

RIOTING IS GOING ON.

FAIR ITALY'S POPULACE MAD WITH RAGE.

Premier Crispi Jereed and Hooted as He Announces in the Chambers and Senate the Resignation of the Ministers. Strong Guard Prevents Attack on Him.

ROME, March 6.—The excitement throughout Italy, caused by the defeat of General Baratieri at Adova on Sunday last by the Abyssinians, with the loss of from 5,000 to 10,000 men killed and wounded, according to generally credited reports, shows little sign of abatement. The disturbances caused by the adverse news have been greatly increased by the calling out of the army reserves of the class of 1877, which will put 80,000 additional men into active service.

At Milan and other places serious rioting occurred when the reserves prepared to obey orders and in many cases the people prevented preparations by force. Women and children lead the agitations. Railroad cars were demolished, rails torn up and telegraph wires cut, and the police scattered into helplessness. The regular soldiers were attacked, bayonets were freely used and men and women, frenzied with wrath, threw themselves on the points of steel. Large numbers of arrests were made. Troops everywhere are either confined to barracks or occupying the streets and night has been turned into day by torchlight processions, indignation meetings, riotous demonstrations in public squares and in front of many of the government buildings.

This is a summary of what has occurred, in a greater or less degree, at Milan, Florence, Turin, Como, Ferrara, Balluno, Lodi, Verona, Parma, Bergamo, Naples, Brescia, Varese, Hassara, Palermo, Cremona, Catania, and many other towns. The students here held a meeting to-day in the university. Signor Crispi, the premier, was burned in effigy amid cries of "Down with Crispi." As the doors had been closed the police were unable to intervene. Last night a mob went before the royal palace. The national flag was carried, draped with crape, and there were cries of "Down with the ministry!" "Down with Crispi!" "Death to Baratieri!"

The official and private residences of the cabinet ministers, the royal palace, the embassies and all important public buildings here were guarded by troops throughout the night, and the soldiers are still on duty this morning.

The agitation has spread to the country districts and from all sides come accounts of rioting and indignant protest, of bitter denunciation and loud cries for vengeance upon those who have been responsible for the terrible reverse to the Italian armies.

GENERAL BARATERI'S COWARDICE.

The report that General Baratieri had committed suicide was not founded on fact, but it would seem as if that would have been the best thing he could do under the circumstances, for, if the dark reports which are reaching Rome from Massowah are substantiated, he will have great difficulty in escaping a capital sentence on his trial by court martial. It is said, among other things, that he deserted the troops while the latter were fighting gallantly against overwhelming numbers of Shoans, and that he fled to a spot 100 kilometers from the scene of the massacre (for it seems to be the proper term for the rout of Italy's troops), without knowing or apparently caring what became of Generals Dabormida and Arimondi, whose columns have not been heard from so far as can be ascertained here. The column of troops commanded by General Albertone appears to have been crushed and that officer is still missing.

The war office, to-day admitted that "at least" 150 Italian officers were killed; but the officials still refuse to admit that over 5,000 men were killed. They say, however, "they believe" 2,500 Italian troops and 6,000 native troops in the Italian service were engaged—17,500 in all—and that nearly all the artillery, ammunition and supplies fell into the hands of the enemy. It appears that the Italians had been short of supplies for eight days. A large number of officers, made desperate by defeat, rushed on the enemy and died fighting heroically. The Abyssinians, taking advantage of the demoralization of their opponents, massacred entire battalions, making use especially of their lances. They cut off the Italians in every direction. General Albertone's brigade was surrounded and annihilated.

A report received from General Baratieri proves that the Italians gave way at the first attack—in fact, the native contingent appeared to have behaved better than the Italian troops. In General Albertone's column the black battalions fought bravely while the white regiment broke and ran. Their officers, who made vain efforts to rally their men, were nearly all killed. Generals Dabormida, Arimondi and Albertone and Colonel Galliano are among the slain. The artillery had not time to come properly into action before the rush of the Abyssinians overwhelmed the Italian forces.

General Baratieri, before risking battle, consulted his generals and they unanimously favored taking the offensive.

General Baratieri is to be deprived of his command and called to Rome to be tried by court martial.

RIGID PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The government officials are maintaining the most strict censorship over all press dispatches between Italian points and it is with difficulty that news can be filed and sent from here except under strong pressure from influential quarters.

