

lic buildings be used for the occupancy of pension agencies when possible.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee, after debate, adopted the amendment appropriating \$200,000 for repairs to the *Hartford*, *Kearsarge*, *Trenton*, *Swatara*, *Thetis*, *Nipsic*, *Richmond* and *Enterprise*.

Pending further consideration of this bill, the committee rose.

Herbert asked unanimous consent that the session of the House be extended until the consideration of the naval appropriation bill was completed.

Wolford, of Kentucky, objected, and upon motion of Herbert, by a vote of yeas 117, nays 100, the House adjourned—thus dispensing with the usual Friday night session for pension bills.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The *Times*' Peking correspondent informs that paper that the head of a rich Christian family at Sechuen has been executed despite the remonstrances of the French minister. The correspondent says the situation of the Christians in the provinces of Sechuen and Kel-Chow is fearful, the mandarins siding with the natives against the Christians, and he urges that the Pope send a legate to Peking to arrange the definite *modus vivendi* for the protection of the Christians throughout China and to avoid a continuance of the present state of affairs, which the correspondent thinks will drift into general persecution, massacre and civil war.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24.—The Senate chamber was carefully guarded this morning by a force of doorkeepers, and even the members of the body had difficulty in effecting an entrance. There was a tremendous crowd in the lobbies and much feeling. At 9 o'clock Greene Smith rapped the Senate to order, whereupon Colonel Robertson, who had been admitted to the floor, started toward the chair. He was met on the steps by the assistant doorkeeper, who told him he could not come up. The Colonel replied that he was the presiding officer of the Senate, and must take his seat, and stepped forward when the doorkeeper.

REFELLED HIM

to the foot of the stairs. Thereupon he stood in front of the clerk's desk and stated that he had been elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and by the Constitution was the presiding officer of the Senate and demanded his seat. The point of order was raised that none but members of the Senate could take up the time of the body, which Smith sustained, and called upon the doorkeeper to remove him from the chamber.

The doorkeeper approached Robertson, took his arm, and the two walked out to the main door. The crowd saw Robertson come out and there was

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

He mounted the steps and made a speech, reciting what had transpired in the chamber, and cautioned the people to do nothing that would infringe the peace or dignity of the State, or that they would regret in cooler moments. This ended the trouble, and Colonel Robertson passed out into the hall of the House, which body had not yet met during the excitement about the Senate doors. Three of the Senators attempted to enter and had difficulty. Senator Johnson of Wayne denounced the doorkeeper and during the melee a number of persons from the inside approached the door, among them Senator McDonald, who put up his hands. Johnson interpreted it as an attempt to thrust him back and

STRUCK THE SENATOR

on the face. Senator Demott was ordered into his seat and when the sergeant-at-arms put him down threw him to the floor. Republican senators started to follow Robertson out of the chamber but were not permitted to leave. They sat quietly in the rear of the chamber taking no part in the proceedings.

When the House was called to order bills on their passage were called up and one bill was passed. The Speaker announced that when the Lieutenant Governor was presiding in the Senate according to the Constitution, the fact of the passage would be communicated to that body. This was received with great applause. He has instructed the doorkeeper not to admit the secretary of the Senate to the hall with the design of presenting any communication.

NEW YORK, 24.—The letter which Mayor Hewitt sent to the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn on Tuesday night is made public to-day. President Lee's admission that he feared what he would say would prove a political bombshell, and the sensation which its suppression has created, rendered the publication of the document imperative. The following is a copy of

THE LETTER:

"NEW YORK, — Frederick B. Lee, Esq., 24 Park Place, New York — DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., asking me to be a guest of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn on the 22d, at its annual dinner. As you are aware I am just recovering from a very painful illness which does not yet permit me to leave my chambers. As a matter of course,

it will be impossible for me to have the pleasure of dining with you on the 22d, but I send my cordial greetings to the club and the distinguished Democrats who will be present and trust that the laudable object at which you aim—the protection of the Union and the success of national Democracy—will be achieved. The principles of the Democratic party are on trial from a new force which has suddenly appeared in politics, and which will

