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LEADS THE SUBLIME PORTE TO MAKE APPEAL FOR AID

Prance, Russia and Germany Asked to Intervene. But the Result Likely to be Accomplished is Increased Activity on the Part of England

Associated Press Special Wire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.—As a result of an extraordinary cabinet council, which lasted throughout Saturday, the Turkish government has issued an appeal to France and Russia, asking them to intervene with the object of regulating affairs in Egypt. Germany, it is added, was also requested by the Porte to exercise her good offices. Instructions were dispatched to the Turkish ambassador at London to make representations to the Marquis of Salisbury, but their tenor is not known. It is declared that the action of the Porte is due to the counsels of the French and Russian governments, which countries, it is claimed, have submitted that the present is an opportune time for Turkey to raise the question of her suzerainty over Egypt being practically usurped by Great Britain.

Egypt being practically usurped by Great Britain.

There is no doubt that considerable annoyance is felt by the porte at the fact that Turkey was not consulted in regard to the advisability of dispatching a British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile, and the feeling of irritation has been increased by the khedive also ignoring the porte entirely. Reproaches have, in consequence, been addressed to the Ottoman commissioners in Egypt for not taking steps to prevent the organization of the expedition, as it is feared that the effect of the advance up the Nile will be felt elsewhere than on the frontiers of Egypt, and that the Arabs of Yemen (the principal division of Arabia adjacent to the strait of Bab-ei Mandeb) may be encouraged to fresh hostility to the Turkish authorities.

In diplomatic circles here it is believed that the steps taken by the porte to protest.

that the steps taken by the porte to protest against the expedition to Dongola will not have more than a moral effect, and though it is admitted that France and Russia will refuse their consent to the use of the Egyptian reserve fund, it is generally understood that nothing short of armed interference of those two nations will prevent Great Britain from pushing the Soudan campaign. Indeed, there are people who believe that the appeal of the Porte to France, Russia and Germany to intervene will have an effect in Great Britain contrary to the one hoped for. While it is known that no great enthusiasm exists in England over the prospects of another bloody and expensive campaign in the Soudan, the appeal of Turkey to the recognized enomies of Great Britain for intervention may arouse the war spirit of the British ieles, and so the sultan may play into the hands of British statesmen while aiming to do the reverse. The more this view of the case is considered the more plausible it is asserted it becomes, for Englishmen of both parties have alreaby declared themselves against the proposed Soudan campaign, and the expedition might have been allowed to flicker out after the occupation of Akasheh. Now, however, the British may be spurred to push on oward to Khartoum, as there is a great difference, it is pointed out, between a graceful backdown in the face of popular opinion in Great Britain and a humiliating retreat in the face of the adverse representations of France and Russia.

It is true, it is argued, that there are only about 5,000 purely British troops in Egypt, but this number could be promptly increased by drafts from India and Great Britain, and the task of "driving" the British out of Egypt, as suggested by the more fiery of the French newspapers, might be more difficult than calculated upon by them.

If the ostensible object of the Anglo-Egyptian Nile expedition is to be accomplished, namely, creating a diversion which will relieve Kassala, it must be done speedily. The distance from Wady Halfa, the southern

ITALIAN ACTION ROME, March 25.—The senate by a vote of 109 to 6 has adopted the credit asked for by the government for contemplated operations in Africa consequent upon the defeat of the Italian army at Adowa. The amount of the credit is 140,000,000 lire. The speakers during the debate pointed out that the attitude of great Britain showed the Anglo-Italian alliance was an accomplished fact and rested upon a more solid basis than mere treaties and protocols.

The duke of Sermoneta, the minister of foreign affairs, replied on behalf of the government. He said the position of Cassala was regulated by a protocol of April,

sala was regulated by a protocol of April, 1891.

"The rights of the Egyptian government," the duke continued, "are suspended, and not renounced. If the Dongola expedition recaptures the Soudan, and Great Britain desires it, we must restore Cassila." (Sensation.)

The Duke of Sermoneta continued that the alliance of Italy with Great Britain was founded on real sympathy, but it was an alliance of sentiment. The previous cabinet, he said, was wholly responsible for the African disasters. [Cheers.]

Signo: Saracco, who was minister of public works in the Crispi cabinet, challenged the government to produce documents. No orders were given, he said, by the previous government to prosecute a

the previous government to prosecute a war to the knife.

war to the knife.

This statement produced an uproar in the senate, but Signor Saracco proceeded to say: "Let the senate judge between the Duke of Sermoneta and the Crispi cabinet. If victory had smiled upon Italy the present ministry would not have been in power!"

inet. If victory had smiled upon Italy the present ministry would not have been in power?.