The government is being urged by some of the most prominent men in the country to give the press all the news in its possession, as it is still believed that the worst has not yet been told and that the war office is in possession of facts still more startling than those which have leaked out already.

PREMIER CRISPI RESIGNS.

He and His Cabinet Forced Out of Office by Popular Chorus.

ROME, March 6.—The ministry announced its resignation in the Chamber of Deputies to-day and Premier Crispi added that it had been accepted by the king.

The Chamber of Deputies was crowded and the galleries were packed with excited spectators. The crowds about Monte Citorio, upon which the Chamber of Deputies stands, frequently raised cries of "Down with the government!" "Death to Baratieri," etc., and from the galleries, previous to the entry of the ministers, a number of persons were ejected by the police for uttering similar cries.

Almost immediately after the appearance of the premier, who was greeted with cheering by some of his supporters and by cries of derision from his opponents, he announced that the cabinet had resigned and that the king had accepted its resignation. The announcement was followed by loud cheers which were heard by the crowds outside and, being understood, were taken up and echoed far and wide.

Crispi gazed calmly upon the shouting deputies, as if such a demonstration was quite an ordinary occurrence and, when he was able to make himself heard, he added: "The ministers will remain at their posts until their successors are appointed."

More cheering and shouts of disapproval followed this statement, after which the president of the Chamber asked that the House adjourn until the crown decided upon the successors of the ministers who had just announced their resignations.

The Leftists raised a storm of protest against the proposition, saying that the government should be impeached, that the public was entitled to know who was responsible for the disaster in Abyssinia and that there was no excuse for not making public promptly all the facts in the possession of the ministers. But when the protest of the Leftists had been exhausted, the house adjourned, pending the appointment of a new cabinet.

King Humbert has consulted with several statesmen regarding the formation of a new cabinet. Among those who have been sent for by his majesty are the presidents of the chambers, the Marquis Di Rudini, Viscount Venosta and General Ricotti.

An intimate friend of the Marquis Di Rudini, the opposition leader, is quoted as saying that Rudini will not consent to accept office during the present crisis. He is reported to be of the opinion that Signor Crispi should be compelled to straighten out the difficulties into which he has led the country and that the defeat of General Baratieri is not so much a misfortune as the greater financial troubles which are likely to follow.

The conservative newspapers say Italy is confronted by a knotty problem—whether it would be better to make peace at any price with the Abyssinians than incur the immense expense involved in undertaking a successful campaign against Abyssinia.

THEY BURNED OLD GLORY

Spanish Students Insult the American Flag at Madrid.

MADRID, March 6.—There were renewed disturbances here yesterday and demonstrations of popular anger against the United States government. In spite of the special prohibition directed against them by the government, the students and other inhabitants indulged in renewed manifestations of their unfriendly sentiments against the United States. They assembled before the Madrid university and there publicly burned an American flag. The police dispersed the meeting, after making several arrests. As a result, the cabinet council decided to close the university temporarily. It was also decided to create a special budget for naval armaments.

The premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, denies that Spain is negotiating with any foreign power with regard to Cuba.

The opinion prevails in official circles here that President Cleveland will not approve of the Cuban resolutions adopted by the United States Congress.

The minister of foreign affairs, Senor Eduaven, has resigned owing, it is said, to ill health.

The Duke of Tetuan, who resigned the office of minister for foreign affairs on January 15, owing to the recall of his friend Marshal De Campos from the captain generalship of Cuba, will again take the portfolio of minister for foreign affairs.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations decided to favorably report Dingley's bill for exterminating the seals.

Secretary Carlisle has ordered the first installment of debt certificates for the purchase of the Cherokee Strip paid.

A delegation of authors, photographers and publishers from New York entered protests against Treloar's copyright bill.

The Senate passed a bill for the relief of St. Charles College at St. Charles, Mo., which was used as a barracks and prison during the war.

The board of army engineers detailed to examine the scheme for a canal from the lake to the Ohio river reported the scheme feasible but not advisable.

State Auditor Seibert of Missouri says positively that he is not a candidate for governor.

The Kentucky Republican committee started Governor Bradley's presidential boom.

At the Presbyterian mission meeting over which Mr. Cleveland presided \$9,800 was subscribed.

CUBANS WILD WITH JOY.