DESTROY THE PARTY

unless it is boldly confronted and the dangers and pernicious effects of its doctrines and principles denounced and made clear to the public. The Democratic party regards the individual as the unit of society, the integrity of which depends upon the personal liberty of the citizen. Jefferson and his associates drove the Federal party out of power on this issue, which indeed was fundamental in the struggle which gave us our free government and procured the Constitution. Until the civil war broke out no man questioned the right of the white citizens of the United States to dispose of themselves and their labor in any manner which might seem good. The war extended the same rights to the colored race as the white citizens had previously enjoyed, so that up to a very recent period

EVERY CITIZEN

of this country had been free to employ himself and pursue his happiness in whatever direction might seem to him to be good. Within the last five years, however, a secret organization has been growing in strength and power which seeks to enslave the labor of this country and make it subject to the domination of men unknown to the people, who are not officers chosen by the people, and who are not creatures of the law, responsible to a free public opinion and to the constituted authorities for their action. Gradually the leaders of this body have succeeded in stamping out all personal independence on the part of a large number of workmen of the country by refusing to permit any person to earn a living who is not affiliated with this secret organization. In this way the workmen have been coerced into blind obedience to an irresponsible power, and the condition of those who have tried to

REMAIN OUTSIDE

of the organization is in many cases truly pitiable. They are called by opprobrious names, are hunted from shop to shop and denied employment on the fearful penalty of stopping all work, however pressing or important. This is a tyranny against which the Democratic party has ever struggled, and which it must now confront and denounce in no mistaken tones. It is likely that Democrats holding high positions have coquetted with this new and dangerous element in politics, and even attained offices by submitting to the humiliation of an apparent endorsement of the false and dangerous doctrines which have been put in practice at such a fearful cost in our midst within the present month. Unless the Democratic party shall at once absolutely

DISOWN AND CONDEMN

all organizations which seek to place the individual under any other control than that of the laws and deprive the citizen of his right of free action, it will perish as it ought to do, and I desire on this occasion to emphasize this issue as one to which you and your fellow members shall direct your attention, in the hope that the next State convention will condemn, as Washington condemned, all secret organizations which undertake to usurp the functions of the law and destroy the free agency of the citizen. I have the honor to be very respectfully,

(Signed) ABRAHAM S. HEWITT. Fifteen members of the dinner committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn met to-night in secret session, and there was a long wrangle as to the suppression of Mayor Hewitt's letter at the recent dinner, the result being the adoption of a minute expressing publicly their profound regret that the letter had been suppressed. The president of the club, they believed, had acted in good faith, under a mistaken idea as to the proprieties of the occasion in doing as he did. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 11 to 3, one member not voting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The steamer *Australis* arrived this morning from Honolulu, and brings full particulars of the great lava flow from Manna Loa. The sight is described as magnificent beyond description. A column of fire was first observed from the crater on the night of January 18th; the fire died down before midnight, but that great volcanic disturbances were going on was evident, as the cessation of fire was followed by earthquakes which followed in quick succession up to the night of the 18th, when fire and lava again burst forth from the mountain side. The length of the flow is estimated at 20 miles, and this distance the lava accomplished in two days, spreading as it descended, reaching the sea on the evening of January 20th, and continued the flow without interruption till the 29th, when a river of fire burst forth following the line of the lava flow. When the fires flamed out the heavy earthquakes ceased, although slight tremors were felt at intervals thereafter.

