

## THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

IT SEEMS NEARING AN AMICABLE SOLUTION.

The trouble, it is claimed, has strengthened the friendship and increased the good will of Great Britain—A Meeting of Emperors and a King—Will Arrange Their Policies.

### Europe Breathes Easier.

ROME, March 14.—Out of the storm of popular anger which spread over Italy when the news of the defeat of the army under General Baratieri in Abyssinia reached here, a feeling of great relief toward the Italian commander is all that remains. Rioting has ceased. The Reservists who fled from the country rather than go to Africa at the call of the government for the class of 1872, are returning, and it is not believed any steps will be taken to punish them. Negotiations with Kink Menelik have been opened, so it is anticipated that peace will be concluded before long, and the war office has countermanded the instructions sent to various points for the hurrying forward of reinforcements to Africa. The new cabinet is at work and the financial situation is brighter than anticipated.

Conferences which have taken place here between the Marquis di Rudini, the new premier, the Duke of Sermoneta and King Humbert, and the constant exchange of telegraphic messages between this city and Berlin, have been coincident with the meetings in Berlin of the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski, the German minister to Berlin, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the Italian ambassador to Germany, Count Lanza di Busca, and the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, supplemented by audiences with Emperor William.

Out of these exchanges of views has grown a much healthier state of affairs for all Europe. An Italian loan, it is stated, could not have been floated in London and the half-pledged support of Great Britain to the dreibund, a support hitherto involving little less than an irritating uncertainty is rumored to have developed into a much more cordial and solid understanding with the powers forming the dreibund. Both Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William have striven to relieve the strain here, and now comes the report that Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and King Humbert will meet at Genoa in a few days and that a series of brilliant fetes will mark this public proof of the renewal of the ties which compose the dreibund, which is intended to demonstrate to all whom it may concern that Italy, instead of being friendless, upon the verge of bankruptcy and encumbered by a tottering throne, is strong in the earnest support of Germany and Austria and will be backed by Great Britain in any great emergency.

Finally, it is stated that before the emperor's visit to Genoa, Emperor Francis Joseph will have succeeded in reconciling Queen Victoria with her imperial grandson, and so the peace of Europe, it is hoped, will be further cemented and the possibility of a European war will be driven further to the background.

All messages from Africa tend to confirm the most alarming reports as to the extent of the disaster at Adowah, and although the official figures have not yet been made public it is admitted that over 12,000 men were killed, wounded, or made prisoners. It is believed that the loss of Abyssinians was almost as great. The Abyssinians captured almost all the Italian artillery, ammunition and supplies.

General Baratieri, however, repeats that the disaster, though unavoidable under the circumstances, was not due to any desire to strike a big blow before the arrival from Italy of his successor, General Baldissera. He claims that the plan of battle was carefully mapped out between himself and his generals, that all the latter approved it, and that it would have succeeded had it not been for the fact that the native troops under the Italian flag became panic stricken and so brought about the complete defeat of the Italian forces.

Disinterested judges still hold that the real cause of the defeat of the Italians is to be found in the almost unceasing clamor of certain newspapers of this city and other parts of Italy at the alleged inaction of General Baratieri. These apparently unjust comments upon his conduct of the campaign seem to have goaded him to push forward when good generalship would have avoided such a step.

"If he had only waited for his reinforcements," say his friends. And this seems to be the key to the whole trouble.

General Baratieri has arrived at Massowah. He is prostrated over his defeat. He deeply deplored the disaster, but had nothing to reproach himself with, and was ready to meet any charges and to endure the consequences of his misfortune.

A Woman Tramp Locked in a Box Car. FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 14.—A middle-aged woman giving her name as Mrs. Mary Watson, was discovered in a sealed box car on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road in this city this morning. She had been locked in the car for a day and night without food or water. She said she got into the car at Ash Grove, Mo., intending to ride to Kansas City, not suspecting that the car would be delayed. When found she was faint for want of food. She was furnished transportation to Kansas City today by the city authorities. She is the first woman tramp the railroad men have met.

## NO SENATOR YET.

Republicans Again Refuse to Vote in the Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 14.—The roll call is the joint assembly showed 128 members present, sixty-five being necessary to a quorum. The bill relating to Blackbarn 30, Carlisle 13, Buckner 1.