They Have Heard of the Action of the American Congress.

HAVANA, March 6.—The news of the action of the United States Congress has penetrated to every insurgent camp within thirty miles of Havana, and the Cuban patriots are wild with joy. Comment is various, depending upon comparative intelligence. All the rank and file seem to take President Cleveland's concurrence as a matter of course. All are jubilant over what they feel must soon be a glorious finale. The more ignorant honestly believe that now Spain must lay down her arms. They cannot distinguish between diplomatic recognition and armed interference.

The less ignorant think that now cartridges and rifles will be immediately become plentiful, and that expeditions from the United States will arrive daily. The intelligent, or about 15 percent of the Cuban soldiers realize that it will be a month at least before any real effect will be felt.

The educated leaders are uneasy. They fear the effects of disappointment upon the men when they find that should it be completed, the recognition of Cuban belligerency does not produce immediate and great results in favor of the Cuban cause. To conduct successfully a prolonged fight with the sword alone against the finest of modern rifles requires high courage in the Cuban cavalry. This they have, and this it is the leaders are afraid of. Cartridges are what the Cuban leaders want. They have men enough and guns enough.

SMALLPOX IN CUBA.

The Dread Disease Is Epidemic at Manzanillo and Unrestricted.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Smallpox has been added to the horrors existing in Cuba, according to a communication received by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine hospital service from Dr. Caminero at Santiago, Cuba. In his report Dr. Caminero says: "A general order has been issued by the authorities to all the practicing physicians of the town to report any case of smallpox presenting itself for the purpose of sending any such case to a smallpox hospital provided by the municipality, outside the city, but this measure will not prevent, in my judgment, the development of the terrible disease if it should further appear among us. No quarantine is enforced upon the coasting steamers coming from the port of Manzanillo, where smallpox is epidemic, and most likely some passengers will arrive with the disease in its period of incubation, which later on will develop into a more or less malignant form of smallpox."

BASED ON CANARDS.

Spain's Foreign Minister Says Congress Has Been Misled.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The World publishes the following signed cable from Duke Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, dated at Madrid, Spain: "The resolutions which the Congress of the United States have adopted in respect to the Cuban insurrection are based on canards spread broadcast throughout the United States for the sole purpose of inflaming the passion of the people against Spain and awakening an unmerited sympathy with the insurrectionists. All the reports of barbarous and unnecessary cruelty in the manner of conducting the war in Cuba are absolutely false. I thank the world, and avail myself of the opportunity which it gives to express my profound regret that resolutions which strain the mutual friendship and esteem of the two nations have been declared by the House of Representatives."

RETURNS THE INSULT.

A Spanish Flag Publicly Burned While the Crowd Sang "America."

LEADVILLE, Colo., March 6.—There was intense excitement in this city last night when the news was received of the burning of the American flag by Spanish students in Madrid. The news came while the ice palace festivities of Irish day were in full blast and spread like wildfire. The Irish-Americans and hundreds of others quickly assembled in front of the Herald-Democrat office. There was some difficulty in securing a flag of Spain, but finally one was discovered in the stock of a dry goods merchant. The crowd quickly found kindling wood, and the flag of the Spaniards was laid upon it. When the wood was set afire there was a mighty cheer, and while the wood and flag burned the crowd sang "America" and "Columbia."

General Booth's Commissioner.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The latest Salvation army commissioner to reach this country is John A. Carleton, who had control of the banking, insurance, property and legal departments of the International Salvation army headquarters in London. He arrived on the Majesty. Colonel Nicol explained that the visit of the commissioner at this juncture was to perfect the legal transfer of the property here from the keeping of ex-Commander Ballington Booth to his successor.

A Boston Company Ready to Sail.

BOSTON, March 6.—Over 300 men, armed and equipped, who have been drilling for weeks in preparation for joining the Cuban insurgents are now ready and waiting only for the Washington action on the Cuban question. If the action be favorable, they will leave openly, and if adverse, they will depart secretly.

Will Wood Not Indicted.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., March 6.—The grand jury adjourned without returning an indictment against Will Wood as an accessory in the attempted abortion on Pearl Bryan. It is learned that the investigation was not completed owing to the absence of important witnesses.

The Kansas University Expels Lucas.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 6.—The university faculty has expelled Charles L. Lucas, a colored law student, convicted of stealing university law books. Lucas will fight both the court and faculty action.