This statement evoked a storm of groans and hisses from the government supporters, mingled with cheers from the opposition. The president exhorted the senate to be calm. The marquis di Rudini, the premier, in his reply accepted the responsibility for the duke of Sermoneta's relarks, which, he said, were provoked by

Baron Blanc. He proceeded then to condemn the previous government, whose policy of sending a handful of men against a strong military power he had never approved.

Regarding the relations with England, the premier said they were those of traditional and affectionate friendship. It was therefore strange that Baron Blanc, the former minister of foreign affairs, claimed the honor of having effected the alliance. The position of Italy, with regard to Cassala, he continued, brought her into intimate relations with England. The government wished to maintain Erythera in a strong military position, but it would renounce all desire of conquest in Tigre, and would not include a clause for a protectorate over Abyssinia was never established, and was a mere ambition of the previous ministry. Such, said the premier, were the conditions under which the government would continue the war if it was unable to conclude a worthy peace.

Premier Rudini's statement today that the green book could not be published because the documents relating to the surrender of Makalon disappeared when Colonel Galliano was taken prisoner a Adowa, has produced an intense sensation. TURKISH INTRIGUE

LONDON, March 26.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times has heard that for the last year intrigues were on foot between the palace and Osman Digna which were likely to embarrass Italy and England. According to this dispatch the Turkish legation at Washington have been recalled, owing to the sympathy for the Armenians manifested in the United States. It is said that the sultan has promised Abraham Pasha £10,000 if he succeeds in inducing the Armenian patriarch to retire.

ARBITRATION APPROVED

London Chambers of Commerce Hope for a Permanent Board

London, March 25.—At the banquet of the associated chambers of commerce tonight there were present as guests T. W. Russell, parliamentary secretary of the local government board; Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, ex-president of the board of trade; Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for the Indian department; several of the ambassadors in London and a large number of the members of parlisment presided. Charles Ritchie, president of the board of trade, in his address, dwelt upon the feeling here antagonistic to a conflict with the United States in the present difficulty. The position had led to the hope, he said, that there would soon be a happy solution. The government had always decided to solve the difficulty by arbitration within lines which, it was believed, would be approved by England. The government went further and said it would be glad to found a permanent board of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. The American government, he said, was now considering proposals emanating from Lord Salisbury which, it was hoped, would result in the establishment of a system by which arbitration would be possible in all cases. Cheers.]

An addition to the Venezuela blue book, in the shape of a ligt of the errata with the necessary corrections, was issued this afternoon. London Chambers of Commerce Hope for a

CONVENTION NOTES

Prefers Reed
HURON, S. D. March 25.—The Republican state convention today declared for McKinley and reaffirmed the financial plank of the Minneapolis convention of 1892.

The resolutions adopted declare for a protective tariff and instructed the delegates to the St. Louis convention to use every honorable means to secure the nomination of McKinley. The election of delegates by districts resulted: L. B. French of Yankton, R. F. Pettigrew of Minnehaha, C. G. Sherwood of Clark, D. A. Misener of Davidson, Dave Williams of Day, H. G. Meacham of Potter, W. V. Lucas of Fall River and W. E. Smead of Lawrence.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 25.—The State Republican convention did practically nothing

publican convention did practically nothing in the matter of selecting delegates to the St. Louis convention. At a late hour tonight the convention had not been 'organized, and was waiting the report of the committee on credentials. This committee, of which a strong Reed man is chairman, will probably not conclude its labors before daylight tomorrow. In the meantime the convention adjourned until 10 colock tomorrow morning.

Tonight the McKinley faction held a secret caucus. It is learned they have agreed to bolt the convention tomorrow if their leaders deem it advisable. All indications point to a stormy session tomorrow.

Women's Temperance Work
CHICAGO, March 25.—Miss Frances E.
Willard authorizes the statement that the
national convention of the W. C. T. U. for
1896 will be held at St. Louis almost
without a doubt. The convention will be
held in September or October. It was decided to hold three conferences on the Pacific coast, at Seattle, Portland and San
Francisco, during the winter. Fraternal
delegates were appointed to the annual
convention of the British Women's Temperance association to be held in London
the last week in May, as follows: Miss
Willard, president of the World's union;
Miss Anna Gordon, assistant secretary of
the World's W. C. T. U.: Mrs. L. M. N.
Stevens of Maine, vice-president at large
of the national and president of the Maine
union; Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson of
Massachusetts, corresponding secretary of union; Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson of Massachusetts, corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U.; Miss Frances E. Bachem of Kentucky, recording secretary of the national union and president of Kentucky; Miss Mary Hunt of Massachusetts, world's superintendent of scientific temperance instruction; Mrs. Hannah B. Bailey of Maine, world's superintendent of peace and arbitration, and Mrs. J. K. Barney of Rhode Island, prison evangelist.

