to 1,500, which is 200 more than the official Alluttinos's column.

It is positively asserted that General Dabormida is dead. The only thing known of General Albertone is that he fell wounded in the attack.

The Italia states that General Baldissera has telegraphed the government that the situation is very serious and that he can do nothing to relieve Adowa. He wants means to strengthen the position in Kassala, which is surrounded by Dervishes, leaving him liberty of action, but begging him not to engage the enemy except in case of extreme necessity.

ITALIANS COOLING DOWN.

Plenty of Soldiers With Muskets and Sabers Have a Repressive Tendency Upon the Rioters.

Rome, March 6.—The rioting caused by the anger of the people at the conduct of the Abyssinian campaign, brought to a climax by the defeat of the Italian army, under General Baratieri, continued last night in nearly every large city of Italy, although a rain storm cleared the streets of the capital.

At Milan, a large mob marched through the principal streets smashing windows right and left, yelling execrations on Crispi and his ministers and calling for the trial and prompt execution of General Baratieri. The rioters made their way to the national museum with the cry of "Down with the museum, down with Minin of prevention," the museum being Minin of the local society of that city and neighbors belonging to the class of 1852. But notwithstanding troubles, the authorities kept the men in the cities in check and sent a battalion of infantry to guard the railroad station.

The precautions only served to increase the excitement of the mob leaders, and an attempt was made to break into the depot. A number of sharp encounters between the rioters and the soldiers and police followed. The soldiers and carabineers were pelted with stones and the rioters were forced to use their swords. They were used to drive back the crowds. A number of soldiers and policemen were injured, and several of the rioters were slightly wounded. The disturbances continued until 2 o'clock in the morning, at which time the troops of the police of the thickest fighting in the district, and the neighborhood of theirs and established a cordon of soldiers about it, which guarded with strong pickets all the approaches.

The troops remained on duty all night. There is today a marked improvement in the tone of the people. The news of the resignation by the mayor expected the municipal Rome to be calm and avoid assemblages which would tend to develop riotous demonstrations. Business is proceeding as usual, and the only evidences are of the recent disturbances are the strong additional guards of soldiers on duty about the palace and all public buildings.

There was serious rioting at Parma last night. The municipal business were interrupted by angry mobs, windows were smashed, then a work of holy destruction followed the police and the populace, and the troops were compelled to fire a volley over the heads of the most desperate mobs. This dampened the ardor of the rioters, who scattered in all directions, pursued by cavalrymen, who succeeded in arresting several of the leaders of the disorders. They will be kept prisoners until the popular excitement subsides.

Wants Honorable Peace.

London, March 6.—A special dispatch from Rome says King Humbert has ordered Signor Franzoi to undertake a special mission to the Abyssinian Negus Menelik. Signor Franzoi believes it is best to conclude an honorable peace with the Abyssinians and abandon the country.

RUSH FOR ALASKA GOLD FIELDS.

Steamers Crowded With Passengers, Dogs and Freight En Route for the New El Dorado.

Port Townsend, Wash., March 6.—The steamer City of Topeka left here last night for Alaska, having on board 350 passengers, 70 dogs and a full cargo of freight.

Many of the passengers, having paid their fare, are going to the Yukon country without a dollar in their pockets. The steamer Willapa left here yesterday for Alaska with a cargo of humanity, dogs and freight similar to that carried by the Topeka. The steamer Alki, with accommodations for 250 passengers, arrived to-day from San Francisco, and will leave on Monday for Alaska. Passengers came ashore from the Topeka and offered as high as $50 apiece for large dogs to haul sledges to the gold fields after reaching Juneau.

Scholarship Endowment Fund.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 6.—(Special.) State Treasurer Stephens to-day distributed the free scholarships' endowment tax collected under the Yeater bill, during the months of December, January and February. The amount is $2,184.25, of which one-fourth is credited to the state normal fund and the remainder distributed to counties. St. Louis gets $1,162.25, and Jackson county, $212.54.

Oklahoma Divorce Laws.