ITALY QUIETS DOWN.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN DEMEANOR.

The Marquis Di Rudini Believed to be the New Premier.—The Incoming Minister Determined to Make Peace at Any Price With the Abyssinians.

ROME, March 7.—Rioting continued last night in nearly every large city of Italy, although a rainstorm cleared the streets of Rome.

At Milan a mob marched through the principal streets, smashing windows on either side, yelling execrations on Crispi and his ministers and calling for the trial of General Baratieri and punishment by death. The rioters made their way to the railway station with the intention of preventing the departure from Milan of the army reserve of 72 of that city and neighborhood, but the authorities, anticipating trouble, kept the men in the barracks and sent a regiment of infantry to guard the railroad station.

The disturbances continued until 2 o'clock in the morning, at which time the troops, at the point of the bayonet, cleared the railroad station and a cordon of soldiers with strong pickets at all approaches. The troops remained on duty all night.

Today there is a marked improvement in the demeanor of the populace. A proclamation by the mayor enjoining the inhabitants of Rome to be calm and avoid assemblages has been regarded. Business is proceeding as usual, and the only evidence here of the recent disturbances is strong additional guards of soldiers on duty about the palace and all public buildings.

There were a number of meetings last night of the different branches of the opposition, but nothing definite was decided upon.

The Marquis Di Rudini is looked upon as likely to yield to the representations of his friends and consent to undertake the formation of a new cabinet, with General Ricotti as minister of war. The latter has had that portfolio three times, first in 1870, again in 1873 and, lastly, in 1874. General Ricotti is credited with having greatly increased the efficiency of the Italian army by the introduction of new armaments and reforms of various natures. He was born in 1822, resigned his command in 1882, after having been chosen leader of the Right party in succession to the late Signor Sella.

The Popolo Romano refers this morning to the fact that considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the Italian garrison of Adigrat and another crushing defeat is feared. The troops there, it is admitted, have only three days' supply of provisions and they are known to be surrounded by the Shoan army. Unless promptly relieved Adigrat must fall, and a further massacre of Italians may follow.

The work of dispatching reinforcements to Massowah is being pushed with vigor. The work of fitting out the chartered transports continues day and night.

The army reserve men of the class of 1873, as soon as equipped, will relieve regiments now doing garrison duty and the soldiers thus relieved for active duty will be sent to Africa as speedily as possible.

The incoming ministry will make a complete change in the colonial policy of the country as advocated by many prominent men, and it is determined to make peace at any price with the Abyssinians.

Among military men there is a strong sentiment in favor of pushing the campaign in Africa, even if it is necessary to call out all the army reserves and send 50,000 additional troops to Abyssinia. But conservative representatives of the business community advocate a policy of peace, even if it is necessary for Italy's pride to suffer in order to obtain these ends.

The masses, as a rule, are opposed to any further sacrifice of the lives of Italian soldiers and they are in sympathy with those who favor a complete change in the colonial policy of Italy.

In the meantime the financial situation is alarming all who contemplate it, and this, it is hoped, may bring about the adoption of a policy of conciliation and economy.

THE RUSH FOR ALASKA.

Thousands From the States Crowding Into the New Gold Fields.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 7.—The steamer City of Topeka left here last night for Alaska having on board 350 passengers, 110 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 Alkah, with accommodations for 420 passengers, arrived to-day from San Francisco and will leave on Monday for Alaska. Passengers came ashore from the Topeka and offered \$50 each for large dogs to haul sledges to the gold fields after reaching Juneau.

Venezuela Refused to Pay.

CARACAS, March 7.—The ninety days allowed Venezuela to answer the demand for indemnity for the arrest of the English officers, Barnes and Baker, on the Uruan river in December, 1894, have expired. The government will not speak officially, but the highest authority is given for the statement that Venezuela refused to pay the indemnity.

May Develop Into Another Cripple Creek.

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, Colo., March 7.—A great strike has just been made at Hahn's Peak by Balston, Smith and McIntosh. In a tunnel on the south side of the peak a vein has been cut thirty feet in width, twenty-three feet of which will run \$700.

Its First Meeting Sunday.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Major Peter Glen announced last night that the first public demonstration of the new religious movement, headed by Commander Ballington Booth, will be held in Cooper Union on Sunday night.