Butler Belittled

Boston, March 25.—General Butler's military career was severely scored today when the bill providing for the erection of an equestrian, or military statue of Butler came up before the committee on ways and means at the state house. The remonstrants were called upon today and Colonel Thomas L. Livermore spoke. He declared Butler's exploits were dwarfed by thousands of acts performed by other Massachusetts men. Butler did not lead the regiment through Baltimore—he was in Philadelphia. He did not seize Annapolis. From April, 1861, to May, 1865, General Butler never directed the movements of a man in the face of the enemy. After that he directed the army in one battle, Drury's Bluff, and then he was compelled to retire. The reason he never again attempted to direct troops was because he saw he was not fit to do it. Among the other remonstrants were J. Malcom Forbes. General Francis A. Walker. John cause he saw he was not fit to do it. Among the other remonstrants were J. Malcom Forbes, General Francis A. Walker, John C. Ropes, Major-General Higgins and Moorfield Story.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Charlotte Huhn, known on the stage as Charlotte Behrens, the leading lady in Robert Mantell's company, obtained a divorce from her husband, Edwin E. Huhn, in Judge Tuley's court today. Mr. Mantell appeared on her behalf. He testified that Mrs. Huhn had been with his company for six years and been with his company for six years, and that during that time she has supported herself. Miss Behrens will become Mrs. Robert Mantell at 11 octock tomorrow at the residence of Attorney R. A. Wade.

FEES FIXED FOR UNITED STATES ATTOR-NEYS AND MARSHALS

posing Adjournment on May 2-The House Makes Good Progress With the Naval Ap-

Washington, March 25.—The first reference to the adjournment of congress came in the senate today in a formal resolution offered by Mr. Platt proposing an adjournment on May 2d. Mr. Platt said his purpose was to call attention to the desirability of an early adjournment. The resolution was referred to the appropriation committee, as any determination as to adjournment must depend upon the condition of appropriation bills. The adoption of a resolution allowing ex-President Harrison to receive decorations from Spain and Brazil was postponed by an objection from Allen (Populist of Nebraska). During the day Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire proposed an amendment prohibiting the United States or any state from giving any recognition or financial aid to any church or religious institution. Most of the day was spent on the legislative appropriation bill, which is not yet completed.

The question of reforming the fee system of the United States district attorneys and marshals occasioned much debate. Mr. Hoar opposed the change from fees to salaries by means of an appropriation bill, as it was a large subject reeding separate treatment.

Mr. Allen, Populist of Nebraska, attacked the high salaries proposed to be given to district attorneys, and criticised the manner in which these salaries were being put through the senate. He declared that the office of district attorney was given frequently in payment of political debts, and instead of requiring a high degree of legal learning the places sometimes went to "shysters" who could not earn a living out of office.

Mr. George, Democrat of Mississippi, attacked the entire policy of giving high salaries, and showed that the governors and attorneys-general of the states received less by half than the bill proposed allowed federal district attorneys.

Mr. Allen also criticized the provision allowing the attorney general to designate the number of deputy marshals. He spoke against the "horde of officeholders," Under Buchanan the government expenditures had increased ten-fold. Office

changes.

The legislative appropriation bill was not completed when, at 5:30, the senate went into executive session and soon after

went into executive session and soon after adjourned.
The senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: John J. Brice of California, to be gsh commissioner; R. L. Miller of Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Hull, England; Ethelbert Watts of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Horgen, Switzerland; J. T. Wright of South Dakota, to be an Indian inspector; John Lane of Washington, to be an Indian iuspector.

IN THE HOUSE

Good Progress Sade With the Navy Appro-WASHINGTON, March 25.—The house today took up the navy appropriations bill
and made such rapid progress with it that
when the adjournment was reached all the
paragraphs had been passed save those reiating to the increase of the navy. The
bill carries \$31,611,034, or \$2.468,438
more than the current law, and authorizes
four new battleships and fifteen torpedo
boats, the cost of which complete will be
almost \$35,000,000. Not a sirgle amendment was adopted, although there was an
effort to provide for a new dry dock at the
League island yard. During the day Mr.
Boutelle and Mr. Wheeler continued their
altercation of yesterday over the record of
the bemocrats on the bill to retire General
Grant. The other incident of the day
arose in connection with an attack made
by Mr. Cannot, chairman of the appropriations committee, upon the naval officers
detailed at the naval observatory.