PRINCETON, Feb. 25.—William Irwin, D. P.; of the Second Presbyterian

Church of Troy, N. Y., has accepted a call to the secretaryship of the Presbyterian board of home missions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, returning without his approval the bill for the relief of the late John Howe. Referred to the committee on claims. The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the Senate announcing the passage by that body over the President's veto of the bill for relief of Thos. H. Hopkins. The bill and the President's message were referred to the committee on invalid pensions.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Henry M. Stanley telegraphs from Zanzibar, recounting the seizure of the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer *Kilwa* and the bombardment of Tungi by the Portuguese. In the opinion of Stanley Portugal is acting in a high-handed manner, relying on the interference of Germany. Passiveness on the part of England Stanley says, will be most injurious to the valuable trade, and England and Germany together ought to cry "hands off" to Portugal before irreparable mischances ensue.

Stanley says in reference to the expedition for the relief of Emin Bay, that the party have embarked on the steamer *Woduea*. The expedition consists of nine European officers, sixty-one Soudanese, thirty Somalis, six hundred and twenty natives of Zanzibar, three interpreters and Tippu Tib, the Arab trader and forty of his followers. Couriers have gone overland with letters to Uganda while others have been sent to Stanley Falls to meet the native chiefs.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—There was no renewal of yesterday's turbulent scene about the capital this morning. Colonel Robertson appeared at the Senate door this morning but was refused admittance by order of the democratic majority and then retired. The republican senators pursue their intention of taking no part in the proceedings, simply ignoring the president *pro tem*. Smith. A resolution was offered by Senator Bailey this morning asking the Supreme Court to act as arbitrator upon the claims of Robertson and Smith, but the republicans say they have nothing to submit to arbitration. The Supreme Court is not likely to take any notice of the matter.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the province of Genoa forty-two were killed and thirty-two injured. Bajardo and Diano Marina were the only places destroyed. Cerro was only partially damaged. The churches at Bajardo, Castellaro and Aurigo were thrown down by the severity of the shock.

A dispatch from Nice says: Another earthquake shock was felt in this city this morning. The disturbance was slight.

A dispatch from Rome gives the following official list of killed and wounded: Bajardo, 300 killed and wounded; Diano Marina, 250 killed and injured; Bressano, 50 killed and 35 injured; Diano Castello, 30 killed and many injured. The number of

PERSONS KILLED

is less than was supposed. It is estimated that in the provinces of Porto Maurizio 570 persons were killed and 156 injured.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Goblet, prime minister, has sent to the prefect of Nice the first remittance of 10,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Dispatches from Genoa say the populace slept out doors last night. Many went aboard the ships in the harbor and 3,000 fled from the city by rail.

At a house near Diana Marina a ball was proceeding when the shocks came. The building was completely wrecked. A terrible loss of life resulted. The dancers lay in heaps upon the ground.

MANY HOUSES

destroyed had large tanks underneath filled with olive oil intended for exportation to France and Germany.

A party of soldiers exploring the ruins found Judge Rossi lying under a mass of debris but still alive. While the men were trying to extricate him a beam fell, killing the judge and wounding a soldier.

Fifteen thousand persons have left Nice. The exodus continues throughout Riviera. The railway trains are thronged with people anxious to get away.

It has transpired that during Wednesday's panic a French countess gave birth to a child in the public gardens at Nice.

CANNES, Feb. 25.—The Prince of Wales while here

STAYED AT A HOTEL

some distance up the mountain. When the earthquake shock was felt his attendants implored him to leave the house. The Prince replied, "Since the shocks are over and the hotel is not falling, I prefer to remain where I am, in bed."

Great damage was done in the villages around Nice. The Montfort Chateau at Colle is leaning like the far-famed tower of Pisa.

