

house to break the quorum, but did not succeed. Speaker Blanford, during the confusion, ordered the sergeant-at-arms to summon a posse to keep order.

As soon as the news of the action of the house reached the senate, Senator Goebel moved the adoption of an amendment to the rules. The motion was seconded by Bronston amid the wildest confusion. The chair refused to put the motion and kept up a continual loud rapping. The clerk read the amendment. The chair declared the proceedings revolutionary. Bronston, waving his arms frantically, shouted to the clerk to call the roll.

Jones moved that the senate adjourn. Amid the wildest excitement the lieutenant governor put the motion. The Republicans voted aye in a body. The lieutenant governor declared the senate adjourned and with this the Republican members left the chamber. The report of the committee on election was then read. Roll was called and Walton and James were declared ineligible to seat in the Senate by a vote of 21 to none. (Wild cheers from the Democrats.)

James left the Senate chamber before the vote to unseat him was taken, and entered the House. Walton was not so fortunate, and is refused admittance.

When the joint assembly convened, Speaker Blanford issued orders that only members or persons entitled to privileges of the floor be admitted. At 12:05 the doorkeeper announced the Senate. The speaker, before recognizing the Senate, said the doorkeeper of the house had full control of the door. Bronston declared the ruling was without precedent. He shouted, "I move that Senator Goebel be made presiding officer of the assembly."

Bronston called attention to rule 11, of the joint assembly, and made the point that the clerk of the senate is the clerk of the joint assembly and shall call the roll of the entire joint assembly.

The presiding officer ruled that the clerk of the house would call the roll of the house, while the clerk of the senate called the roll of the senate.

The calling of the roll then began. The clerk in calling the names of members of the senate, omitted to call those of Jones and Walton. The clerk of the house omitted the name of Kauffman (Dem.). Roll call showed 180 members present, with two pairs. The ballot for senator then began. Edrlington voted for Blackburn while Poor refused to vote. Presmith voted for Buckner. The Republicans refused to vote.

The ballot resulted: Blackburn, 54; Carlisle, 10; Buckner 1.

The chair decided that as only 65 votes had been cast, there was no quorum. The assembly adjourned at once.

Throughout all the excitement Senator Blackburn was in the senate cloak room. When the altercation threatening personal violence occurred between Bronston and Walton, Blackburn started up and exclaimed: "Let me get out." He was restrained by friends. The Republicans of the senate made a mistake when they refused to vote on the question of declaring Walton and James ineligible to their seats. Had the Republicans all voted "no," it is claimed

by many senators, they would not have been legally unseated, as it requires two-thirds vote to expel a member. The opinion prevails that there will be no election because the Republicans will refuse to vote from day to day and thereby break a quorum.

LONDON, March 10.—There was a large crowd about Bow street police court today, the occasion being the formal arraignment of Dr. Leander S. Jameson, Major John Willoughby, Hon. Charles John Coventry, Col. F. White, Col. R. Grey, Major R. White, Major J. B. Stracey, Major C. H. Villiers, Capt. K. G. Kincaid Smith, Capt. C. L. Monroe, Capt. C. P. Foley, Capt. E. S. C. Holden, Capt. C. F. Lindsell and Lieut. H. M. Grenfell, charged with violating the foreign enlistment act, passed in 1870: "To regulate the conduct of her majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between foreign states with which her majesty is at peace."

The Transvaal filibusterers were loudly cheered whenever recognized and there was a hearty applause for "Joe" Chamberlain. Newspaper representatives were present by the score from many parts of the world. In the audience were the Duke of Abercorn, chairman of the British Chartered South Africa company; Earl and Lady Coventry and other people of equal importance.

Had it not been for the eternal demeanor of the chief justice, popular demonstration would have occurred at the opening of court.

The array of counsel on both sides is formidable.

Sir John Bridge, chief magistrate, presided. Sir Richard Webster opened for the crown. He dwelt in forcible language upon the gravity of the crime against the prisoners, contending that the South African republic was a friendly state within the meaning of the foreign enlistment act and holding that Bechuanaland whence most of Jameson's troops came, was undoubtedly a part of the British dominions.

Sir Richard reviewed the circumstances of the notorious raid and mentioned the speech which Col. R. Grey made to the Bechuanaland police at Maseking, in which he said: "I cannot tell you we are going by the queen's order; but you are going to fight for the supremacy of the British flag in South Africa."

The address of Sir Richard Webster was listened to with great interest. As he proceeded, the prisoners began to look nervous and worried. Evidently they had not realized the gravity of their situation. The first witness called was Sergeant Hay, of Bechuanaland, a typical trooper. He testified to the mustering of troops at Maseking and to the endeavors of Jameson and Col. Grey to induce him and a few comrades to join a body of men being equipped for a march towards Johannesburg. Sergeant Hay said Jameson and Grey expressed annoyance at the fact that some troopers hesitated and others refused to join in the expedition. After the formal evidence had been submitted, the examination was adjourned a week.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rome says:

The German emperor will have an interview with Gen. Lauzanne in order to arrange a meeting with King Hum-

bert, who will accompany his ally from Genoa to Naples on board the royal yacht Hohenzollern.

Queen Margherita completely approves of the Ricotti-Rudini cabinet and the proposal to take a safe middle course in regard to the war in Africa. She promised to give the new ministry her most energetic support.

General Baratieri is preparing a statement in which he will show that Crispi was largely responsible for the recent disaster in Abyssinia. The premier who desires to go abroad is preparing a violent press campaign against Signor Rudini.

The new ministry will at once lay an important project relative to the African policy before the Chamber in order that it may be discussed before the prorogation of Parliament.

A general amnesty for political offenses have been decided upon. Gen. Ricotti, as minister of war, has been extremely well received by the army, as he means to complete the break with the dangerous policy pursued by Mocenni.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Within one day of the eighth anniversary of the great blizzard, a storm is prevailing here and along the Atlantic coast from New England southward, which is a reminder of that terrible incident in the history of New York. The hurricane signal is displayed for the second time this season. Snow is falling in great quantities, but melting almost as fast as it falls.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Colonel Frederick O. Perez, chief of the staff of General Maceo of Cuba, is in this 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 very well satisfied with the conditions existing, and hoped to be able to do something more decisive in the near future. The raid through the central provinces brought good results. The Cubans gained arms, ammunition and men. Many Spanish volunteers have taken the field with them. In the eastern part of the island over 1,000 Spanish soldiers have deserted to the Cubans."

"Since then there has been a reorganization and some change. Maceo and Gomez were about to unite their forces again. They 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 at 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. Many of the Spaniards are not able to ride, and when they charge they cling with both hands to the pommels of their saddles and do not control their horses."

"Since General Weyler took control, the Spaniards have done nothing. They have a great many flying columns in the field, but they are always at the rear guard, following along and never by any chance coming in contact with the vanguard. That is the reason that General Maceo was able to pass from the province of Pinar del Rio to the province of Havana without firing a shot, though the Spanish army marched through the region. I was in the ten years' war and saw the Spaniards fight like demons. Now