In reply to a question from Dingley, Mr
Boutelle explained that about \$9,000,000
was carried by the bill for the increase in
the navy already authorized and \$3,256,000 for work on the four new battleships
and fifteen torpedo boats authorized in the
bill. The two battleships being constructed
at Newport News would cost each \$2,220,000 for hull and machinery, \$600,000 for
armor and \$2,000,000 for armor and \$2,000,000 for armor and \$2,000,000 for armor and \$2,000,000 for armor and \$3,000,000,

Mr. Cummings (Democrat of New York),
a member of the committee, gave the bill
the bill would cost, for completion, about
\$35,000,000, of which but \$3,356,000 was
carried by the bill was \$31,611,034-\$2.

468,438 more than the current bill.

Mr. Cummings (Democrat of New York),
a member of the committee, gave the
bill his hearty endorsement, stating that in his
opinion it was the most economical bil
his hearty endorsement, stating that in his
opinion it was the most of news

Mr. Bingham (Republican of Penusylvania) offered an amendment to appropriat
south the progress of the world, be said. It
was our duty to maintain a ratio of increase wit

embarked on a steamer on the Potomac river. While pacing the deck he started back in amazement from an open haten-way exclaiming, 'My God, she is hollow.''

[Laughter.] When the paragraph in the bill relating to the increased new navy was reached the committee rose, and 4:50 the house adjourned.

WIRE WAIFS

The treasury yesterday lost \$343,500 in gold coin, which leaves the true amount of the reserve \$129,844,473.

Mr. Booth-Tucker sailed for New York on the steamer Majestic, which left Liverpool today. His sick child is recovering. A dispatch from Bombay reports a tre-mendous fire in the native quarter of Cal-cutta, as the result of which many persons were killed.

were killed.

The remains of Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q. C., who died at Brighton, England, on Sunlay last, were interred yesterday in the presence of a crowd of friends and admirers.

Prof. R. A. Fessenden of the University of Pennsylvanaia, who has been working hard in conjunction with Prof. James Keeler, in making developments with X rays, has invented a meter whereby they call be measured. The families owning two of the largest breweries in Milwaukee were united by marriage ties when Miss Ida Uihlrin became the wife of Frederick Pabst, Jr., last evening. The presents are valued at bundreds of thousands.

Educard Remanyi the violinist is seri-

bundreds of thousands.

Edouard Remenyi, the violinist, is seriously ill at the home of a friend at Davenport, Iowa. He was in a critical condition Monday, but is now gradually improving. All engagements have been canceled. He is suffering from lung trouble and dropsy, due to overwork.

Brigadier - General Thomas Lincoln Casey, retired, for many years chief of

Casey, refired, for many years chief of engineers of the United States army, died suddenly at Washington. He was best known through the fact that the Washington monument was completed by him after it had remained for years in an unstable of the state o

finished state.

Representative Sperry of Connecticut, from the postoffice committee has reported to the house a bill agreed upon by the committee fixing the maximum salary of letter carriers in cities of more than 75,000 population at \$1200 a year, and in cities less than 75,000 inhabitants \$1000 a year.

Henry Piper, charged with stealing amalgam from the Carson mint in 1893, was found guilty in the United States court yesterday, and will be sentenced Saturday. The prosecution fixed the value of the stolen amalgam at \$1. The jury recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court.

mended the derendant to the mercy of the court.

The transmissouri roads have not been as liberal with the G. A. R. as the roads in the Western Passenger association. They have decided upon a rate of one fare for the round trip for the annual encampment in St Paul, instead of a rate of one cent per mile, as authorized by the roads of the Western Passenger association.

There is now little doubt that Annie McGrath, found dead at 2926 Girard avenue, Philadelphia, on Monday night, was either killed as a result of a plan for a double suicide with Samuel Langdon, the wealthy coal operator, whose mistress she was, or that she alone committed suicide. The evidence thus far adduced points almost conclusively to the theory that Langdon took her life, then attempted to commit suicide, but forsook this purpose and fied.

Mrs. Davidson Acquitted

Mrs. Davidson Acquitted

Mrs, Davidson Acquitted
SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—To the surprise of almost every one, Mrs. Mary A.
Davidson was acquitted of the charge of extorting \$500 from Rev. C. O. Brown in the superior court today. The rapidity with which the verdict was rendered almost took the breath away from those interested. Dr. Brown, the only witness for the prosecution, was responsible for the verdict by his own testimony. He testified that he paid the money to Mrs. Davidson, and when asked if the money was paid through fear said it was paid only to secure written evidence in the form of a receipt against Mrs. Davidson. Brown was asked the question half a dozen times in various forms, but stuck to his reply. Thereupon the court instructed the jury to acquit. forms, but stuck to his reply. Thereupon the court instructed the jury to acquit, which was done. When seen after her acquittal Mrs. Davidson declined to be interviewed as to her future actions. She expressed satisfaction at the advertisement her business had received from the Overman letters and said she would remain in San Francisco.