Washington, March 6.—(Special.) Warren K. Snyder, of Oklahoma City, arrived to-day to defeat, if possible, the passage of a law to make residence in Oklahoma one year before divorce proceedings can be brought in the local courts. He is sent here by attorneys interested in the various towns where the judges will accommodate such cases. He thinks attorneys should not be interfered with in their business. He will be asked to answer several letters to members and senators urging them not to pass the bill.

ONLY ROOM FOR ONE FLAG.

What General Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., Says About the Blue and Gray Parade.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6.—General E. N. Walker, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is in the city, en route to the department encampment at Minneapolis, Minn. When asked if he had read the Washington dispatch of yesterday, in which Senator Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, spoke in reference to the proposed joint parade of the blue and the gray in New Orleans in July next, General Walker said that he had. He stated that the Union soldiers harbored no ill-will or vindictive feeling towards their late foes in arms, but they do insist that both their honor and their uniform should be laid away, and, if possible, forgotten, as General Lee suggested when he surrendered.

General Walker said that the telegram sent out from Winchester, Ind., last week, giving a supposed interview with him, in which he was quoted as using vindictive language toward Confederate soldiers, was a pure fabrication. He then went on to say:

"We did not think it for the best interests of our common country to join our late foes in battle in a grand parade in New York in July, after they had finished unveiling their monument at Richmond, Va., and in the uniform that should have been doffed at the close of the war, and while, as claimed, the United States flag would have floated over the entire column, would there not have been on the breast of every member of a Confederate camp in the procession a rebel flag on it?

"No, the truth of the whole matter may be stated that, while this is a great, free country, yet, from the Atlantic to the Golden Gate, from the lakes to the Gulf, there is not room for, nor will there be tolerated, any other flag than the stars and stripes."

ETTLINGER DIED GAME.

Forced Out of His Burning House by a Mob, He Sent a Bullet Into His Brain.

Bellefonte, Pa., March 6.—William Ettlinger, a woodchopper of Woodward, known as a "bad man," took refuge in his house yesterday with several ferocious dogs, two double-barreled shotguns and enough dynamite to level a block of buildings. A mob of 50 surrounded his house and wanted to hang him. Deputy Frank Gilewhite and Constable Rather went to arrest Ettlinger. The latter received a charge of buckshot in the face, and fell mortally wounded, and has since died. All night long an interchange of shots was kept up.

Early this morning the sheriff wired the commissioners in Bellefonte for an additional posse of twenty-five, but was authorized to deputize them from the crowd. Several balls were made on the house, but the besiegers were repulsed by the flying bullets. Eventually it was determined to burn out Ettlinger. The torch was applied and the crowd in breathless excitement watched the creeping flames and waited the denouement. They did not have long to wait, for Mrs. Ettlinger, with her two children, was seen forced to flee to escape death in the flames, but Ettlinger disappeared behind the dense clouds of smoke. It was thought he had succeeded in the house, but just when the building was about to collapse, he appeared at the cellar door, and straightway the officers called on him to surrender. He did not answer, but with a determination bespoken by desperate men, he put a pistol bullet through his brain. The body of the constable who was then recovered from the burning building.

GROVER ENTERS A DENIAL.

Says He Knows Nothing About His Alleged Statement in Regard to Cuban Matters—A "Newspaper Guess."

Washington, March 6.—The president said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I see it suggested in certain quarters that a deliverance published a few days ago on the Cuban question may be taken as defining the attitude of the administration on that subject. I wish it would not. I have not seen the statement, nor any of it, and I read little in the newspapers, and even then probably I do not get it, I suppose it represents nothing more than a newspaper guess. I have not changed my mind about the Cuban question since I gave my views to the public in my last annual message. I have not changed my views about the Monroe doctrine, or Cleveland's Venezuela message, or the Bayard-Pauncefote treaty, or the Olney-Pauncefote treaty, or the Olney-Pauncefote correspondence, or the Olney-Bayard correspondence, or the Olney-Bayard-Pauncefote correspondence, or the Olney-Bayard-Pauncefote-Cleveland correspondence, or the Olney-Bayard-Pauncefote-Cleveland-Venezuela correspondence, or any other correspondence. I have not changed my mind about the Cuban question since I gave my views to the public in my last annual message. I have not changed my mind