The Republicans again refused to vote and there was no quorum. When the bill was called the chair announced that there had been no election. The assembly then adjourned.

## EASTER FOR A HOLIDAY.

A Kansas Man Petitions for Its Recognition.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Hugh Cameron of Lawrence, Kan., by proxy held the Senate's interest this afternoon with a degree of appreciation and amusement not often exhibited. Senator Peffer presented a petition from Mr. Cameron and although the rules of the Senate require that such matters shall be read by title only, this petition excited an interest which could be satisfied only by reading in extenso.

The petition runs: "To the Congress of the United States of America: Your petitioner, the undersigned, respectfully asks your honorable bodies to make the 5th of April a national holiday, it being the day on which the King of the Jews, whom Pontius Pilate caused to be crucified April 3, A. D. 33, achieved his splendid victory over the grave."

"This King of the Jews has always been a true friend of the United States of America. He was with Washington and his compatriots during their great struggle for independence, and was also with the Union army through the entire war to maintain that independence with union and liberty."

"Unquestionably this King has done more to establish and maintain free government on this continent and to make the United States of America a respectable nation than any other king; and so we as individuals and as a nation ought not to be ashamed with frankness and sincerity to acknowledge that we owe him a debt of gratitude which we will never be fully able to liquidate."

"For all these and many other obvious reasons, the undersigned hopes that your honorable bodies will, without delay, make resurrection day a national holiday, for which we will continually pray."

The resolution went to the committee on judiciary.

## WORLD'S FAIR DIPLOMAS.

Why Two Years Were Required to Prepare 24,000.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Within the next two or three weeks the World's fair medals and diplomas will be sent to their owners. For nearly two years the bureau of engraving and printing has been engaged in the work of preparing the diplomas. Some idea of the task may be had when it is stated that upward of 24,000 diplomas were needed, and that each one had to be printed separately from a single form. If the name of the person to whom the diploma was awarded and the exhibit for which it was made were simply written on the diplomas, the work would not have amounted to much; but it was decided to print the name and exhibit.

### EVA BOOTH DEPOSED.

The Salvation Army in America Under New Control Again.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Commissioner Eva C. Booth, who had temporarily supplanted her adopted brother, Hallington Booth, in the command of the Salvation Army in America, has, in turn, been superseded by the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker to the command of the army in America.

At the close of a largely attended meeting of the auxiliaries in the large Memorial hall last night a cablegram from London was handed to Commissioner Eva Booth, acquainting her with the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker. Miss Booth appeared to be much affected on receipt of the cablegram.

### New Mexico Statehood.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate committee on territories authorized today a favorable report on the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State. A number of amendments have been made to the original bill, but they relate to details as to the manner in which the constitutional convention shall be held and preliminary proceedings in the territory previous to admission.

### Nearly 2,000 Bicycles Burned.

BOSTON, March 14.—The Pope Manufacturing Company's building was completely gutted by fire yesterday. The fire caused a loss of between \$350,000 and \$400,000. The contents, which were completely ruined, consisted of 1,700 new wheels, 175 second-hand wheels and about 30,000 pieces of bicycle fittings, besides several thousand tires.

### Civil Jurisdiction in Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The House committee on judiciary agreed today to favorably report a bill to give the courts of Texas, Arkansas and Kansas jurisdiction over criminal and certain civil cases of the Indian territory, which they had under the act of 1875.

### No Change in the G. A. R. Encampment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 11.—The date for holding the thirtieth national encampment of the G. A. R. will not be changed. General Walker simply expressed the opinion that a later date would better accommodate one or two departments, but no change was made or proposed.

### A Separate Flag for Norway.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, March 14.—The Odelsting, or lower house of Parliament of Norway, by a vote of 44 to 40 adopted today a bill providing for the recognition of a separate Norwegian flag.

### A Congressman's Jewels Stolen.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The apartments of Representative Grove L. Johnson of California, at the Cochran hotel, were entered by professional sneak thieves yesterday while the family were at dinner and money, jewels and securities valued at \$2,000 were stolen.