TO BOYCOTT UNCLE SAM.

Cuban Merchants Propose a Move Against America.

HAVANA, March 7.—A strong effort is being made for united action by the Spanish merchants and importers of the entire island looking to a complete severance of commercial relations with the United States. Cienfuegos dispatches announce anti-American demonstrations to be held there to-night, formal permission having been asked of the provisional authorities. The Cienfuegos chamber of commerce resolved yesterday, as a protest against the action of the United States, to cancel all orders outstanding for American goods and to boycott the United States goods of all kinds in future.

Commercial organizations in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and other cities were notified by cable of the action of Cienfuegos merchants and were asked to co-operate. The Havana chamber of commerce immediately held a meeting and passed a resolution congratulating the Cienfuegos chamber of commerce on its patriotic attitude and promising to lay its action before several other Havana commercial organizations. A committee waited on Captain General Weyler and asked his advice. He recommended prudence and extreme caution. The committee assured him of its regret for any offensive words against him and against Spain in the United States Senate and pledged him its sympathy.

The Havana Produce exchange also held a meeting to consider the Cienfuegos proposition. Many members urged immediate boycott on American imports. One member, a colonel of volunteers, said Cuba could do without American land, and could use Spanish oil. He had no use for anything American now. Others, who complained they were equally as good Spaniards, urged deliberation. After much patriotic talk the conservative element prevailed. The meeting contented itself with sending a dispatch to the Cienfuegos merchants, applauding their patriotic motives, but omitting to pledge co-operation in the proposed boycott.

A number of deputations have called upon Attorney General Weyler to-day protesting against the so-called "offensive words to Spain and himself" uttered in the United States senate.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Says the Administration Has Not Yet Defined Its Position on Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President said to-day: "I see it is assumed 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 you would say that I never saw the statement, nor heard of it, until I read it in the newspapers, and even then neglected to read all of it, supposing it represented nothing more than a newspaper guess. I do not know how it originated nor by whom it was constructed or inspired, but I do know that I am in no manner responsible for it, nor in any way related to it. I only desire to say, in addition, that I do not know whether the publication referred to represents the views of the administration on the Cuban question or not and that I never have found any difficulty in communicating with the people in a manner which leaves no doubt as to the authenticity of any statement purporting to represent my views."

CAMPOS DEFENDS WEYLER

Declares the Captain General Was Not Responsible for Atrocities Committed.

MADRID, March 7.—Marshal Campos was interviewed yesterday. "First," he said, "I deny that there is any foundation for the reports of cruelties in General Weyler's past history. He simply was a field officer in the last Cuban insurrection, carrying out, like all others, the orders of his chief, Count Balmeida, who had ordered reprisals because the insurgents had committed atrocities. People ought not to be alarmed at the terrifying proclamations of Weyler, threatening penalties that are practically impossible of execution and only intended to quell the spirit of insurrection. So far nobody has been put to death, despite 'Second, I have no grudge against the Canovas government. It was perfectly justified in recalling me after the failure of my military and political plans, and I admit I was no longer in touch with the colonial conservatives. "Third, I believe the war is likely to last a couple of years, but despite the staying powers of the insurgents, it is impossible for them to succeed alone, even if they do wear out the armies and resources of Spain by desultory guerrilla warfare, favored by the climatic conditions of the country."

DAMAGES AGAINST SAGE.

The Supreme Court Affirms the Laidlaw Verdict for \$40,000.

NEW YORK, March 7.—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 \$3,000 for counsel fees and costs.

Millionaire Tootle Married.

MANTOUE, Col., March 7.—J. J. Tootle of St. Joseph, Mo., and Mrs. E. P. Robinson of St. Louis were married at 5 o'clock last evening in the Cliff house parlor, by the Rev. Crane of Colorado Springs.

Bolt Blackburn.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 6.—Eighteen of the leading gold standard Democrats of the general assembly have made a formal request of Senator Blackburn to withdraw from the race for senator. His failure to comply will result in at least eighteen members withdrawing their support from him.

S. B. Lieceance Removed.

TOPAWA, Kan., March 7.—Governor Morrill this forenoon removed S. B. Lieceance, one of the police commissioners of Wichita, and appointed in his place Oscar Smith.

THE PRESIDENT SCORED.