The Talbot Leaked

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The oil carrying bark Talbot, which sailed three weeks ago from San Pedro, arrived in port today leaking badly. The aged bark was two months ago transformed from a regular cargo vessel for the purpose of carrying Los Angeles oil from San Pedro to this port. Shortly before the Talbot sailed she sprung a leak, and for a time her condition appeared serious, but Caption Johnson thought the leak of no consequence and sailed. On the way up the coast heavy head winds were encountered which de layed the Talbot. Slow progress was inevitable, for, coupled with the unfavorable winds, the craft was leaking so badly that the pumps had to be used throughout the voyage.

Prospective Appointments.

Prospective Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A number of vacancies will occur in the board of managers of soldiers' homes this year, and the Republican members of the house military affairs committee have decided to recommend to the full committee the appointment of General Franklin of Connecticut, ex-Representative Thomas Henderson of Illinois, G. T. Beale of Maine and Representative George W. Steele of Indiana te fill the vacancies. Messrs. Franklin and Steele will succeed themselves. Mr. Henderson will take the place now held by General John C. Black of Chicago, and Mr. Beale will succeed General Fessenden of Maine who declined reappointment. Prospective Appointments.

Legislative Poolery

Legislative Foolery
COLUMBUS, O., March 25.—The Fosdyke
bill to prohibit the wearing of high hats by
women in theaters was passed in the house
last night after a lengthy debate.
Mr. Bosier offered an amendment fining the management of an
opera house or theater for permitting a person to wear an obstruction in
the shape of a hat or headgear, and the
amendment was agreed to. Mr. Stewart
proposed to amend the bill making it a
miedemeanor for men to go out between
acts for drinks; also requiring the governor to appoint a chief inspector of hats.
These amendments were disagreed to.

Trouble in Bolivia Truble in Bolivia

LIMA, Peru, March 25.—Word has been received here that a mutiny has broken out in the army in Bolivia and several persons had been killed and injured. The outbreak has been attended with great excitement. It is now thought probable the elactions will not take place owing to the mutiny, as it is feared some one will be imposed upon the country by force of arms. The minister of Bolivia here has demanded the claims of his government on Peru be arranged. on Peru be arranged.

Affairs in Pretoria Affairs in Pretoria

London, March 26.—A Pretoria dispatch to the Times says it is rumored there that the situation is serious. The dispatch also says President Kruger does not go to England. Mr. Chamberlain has requested an immediate reply to his former note of invitation and President Kruger has asked for an extension of time for an answer. Bitter feeling is running high against the reform leaders, whose position will be critical in the event of further friction.

DISCUSSION HAD BUT NO AGREEMENT REACHED BY THE COMMITTEE

the Senate Resolutions, According Belligerent Rights to the Insurgents-Spenish Press Prints Pessimistic Comment

Associated Press Special Wire.

Washington, March 25.—The conferees of the houses on the Cuban resolutions held another meeting today but again adjourned wishout reaching a conclusion. They, he will be the first another session, which will be held thmorrow, will conclude the conference. The indications favor the recession of the house from its position and the acceptance of the senate resolutions. The difficulties of getting any legislation which is opposed, as the Cuban resolutions are, through the senate under the present rules is well understood by the conferees, and the conviction is gradually forcing itself upon them that the safest course to pursue is the one which will not require any further action by the senate. The house members of the conference are loath to give up their resolutions, but it is understood they will do so if it is made necessary to secure the concurrence of the two bodies.

Senator Cameron's contribution to the senate resolution that the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the president to the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba is antagonized by the house conferees, one of whom said it would be equally diplomatic and proper to offer friendly offices to Great Britain for the attainment of Canada's independence. On the other hand, the clause of the house resolutions looking to intervention to protect the interests of the United States is opposed by the senatorial side of the conference, although the house conferees think it more tenable than the Cameron clause. Concerning the expression of sympathy with the insurgents and the recommendation that the United States should accord them belligerent rights there was no great controversy.

In case the senate resolutions are accepted by the conference, the question will again be thrown into the house and in all probability more debate may be had in that body when the conferees make their report, and several members are preparing speeches in anticipation of the opportunity. C ba's most arden Associated Press Special Wire.

congress should present a solid front to other nations in the matter.

A PESSIMISTIC FRESS

MADRID, March 25.—A majority of the newspapers here print pessimistic comment upon the Cuban discussion at Washington, and point to the fact that three senators upon the joint committee have distinguished themselves by showing ill-will for Spain. These newspapers claim that this is not a reassuring symptom and urge the government to prepare for every eventuality. They declare that while the vote on belligerent rights has not been finally carried the conflict continues. The press also refers to the fact that the Spanish squadron remains in Spanish waters, ready to depart at any moment. The official press, however, takes a more optimistic view of the situation.