### Kansas City, Kan., Wants \$300,000.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Congressmen Blue and Miller appeared before the House committee on public buildings and grounds in advocacy of a bill appropriating \$300,000 for a federal building in Kansas City, Kan.

## STILL TALKING CUBA

INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT CONTINUES IN THE SENATE.

Senator Hill of New York Against the Conference Report Resolutions—Sherman Eulogizes the President—Declares No One Doubts His Courage and Fidelity to Our Country's Flag.

### Cuban Matters in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There is no abatement of public interest in the Cuban debate in the Senate as is evinced by the large crowds which continue to fill the galleries to their full capacity.

After an hour was consumed in clearing away routine matters, the Cuban resolutions were laid before the Senate and Mr. Hill of New York was recognized. He was given marked attention and in opening said he would vote against the conference report and would confine his remarks mainly to an explanation of his reasons therefor. He pointed out that this being a conference report, the resolutions could not be amended. He would, therefore, vote against the report, that at a subsequent time amendments might be made. The senator objected to the third clause of the resolutions, which states that the United States has not intervened in the struggles between any European governments and their colonies, but owing to the proximity of Cuba to the United States should be prepared to intervene. This he declared to be ambiguous and unmeaning. We had intervened in such controversies. We had intervened and recognized the countries which had been colonies of Spain. The phrase "the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention," sounded like a threat, or it was unbecom-

"If this resolution means that we should increase our army, let us say so frankly, and frame a bill for that purpose," said Mr. Hill. "If it means we should increase our navy, let us say so frankly and fearlessly, and frame a bill to that end. Let us not indulge in idle boasts and threats and doubtful phrases as to our being prepared to protect legitimate interests by intervention."

At 2 o'clock there was a contest for precedence between the Cuban resolutions and the Dupont election case, which was settled by laying aside the Dupont case, while Senator Sherman addressed the Senate in support of the Cuban resolutions.

Mr. Sherman discussed at length the character of the resolutions and the conditions existing in Cuba. It was not best to send joint resolutions to the President, as it would compel his action in ten days, and this was not judicious. He had confidence in the President. There were political differences between them, but he added, "No one doubts his courage; no one doubts his fidelity to the flag of our country."

Mr. Sherman referred to General Weyler as a butcher and said the conditions in Cuba were flagrant. "If war does not exist in Cuba," he said, "where outside of hell does it exist?"

Speaking of the demand for facts, he said that Senator Lodge had obtained from Secretary Olney ample facts to justify the resolutions, but for obvious reasons these could not be made public.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech the Dupont case was taken up and Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina addressed the Senate in favor of sending Mr. Dupont.

### A CUBAN OFFICER TALKS.

Colonel Perez of Maceo's Staff Says Liberty Is at Hand.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Colonel Frederico O. Perez, chief of staff of General Maceo of Cuba, is in the city on a secret mission. He will return to Cuba in a few days.

In an interview last night he said: "When I left Cuba General Gomez and General Maceo were satisfied with the existing conditions. The raid through the central provinces has been productive of good results. The Cubans gained arms, ammunition and men. 1,000 Spanish regiments have deserted to the Cubans. Maceo and Gomez now have an army of about 25,000 men in the central provinces. The Cubans have throughout the island about 60,000 armed men and about 40,000 partially armed. Of the armed men about one-third are cavalrymen, who have plenty of good horses. The Spanish mounted infantry are no match for them. Since General Weyler took control, I was in the ten years' war and saw the Spaniards fight like demons. Now they seem to have no heart for their work. They appear to be very much demoralized on account of the movements of the American Congress."

### MELVILLE SALTER DEAD.

He Was a Prominent Kansas Politician and Was Twice Lieutenant Governor.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 13.—An ex-lieutenant governor of Kansas, Melville J. Salter, died at his country home, near this city, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning of the grip. He was taken sick in the Republican county convention in this city a week ago today while fighting for the endorsement of E. H. Funston of Allen county as the second choice of the convention for Congress. Governor Salter had been one of the most active politicians of Kansas.

### NATIONAL REFORM PARTY.

Conference at Pittsburg Results in the Formation of a New Party.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 13.—The second day's session of the national conference called by the committee of 100 in the interest of united national reform, convened in old city hall at 10:30 yesterday. It was decided to name the new party "The National Reform Party," and a national convention was called to meet in Pittsburg on May 23. J. S. Corey spoke on non-interest bearing bonds.