The Queen of Wurtemberg has given two hundred pounds for the relief of the distressed sufferers, and the King and government of Italy have subscribed £10,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The general meeting of the railway managers of the West concluded to-day, having done nothing beyond adopting the following resolutions prepared and submitted by the committee appointed yesterday:

WHEREAS, This committee, com-

posed of representatives of the various associations operating in the territory west, northwest and southwest from Chicago and St. Louis, was appointed to formulate recommendations as to the uniform methods of transportation in conformity with the inter-state commerce law; and

WHEREAS, The committee, after a free interchange of views, while not fully agreed as to the strict interpretation of the law, are unanimously of the opinion that earnest efforts should be made to comply with its several requirements in good faith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend that the various western railways meet either in sections or in associations with which they are connected, for the purpose of correcting their tariffs and methods in conformity with the requirements of the law, to the end that the commerce of the country shall be conducted in a manner conducive to the public interest and the preservation of railway revenues.

The general passenger agents of the central traffic association, who have been in session for the past two days to formulate their ideas on the inter-state commerce bill, have arrived at about the same conclusions as the western men—namely, that the law prohibits all special rates, theatrical rates, passes, etc., except those distinctly mentioned in the act. The agents will so recommend to their managers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The members of the Pacific Coast, Colorado and Utah, and the Transcontinental Associations, met this afternoon to arrange tariffs on through freight to the Pacific Coast in conformity with the inter-state commerce law. The work is largely detail and will occupy some days. Two tariffs will be prepared—one to conform with the construction of the law made by the roads west of the Missouri River, and the other to conform to the interpretation of the lines to the river. The commission, when appointed, will be asked to put its construction on the law, and whichever tariff is in harmony with the law will be put in effect April 6th.

ROME, February, 25.—Cardinal Jacobini died at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

NEW YORK, February 26.—There are now more than 5,000 silk operatives out of work at Paterson, New Jersey. The trouble started with 1,800 of the dyers because their employers would not agree to the new schedule of wages and conditions. The first of the conditions was in effect that no one should be employed but Knights of Labor and members of the union, and that all the employees should deduct from the wages of the hands their union dues and assessments. The employers said they could not do this, it was a question of the control of their business, and if it had to be settled it was best to settle it now, as the spring and summer stock had been manufactured and they could afford to shut down several months if necessary. December may be said to begin the work of silk manufacturers, hence the strike soon began to affect other workers. No more warps were given out and as soon as they were empty the weavers began to be laid off; after that the spinners and workmen in the other departments were laid off, until now the number out is about one-third of all in the business in the city. If the strike keeps up two weeks longer, the remaining 10,000 workers will be idle in one way or another. It is a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the city.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Feb. 25.—All the railway trains are delayed or blocked by snow, which varies in depth from five to twenty feet.

NEW YORK, February 26.—William E. English, son of Hon. Wm. H. English, of Indiana, the democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1890, was arrested on board the steamer *Etirra*, just before it was time for her to sail for Europe to-day. The order of arrest was issued out of the Supreme Court by Mrs. Lucy A. Case, formerly of Indianapolis, the home of the young man. Later in the day, and too late to catch the steamer, Mr. English was released on bail. Mrs. Case has been a widow six years and has a child seven years old. She is of prepossessing appearance and attractive manners. For several years she was a saleswoman in the store of A. Morrison of Indianapolis. While there she was introduced to

YOUNG ENGLISH

In January, 1896. She was then boarding in a small family hotel in that city. She alleges that he visited the store daily, paying her attentions, escorting her home from work, to places of amusement, etc., that he professed great love for her and called on her at her home; that his attentions became a matter of public notoriety, and it was generally believed that they were engaged. She charges that in July, 1896, on one of his visits, after entering he locked the door, that she begged him to open it and let her out but he refused. She charges that he then assailed her criminally. She alleges that through

FEAR OF DISGRACE

and exposure she didn't make public the offense, but refused to again see him. Subsequently, she says, she informed him of her condition and alleges that he took her to a physician and had an abortion performed. She claims that English promised to make amends by marrying her, and that he threatened to kill her in case she married any one else. She was obliged to leave her position, and asserts that he has since supported her. A few days ago she says he sent her \$100 to pay

certain expenses. On December 10th she removed to this city. He refused to marry her. She sues for damages to the amount of \$25,000. She applied for English's arrest to compel him to furnish bonds to appear.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.—About six o'clock this morning a slight earthquake shock was felt here, at Summerville and in the adjoining country, lasting five seconds. The direction of the move was from west to east. No damage was done anywhere.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Prince of Wales has arrived from Cannes.