BARCELONA, March 25.—After the municipal band had played a patriotic march a few students became extra enthusiastic and burned a small American fiag and marched in the direction of the United States consulate. The "patriote" however, were dispersed by the police before reaching the consulate. The United States consulate. The United States consulate. The United States consulate. The patriote' however, expressed indignation at the attitude of the consul, declaring it to be "prevoking".

A CORRESPONDENT ANCE LAD.

attitude of the consul, declaring it to be "prevoking".

ACRESPONDENT ANDELLAD.

HAVANA, March 25.—Elbert Sappleye, the correspondent in Cuba of a New York newspaper, was expelled from the country today by order of the Spanish authorities. General Abumada today reviewed the Urbano battalion, consisting of 2000 merchants who have volunteered for military duty. The colonel in command of the battalion is the so-called rairoad king, Arguelles. The volunteers marched past the palace and were loudly cheered by the crowds assembled. General Weyler, who was on the balcony of the palace, was also enthusiastically greeted.

AN ENPEDITION LANDED HAVANA, March 25.—It is learned that an expedition, supposed to be that from the steamer Bermuda, has landed between Guantanamo and the city of Santiago de Cuba, in the province of the latter name.

Twelve sailors on board the Spanish gunboat Conde Venadito have died of the yellow fever. It is also learned that several Americans, members of an expedition which landed at Manzanillo, four months ago, have died of yellow fever.

A report was circulated here that Maximo Gomez is a very sick man and is suffering with a high fever. It is for this reason, it is said, that he has avoided all engagements with the Spanish of late and has remained quiet, leaving the active conduct of the campaign to Antonio Maceo and his other lieutenants.

New York, March 25.—A special to the

and his other lieutenants.

New York, March 25.—A special to the World from Havana says: The adoption by the senate and house at Washington of resolutions looking to the recognition of the rebels as beligerents has fired such hope in the Cubars that thousands have joined the insurgents in the field in the last ten days. A score or so of men often leave Havana quietly on some excuse and join the rebels, who are still only fifteen miles distant. The sugar planters dare not grind, in spite of General Weyler's orders. All preparations to do so have again ceased.

ELEPHANT HUNTING Chicago Policemen Decline a Chance to Hunt

Chicago Policemen Decline a Chance to Hunt Big Game

CHICAGO, March 25.—A crazed elephant, which had killed her keeper and escaped from her quarters, charged up and down the streets and alleys of the west side this afternoon, and although escorted in her wanderings by a small army of policemen, was not captured until late tonight. The animal was the big elephant Gypsy, attached to a traveling show. Frank Scott, whom she killed this afternoon, has had charge of her for a number of years. About 1 oclock he went into the stall where the big beast was confined and cast her loose. He then drove her into the alley and proceeded to give her the daily exercise. Scott mounted Gypsy's head and rode her around for a few m inutes, finally stopping her nearly in front of the barn. Reaching over in front, Scott jammed the iron hook, with which he controlled the beast, into her flesh just above the right eye. Then he slid down her forehead to the ground.

Scarcely had his feet touched the ground when Gypsy raised her trunk and threw Scott to the ground. She then seized the man in her trunk, raised him him high in the air and hurled him against the doors of a shed.

The force with which he was cast against

the air and nursed him against the doors of a shed.

The force with which he was cast against the doors broke them down and Scott landed on the ground inside, crushed and broken.

"Help!" he cried; "she will kill me."*

Hearing the noise from inside the shed, Gypsy reached in with her trunk after her

keeper, who made all the effort his injured condition would allow, to get out of her reach. He continued to cry for aid and still Gypsy tried to get at him.

Mrs. Fred Irwin, who lives on Jackson boulevard, ran into the alley and tried to reach the doors of the barn in order to summon aid. But her movements were observed by Gypsy, and with a scream the elephant ran for Mrs. Irwin. She turned for her own gate and reached it barely in time to avoid the big brute as she thundered into the alley.

A call was immediately sent in to the West Lake police station and the ambulance was dispatched to the scene. The officers, after much trouble, managed to get Scott away, but he died in a short time.

Meanwhile Gypsy was wantering at hea

get Scott away, but he died in a short time.

Meanwhile Gypsy was wandering at her own sweet will. She strolled from the barn to Jackson boulevard and back again. Twenty police:nen were called from the West Lake street police station, half a dozen from Warren avenue station and ten park policemen under Captain Patrik. No one cared to tackle the brute. When he was first informed of the affair Harris, owner of the animal, offered large sums for a man who would shoot her, but no one would do it. Had Gypsy charged into the street at any time her victims would have numbered many, for the boulevard was thronged. The animal was finally quieted by the elephant trainers from the city parks.