## CHEERS AND HISSES.

Hearing of Advocates and Opponents of God in the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Speeches were listened to yesterday by the House judiciary committee from large delegations of clergymen and others who advocate and antagonize the bill introduced by Representative Morse of Massachusetts to place the name of God in the constitution of the United States. The meeting was somewhat novel in its character, a majority of the spectators being women. An American flag was brought into the committee room by the opponents of the bill, in which was tied a great bundle of protests and remonstrances forwarded by various organizations.

Each faction was given an hour to present its side of the question. Considerable feeling was manifested by the partisans on both sides of the question, and hisses and cheers frequently interrupted the speakers.

### GOULDS AVOID TAXATION.

They Successfully Plead Non-Residence With Reference to an Assessment.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Goulds will not be compelled to pay the taxes on \$10,500,000, which were assessed in this city for the year 1895. Five suits were filed against the estate of Jay Gould and his sons and daughters to enforce the finding of the commissioners of taxes and assessments. The defendants pleaded non-residence. When the case against George J. Gould came up for hearing before Judge Pryor in the special term of the supreme court to-day, the corporation counsel's representative announced that it had been determined to abandon the suits on the ground that the defendants could establish the plea of non-residence. Judge Pryor thereupon gave a judgment vacating the assessments.

### Errors in the World's Fair Ode.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Judge Lacombe in the United States circuit court of appeals has affirmed the judgment of the circuit court for the eastern district of New York, awarding Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago \$5,000 damages against the Press Publishing company of this city. The suit was the outgrowth of the premature publication in the New York World of the ode which Miss Monroe had written for the dedication ceremonies of the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. It was alleged by the complainant in this action that certain errors which appeared in the unauthorized publication of her ode were damaging to her reputation as a writer. Miss Monroe obtained a verdict in the Circuit court in December, 1894.

### Need's Record for Economy.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Speaker Tom Reed appears to be succeeding very well in his effort to make this a business congress, to hold the House down to the passage of appropriation bills and to defeat everything else. Probably at no previous congress has so little genuine legislation been enacted. The vast majority of all the bills, resolutions, petitions and other documents that have been introduced are lying forgotten in the committees, and no legislation to speak of is even considered. It looks very much now as if the speaker and his lieutenants will have the House ready for adjournment on May 15, when they intend to go home, regardless of what the Senate may be able or willing to do.

### West Presents a Pension Plan.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Mr. Vest presented to the Senate this afternoon the petition originating at a meeting of the enrolled Missouri militia, held at Gallatin, Mo., March 7, praying for the passage of a general law granting to all soldiers of the late war, including the enrolled Missouri militia and all who were in the six months service who served in the committees, and to the widows and orphans of the dead, a pension of \$3 a month.

### To Keep Vital Facts From Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It is probable that instructions will go to the commanders of all military posts to be more careful in the matter of admissions to the posts hereafter, and in future there will be a more cautious editing of the matter that is published in official reports of army officers, and given to the public. The object is to guard against the obtaining by foreigners of knowledge of United States resources and methods.

### After Many Years.

SOUTH MALESTER, I. T., March 13.—After weary years of waiting, almost endless negotiation and prolonged litigation, it has been decided to pay the Cherokee claimants, more commonly known as the old settlers, the balance of what is due from the Federal government. About \$850,000, minus 35 per cent attorney fees, will be paid out to the old settlers by Colonel Wisdom, Indian agent at Muskogee. It is estimated that each claimant will receive about \$100.

### His Spree Will Cost Him His Life.

NEVADA, Mo., March 13.—Thomas Garber of Rich Hill was fatally injured this morning by being run over by a "Katy" freight train. He was intoxicated. His head and arms were badly mangled.

### A Territory of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House committee on territories decided today to recommend the passage of a bill creating a territorial form of government for Alaska and giving the territory a delegate in Congress.

### British Have No Case.

LONDON, March 13.—The Chronicle has a second long article, following up its critical examination of the contents of the Venezuelan blue book. The Chronicle contends that the very documents which are quoted to support the British case disprove the British claim based on the Dutch possessions and occupation in the eighteenth century. It fears that the entire case is vitiated by the assumption that roving decessants by the Dutch on the coast and inland rivers for slave trade purposes constitute an effective occupation.