NICE, Feb. 25.—Forty thousand persons have already fled from the city.

ROME, Feb. 25.—Three shocks of earthquake were felt at Forli, in the province of Campobasso, yesterday.

The bodies of 24 persons killed by the earthquake Wednesday, have been taken

FROM THE RUINS

in Diano Marino, and at Klown 64 were removed from under fallen buildings.

Almost the entire population of Diano Marino are camped on the seashore.

Three hundred communities were visited by the earthquake. As yet reports of casualties have been received from but sixty.

The Pope has sent \$2,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

LOUDBON, Feb. 25.—Monte Carlo it was found suffered from the effects of the shocks of Wednesday more than any other place. Scientists say this is due to the fact that Monte Carlo is built on a rock. The hotels there are crowded to their utmost limit by the sudden enormous rush to the city of the thousands of pleasure seekers who were frightened away from Riviera, and especially from Cannes, Mentone and San Remo, which were thronged with visitors when the

EARTHQUAKE CAME.

The weather at Monte Carlo is beautiful. The harbor is filled with yachts. An enormous influx of fugitives from Riviera invaded the Marseilles hotels and lodging houses. Eight thousand persons arrived Thursday and Friday.

LOUDBON, Feb. 25.—The theatres reopened to-night and the concerts will be resumed in the public gardens. The college has reopened also. All timid persons remain camped outside the city. Large crevices have developed in the cemetery at Mentone since the earthquake.

The cupola of the cathedral and the vault of the White Penitents have fallen.

ROME, Feb. 26.—Signor Genola, minister of public works; General Di Sonassa, commander of the fourth army corps, and a number of deputies from the districts ravished by the earthquake,

VISITED THE INJURED

at Diano Marino, and have made arrangements for their care and the recovery of the bodies of the killed, which are still buried beneath the debris. The General this afternoon visited Diano Castello. Thirty-five bodies were found beneath the ruins of that town.

Nurses were sent to Serrato, where the afflicted inhabitants fled, leaving fifty persons injured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27.—During the days and nights of the fraction of a week remaining to the present session of Congress, the Senate will give instant attention to conference reports and general appropriation bills, whenever any of them shall make their appearance; and every effort will be put forth to finish the necessary legislation before next Friday noon. The members of the appropriation committee, upon whom the hardest work devolves, are divided in opinion respecting their ability and that of the Senate to creditably accomplish all that is expected, but the majority hope that, barring accidents and wilful acts of obstruction, it may still be found possible to avoid the necessity for a called session of the 56th Congress. To this end, the right of the Senate and of its committees to an opportunity for deliberation upon

IMPORTANT MATTERS

not yet brought before it will be waived and the Senate, as it has done in previous instances of backwardness, will content itself, under protest, with such amendments to the House legislation as it can secure in hasty conference, taking much for granted and trusting much to luck. To print and thoroughly examine the naval, legislative, deficiency and fortification appropriation bills, in their several ordinary stages through the Senate up to the point of final action, would require almost as many weeks as there remain days of the present session. The miscellaneous subjects of legislation which will probably fill up the spare moments are put down in the

CAUCUS PROGRAMME

as follows: Labor arbitration bill, land grant forfeiture bills, bill relating to lottery advertisements passing through mails, bills to quit land titles, Des Moines land grant bill, bill authorizing suits against United States, bills for the adjudication of private land claims in certain states and territories, bill for a monument to the colored soldiers, the Joseph Francis resolution, the bill to reimburse Virginia and other states for their expenses in the war of 1812, and the international copyright bill.

Hay is worth \$30 a ton in San Bernardino.