The real name of the elephant is said to be Empress, although she goes by the name of Gypsy, owing to her reputation for dangerous temper. Scott is the third man she has silled.

Considered at a Dinner to the Secretary for Colonies

Dr. Montague, Sir Robert Herbert, General Galway, Hon. Stevely Hill, Admiral McClintock, Sir Bartlefrere Colmer and Messrs. W. E. M. Tomlinson, S. Gedge and T. T. Bucknill, Q. C., members of parliament, and many Canadians were present at the dinner given to the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, by the Canada club. Mr. Chamberlain replied to a toast to the health of Lord Aberdeen, in which were coupled the names of Chamberlain and Montague. He said there were many men on both sides of the Atlantic who had once assumed that it was the manifest destiny of Canada to be abscrbed into the great republic on its southern frontier. (Cries of "No, never.")

Mr. Chamberlain continued: "That was the opinion. It is an ancient controversy, and I will not refer to it now, except to remark the contrast between the doubt and hesitation then, and the determination now of every son of Canada to maintain the local constitution in his special identity, and at the same time to draw closer the bonds which unite him to the parent state.

"The shadow of war did darken the

"The shadow of war did darken the horizon, and to none was the shadow more ominous than to our fellow citizens of

ominous than to cur fellow citizens of Canada."

Remarking that it was natural that Canada should take the initiative, Mr. Chamberlain cited the resolutions of the Ottawa conference in favor of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and the colonies and also Mr. McNeil's resolution in the Canadian legislature on Tuestaday favoring an ad valorem duty on foreign imports. Although he foresaw a very serious dielocation of trade with England if such proposal became effective, Mr. Chamberlain asserted the proposal, merited respectful consideration. This proposal, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, would involve at least a small duty on food and raw material and would increase the cost of living and the pressure on the work ing classes. It would also tend to increase the cost of production, and would thereby prejudice us in competing with foreign ccuntries in neutral markets. It is useless for us to shut our eyese to these facts. In return we should get a very small consideration in the shape of a preference, maybe for us to shut our eyese to these facts. In return we should get a very small consideration in the shape of a preference, maybe for us to shut our eyese to these facts. In return we should get a very small consideration in the shape of a preference, maybe for us to shut our eyese to these facts. In return we should get a very small consideration in the shape of a preference, maybe for us to shut our eyese to these facts. In return we should get a very small consideration in the shape of a preference, maybe for us to shut our eyese to these facts. In return we should get a very small consideration in the shape of a preference, maybe for us to shut our eyese to these facts. In return we should get a very small consideration in the shape of a preference, maybe for us to shut our eyese to these facts. In return we should get a very small consideration of Labor of such action, and seek their co-operation and asserted to issue an address to the wage-work by the volume of the form of the country, and seems in its pre

comprising the whole empire, by which the aggregate customs revenue might be equitally proportioned among the principal communities, would in principle be free

communities, would in principle be free from objection.

The 'Times says: Mr. Chamberlain's stirring speech departed from the traditional commonplaces of imperial protection and struck boldly the keynote of free trade within the empire. It is important to note that while the speech appears to meet with an encouraging reception, Canada has hitherto been more committed to the protectionist system than any other colony. Even in Canada, however, protection is less popular than formerly.

The Standard (Conservative) says: Mr. Chamberlain's speech will be remembered as marking the beginning of a fresh era in the relations between the colonies and the mother country.

the relations between the colonies and the mother country.

The Paily News (Liberal) says: We are not prepared to abandon free trade for a doubtful prospect of ingratiating ourselves with the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion is displayed at a peculiarly unfortunate moment. Mr. Chamberlain was absent from the discussion and from the discussion of Mr. Long's bill applying rigid protection against one of Canada's principal exports. He is none the less responsible for the bill, and if he means what he said last evening he ought to resign unless the bill is withdrawn.

The Daily Graphic says: Mr. Chamberlain has again arisen to a great opportunity

lain has again arisen to a great opportuni-ty. We want to get to business. Mr. Chamberlain has made the first move. It Chamberiain has made the first move. It is the crooked move of a knight, but it is a thing to be thankful for.

The Morning Post says: It may be described as an epoch making speech. The Salisbury cabinet, in developing this policy, will earn the gratitude of generations of Englishmen yet unborn.

New YORK, March 26.—A special to the World from Kingston, Jamaica, says: Honduras is eaid to be intriguing to reinstate Chief Clarence as head of the Mosquito territory. The object is to deprive Nicaragua of its Caribbean littoral, it is said, and to constitute a separate state which will be allied to Honduras.