## OHIO BOOMS M'KINLEY

BUCKEYES GIVE HIM STRONG ENDORSEMENT.

Delegates Instructed to Work for His Nomination for President at the St. Louis Convention—Iron Clad Protection Resolutions Adopted—Monroism and Bimetallism.

### Booming a Favorite Son.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—The Grand opera house was unable again today to give admission to more than half of those holding tickets and wearing badges with McKinley's picture thereon, notwithstanding a heavy snowstorm. It was 10:15 when Senator-elect Foraker called the convention to order. At that time the stage was crowded with Ohio Congressmen and other party leaders.

The temporary organization of the convention was unanimously made the permanent organization when Chairman Foraker briefly acknowledged the double honor and proceeded with business.

Congressman J. M. Taylor, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following platform, which was greeted with frequent applause and adopted:

"The Republicans of Ohio congratulate the people of the country upon the growth of Republican sentiment, as evidenced by the signal victories of the last three years, which assure a glorious national triumph in the coming election."

"We denounce the Democratic administration as the most destructive and disastrous history of our country has ever known. It has not only disappointed the expectations of the country, but has justly forfeited the confidence and support of its own party."

"We affirm our adherence to the principles of the Republican party as defined by the national convention in 1892."

"We are faithfully wedded to the great principle of protection by every tie of party fealty and affection, and it is dearer to us now than ever before. It has more devoted supporters among the great masses of the American people, irrespective of party, than at any previous period in our national history. It is everywhere recognized and indorsed as the great, masterful, triumphant American principle—a key to our prosperity in business, the safest prop to the treasury of the United States and the bulwarks of our national independence and financial honor."

"We denounce the present tariff law as the sublimated product of Democratic ignorance and incompetence, bringing, as it has, to a happy and prosperous people a period of unprecedented adversity and distress, from which nothing but a return to the policy of protection can relieve it."

"RECIPROCITY AND MONROISM. The Republican party stands for a reciprocity that reciprocates, and which does not yield up to another country a single day's labor that belongs to the American workingman. It stands for international agreements which get as much as they give, upon terms of mutual advantage."

"It stands for a foreign policy dictated by and imbued with a spirit that is genuinely American; for a policy that will revive the national traditions and restore the national spirit which carried us proudly through the early years of the century. It stands for such a policy with all foreign nations as will insure both to us and to them justice, good faith, dignity and honor."

"It stands for the Monroe doctrine as Monroe himself proclaimed it. It stands for a commercial policy that will whiten every sea with the sails of American vessels flying the American flag, and that will protect that flag wherever it flies. It stands for a fiscal policy opposed to debts and deficits in time of peace, and favors the return of the government to a debt-paying policy and opposes the continuance of the debt-making policy. It is too plain for argument that the public credit and commercial interests of the country require the revenues of the government to be amply sufficient for the public expenditures at all times without danger of deficit, and to that end Congress should without delay make due provision."

### BIMETALLISM ENDORSED.

"We contend for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchange, that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end we favor bimetallism, and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance to an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parity of the values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal."

"We denounce the present administration of the pension bureau for its betrayal of the interests of the union soldiers, and we pledge anew to the veterans of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people."

"The people from Ohio take satisfaction in the expression coming from every section of our common country of popular approval of their distinguished fellow-citizen, William McKinley. The great advocate of protection, who has all his life stood for America, its factories, its farms, its fisheries, finds his reward in the confidence and affection of the people whose interests have been his constant care. The Republicans of Ohio pledge him anew the absolute, loyal and unwavering support of his state at the national convention and instruct the delegates chosen to represent Ohio to redeem this pledge."

Governor Bushnell, Senator Foraker, Congressman Grosvener and Mark A. Hanna were then elected delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention.

Merit is the final test of everything; but it flatters one's vanity after approving an anonymous article to find that it is written by a celebrated author.

## GEN. BOOTH'S MESSAGE.

Founder of the Salvation Army Pleads for Peace.