His New York Home Mission Speech Attacked in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The House yesterday wrangled about four hours over the salaries of United States marshals and the other features of the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system in the cases of United States attorneys and marshals. Interest in that debate was completely overshadowed by a sensational attack made upon President Cleveland by Mr. Hartman, Republican of Montana, who felt himself personally aggrieved by Mr. Cleveland's utterances at the Presbyterian Home mission meeting in New York on Tuesday, and who seized the opportunity allowed by the latitude of debate of the Western States were the home of evil influences. Mr. Hartman sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following extract from Mr. Cleveland's address:

"The toleration of evils and indifference to Christianizing and elevating agencies" in the new states of the West, which, "if unchecked, develops into badly regulated municipalities, corrupt and unsafe territories and undesirable states."

"Whatever may be my individual opinion of the president," said Mr. Hartman, "matters not. It would be proper for me to state it here. For the high office of president of the United States I have a supreme regard. The legitimate functions of that office are limited to those enumerated in our constitution. Under the constitution and laws I deny the right of the chief executive to willfully and wantonly, in public address or otherwise, insult any of the citizens of any state of the republic over which he has been called to preside.

"The percentage of crime in those states and territories will not exceed that found in the state of New York, where the President seems to think all virtues reside. The per capita of wealth of the citizens of our state exceeds that of any state in the Union, save one. Our educational facilities are equal to those of any section of the Union, and if some of the patriotism of the people of the West had been possessed by the President and his friends, the citizens of this republic would not have been called upon to witness the national humiliation of hauling down the American flag at Honolulu; of begging the bankers of Wall street and Great Britain to save us from financial ruin, and under the heaviest of the powers behind the throne, of denying to the oppressed citizens of Cuba the recognition which the dictates of humanity and common right demand. (Applause.) Common sense do not get our patriotism from Wall street, where the President gets his (laughter). It is true none of our citizens has possessed that particular style of patriotism which would enable them to save by thrift and strict economy five times as much as their entire income amounts to, and it is also true that the patriotism of these 'corrupt and unsafe territories and undesirable states' have never yet been able to rise to that lofty plane of supreme wisdom and virtue."

"It is also true," continued Mr. Hartman, resuming, "that the patriotism of these 'corrupt and unsafe territories and undesirable states' has never yet been able to rise to that lofty plane of supreme wisdom and virtue, which enables those who claim to occupy it to justify the sale of thirty-year government bonds of a year ago for 104 when that very day ten-year bonds were selling at 106. On behalf of the citizens of the states and territories, I rise to denounce and malign by the chief executive here and now, and respectfully suggest that the greatest need of this country for the work of the missionary, the schoolmaster and the statesman will be found at the White House. (Laughter and applause.) This closed the incident.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Miss Clara Barton says that she believes that Russia has stopped the massacre of Armenians.

Judge Springer decided that "intruders" of the Cherokee nation have no real estate rights.

The defeat of the Italians has weakened the Dredond, and the European powers may be regrouped.

It is said that Congressman Tarsney has been elected to succeed Consul General Williams at Havana.

The female government clerks have erected a statue to General Spinner, who first gave woman a government job.

The appointment of J. H. Mulligan of Kentucky to be consul general to Capetown, South Africa, has been withdrawn.

Naval officials have sent circulars to all naval militia commanders for information of marine conditions in their territory.

Minister Terrell has cabled from Constantinople that there have been no massacres in Armenia worth noting for two months.

John Hayes Hammond has cabled to Secretary Olney that the Boers treat him well, but he would appreciate the Americans keeping their eyes upon him.

Kansas roads have been cited to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission to answer a charge of discriminating against the Southern ports in the matter of rates on export grain.

J. Pierpont Morgan is in charge of the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan. It is said that the road needs money immediately to purchase additional equipment, and that receivers' certificates for a large amount will be issued.

Bank Robbers Filled at Creede. CREEDE, Col., March 7.—It has just become known that an attempt was made March 1 to rob the safe of the county treasurer. The robbers bored a hole in the safe door and worked the combination, but the safe was empty, \$5,000 having been removed to a bank but the day before.

Sunk in the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 7.—The steamer John L. Harbrouck, which plies between New York and Poughkeepsie, ran on the New Hamburg reef yesterday and sank. Her passengers were taken off. She was built in 1884 at a cost of \$100,000.