No Official Advices

Washington, March 25.— When informed tonight of the advices to the London News from Constantinople that he and his first secretary were to be recalled, Mavrojani Bay, the Turkieh minister here, made an emphatic denial. He said no official notice of the intimated recall had been received at the legation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 25.—The Republican conferees of the Nineteenth congressional district today elected C. H. Mullin and S. L. Johns delegates to the national convention. Resolutions endorsing Senator Quay for president were endorsed.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE AMERI-CAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

dinated to the Great Task of Giving Work to the Unemployed and Bettering the Condition of Tollers

Associated Press Special Wire.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 25.— The executive council of the American Federation of Labor adjourned this afternoon. It was given out that the headquarters will be moved at the close of the present year to some other city, probably to Chicago. The following resolution on the eight-hear day was unanimously adopted and given out as the sentiment of the council:

At this hour, when myriads of workers are seeking employment and, in their despair numbers of them are captivated by the seductive theories and glittering promises of securing state help, we, the American Federation of Labor, reaffirm the necessity of concentrating all the forces of the practical labor movement by the voluntary and collective efforts of trades union, backed by a sympathetic public opinion.

by the voluntary and collective efforts of trades union, backed by a sympathetic public opinion.

The general and constant introduction of machinery, the minute subdivision of labor, the irregularity of employment, the continually recurring periods of industrial stagnation and financial panies, the hopeless wail of the unemployed, all demand equalization of the opportunities that will come in the general adoption of the eight hour day. All other lines and economist theories within our ranks should be subordinated to the great task of giving work to the unemployed and bettering the wages and conditions of all who toil.

There is no movement of more value to the working people than that which will lighten the burdens of those who are overworked and underpaid and which will give employment to those who wander over byways and highways searching in vain for a better chance to live. The realization of the eight hour day to them means better food and raiment, happier homes, better citizens, a nobler manhood and a higher civilization.

As we approach this question we realize

civilization.

As we approach this question we realize fully the magnitude of the interested and selfish forces arrayed against us, the indifference of the working people themselves, their old-time prejudices and the many dissensions which divide them. More than all, we recognize the need for a more thorough and complete organization of every craft and occupation on trade union lines before we can undertake a general or simultaneous stand for an eight hour day. This severe industrial crisis from which we are now emerging, however, should be a helpful lesson to lead the industrial classes into such compact organization which, when once attained, will bring still greater achievements for the working people.

with employers, to the end of securing an expression of opinion on the voluntary concession of the eight-hour work day, and that all unions whose members now work more than eight hours a day be required to select committees to wait upon the employers with the same object in view.

Further, that the press, pulpit, public speakers and reformers generally be urged to make the need for the eight-hour work day a theme of concerted and persistent discussion.

We hail the decision of the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' International union to adopt the eight-hour work day in their trade as a hopeful sign of the irresistible movement for the establishment of the eight-hour work day.

STATE NOTES

Mrs. H. Kaustel of Oakland has become insane over the Brown-Overman scandal. She imagines that her dearest friend has become implicated in the scandal and has been disgraced.

Uriah Slack, father of Judge Charles Slack of San Francisco, died yesterday at Santa Cruz. He was a native of Pennsyl-vania, aged 77. He had large interests in San Luis Obispo, where he was a bank di-

vania, aged 77. He had large interests in San Luis Obispo, where he was a bank director.

Albert Hart, ex-secretary of state, is dying at his residence at Sacramento. Hart has filled many important positions, and filled one term as city superintendent of schools at bacramento. During the past year he has occupied a clerical position in Governor Budd's office.

A meeting of citizens was held in the office of James D. Phelan, at San Francisco, last night, at which the subject of furnishing a site for the Wilmerding school of mechanical arts was discussed. It was decided to write a letter to the state university regents, custodians of the Wilmerding fund of \$400,000, asking that the fund be joined with the James Lick fund. It was stated that the Lick fund of \$425,000 was insufficient to conduct the Lick school on a proper basis, but that if the two funds were joined one of the best trade schools in the country would be maintained.

J. Dalzell Brown of the California Safe Deposit and Trust company of San Francisco, who is interested in the Corral Hollow road, says that there is every indication that the road will be completed and in running order within thirty days. He says its maximum grace is about ninety-two feet to the mile and that it has only one important bridge. The latter is 360 feet long with a 200-foot draw span, though there are a number of smaller bridges and considerable trestle work. The road is not bonded, and the cost of construction has been met by the capitalists interested in the coal mine.

Co-Operative Labor

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Captain Lockwood Dead

New York, March 26.—A special to the World from Colon says: The death of Captain Lockwood, of the Pacific Mail steamship City of Para, in Panama, is announced. He had been ailing and intended returning to New York.

An Iron Failure

St. Louis, Mo., March 25.—At a late hour this afternoon the Pullis Bros. Iron company made as assignment. Liabilities are said to be about \$50,000; assets \$515,000.