NEW YORK, March 12.—General William Booth's manifesto has been received at Salvation headquarters. It is the first public utterance of the paternal head of the army since the disunion began.

The dispatch, which is dated international headquarters, London, reads: "Commander—I find it impossible to describe the sense of sorrow with which I am overwhelmed to-day. On receiving details of the great loss which has fallen upon us in the action of my son, your late commander, every high anticipation of my heart for him for nearly forty years seems to have been swept away, and every tender association of his life with my own and with his beloved mother seems likely to be trampled under foot in this hour of his sore temptation."

"But though sorely wounded by this calamity, I am more than ever resolved, in the strength of God, to direct the government of this army upon the principles of equal justice between man and man. I have never permitted the close relationship of family love, which has subsisted between me and my children, to secure for them any preference in the affairs in the kingdom of God over their comrades, who, though not blood relations, have ever been dear to me for their work's sake. I will not do so."

"The suggestion that I had sought to Anglicize the army in the United States is at once a falsehood and a calumny. The Salvation army is as much American as it is English. It is of the kindred of the poor, and belongs to every land."

"Comrades, I rely on you. I have done so since the first mutterings of this storm reached me in India. You have acted just as I have expected you to act. By your toil and self-sacrifice and devotion you made the army what it is in America, and you have not been willing to stand by and see it destroyed."

"You will have patience with those who have fallen beneath an almost unparalleled weight of temptation and flattery. You will pray for them without ceasing. You will, by daily faithfulness, compel even your most bitter critics to see that we are seeking only the good of all men. You will allow no difficulty to check your advance. You will not fail your general. You will not fail your Lord. Let us remember the millions without God, and devote ourselves anew to their salvation and He will grant us our heart's desire and fulfill all our counsel."

"Your general, full of love for all, WILLIAM BOOTH."

### CUBA AGAIN POSTPONED.

The Resolutions Question Sent to the Calendar in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hoar was recognized on his resolution postponing the entire Cuban question until April 6 and directing the committee on foreign relations to make inquiry in the meantime. Mr. Hoar eulogized Secretary Olney and urged that Congress could well afford to leave diplomatic questions in the hands of such a safe secretary of state. He referred to Mr. Olney as "a good, solid, old-fashioned Massachusetts Yankee."

At 2 o'clock Senator Hoar, without finishing his speech, asked that the resolution go over without prejudice, Mr. Platt and others desiring to further debate it. Mr. Morgan objected and under the rule the resolution went to the calendar, from which it cannot be taken except by a vote of the Senate.

The consideration of the unfinished business, the Dupont election case, was then resumed.

### ALABAMA ELECTIONS.

Republican Senators Favor Their Investigation by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Chandler, from the committee on privileges and elections, presented to the Senate the views of the majority of the committee, consisting of the Republican members, recommending the adoption of Senator Allen's resolution providing for an investigation of the Alabama state and legislative election of 1894.

The report gives in detail the particulars concerning the organization of the Kolb legislature and the election by it of Mr. W. S. Reese as United States Senator to hold the seat occupied by Senator Morgan.

The committee says that the investigation should be made and the facts made known. If the charges are well founded, the report says, it may be the duty of the United States Senate to oust Mr. Morgan from his seat. The committee takes the position that there can be no doubt of the right of the senate to make the investigation.

### POSTAL SUBSIDIES.

The House Spends a Day on the Post-office Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House witnessed the perennial attempt to cut off the appropriation for special mail facilities between Boston, via New York and Washington, to Atlanta and New Orleans. This appropriation has been carried in the postoffice bill since 1873. This year it amounted to \$106,000, and coupled with it were appropriations for special facilities between Kansas City and Newton, Kan., and Chicago and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The latter items, however, went down before points of order. An attempt was made to rule out the Southern subsidy also on a point of order, but Mr. Payne of New York overruled the point. The motion to strike out was defeated—93 to 118. The postoffice bill was not disposed of.

### Will Organize Nationally at Once.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Hallington Booth is preparing to organize on national lines. He said to-day Chicago would be one of his first objective points when he was through with New York. In regard to the manifesto of his father, General Booth, in saying that he intended to conduct the army irrespective of persons, Hallington Booth said that he never had asked any favors from the head commander, but he had been subject to the same rules as others.