RELIEF BILL PASSED

The Senate Refused to Accept Amendments.

DAY FIXED FOR HEARING QUAY CASE

Consideration Must Not Interfere With Unfinished Business—Private Bills in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—After a debate, at times spirited, extending over parts of two days, the Senate today passed the Puerto Rican relief appropriation bill. As passed, the measure carries $2,095,000, the President being authorized to use that sum "for public education, public works and other Governmental and public purposes" in Puerto Rico. Allen offered an amendment to the bill declaring that the Constitution extends over Puerto Rico by its own force, but it was lost by the decisive vote of 26 to 17. Jones of Arkansas withdrew a free-trade amendment offered by him, and that proposition, therefore, did not reach a vote. Other efforts to amend the bill were fruitless.

An order was made by the Senate as to consideration of the case of ex-Senator Quay, it being unanimously agreed that it should be taken up two weeks from next Tuesday and discussed until disposed of, the discussion not to interfere with the unfinished business, the Spooner bill authorizing the President to govern the Philippines until otherwise directed, the appropriation bills or conference reports.

This was the first private bill day in the House under the new rule. About two hours were spent in the discussion of a bill to pay Representative Swanson $1769 for extra expenses incurred by him in his contest in the last Congress, but the bill was ultimately abandoned. Six bills of minor importance were passed.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Close of the Debate and Vote in the Senate on Puerto Rico Relief Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—At 10 o'clock today the Senate convened to conclude, if possible, between that hour and noon, the formal reading of the Alaska code bill. Only two or three Senators were present during the earlier part of the session. Carter (Rep. Mont.), who reported the bill, was in the chair, and Bate (Dem. Tenn.), who has kept close attention upon the reading of the measure, did not leave his seat until the last word of the bill was pronounced. The reading was concluded at noon, 114 pages being read today. Today's session was the fourth special session for the reading of the bill.

Hoar (Rep. Mass.) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate a letter of Emilio Aguinaldo, dated at Bacoor, July 15, 1898, addressed to the American commander and forwarded to General Merritt July 27, 1898."

Gallinger (Rep. N. H.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the members of the Cabinet be directed to communicate to the Senate the number of clerks in their departments, giving the number between specified ages and also those who in whole or in part are permanently incapacitated.

Hoar renewed his request of yesterday that a date be fixed for the taking up of the case relating to the seating of Quay as a Senator from Pennsylvania, and asked that the time be fixed at two weeks from next Tuesday, the consideration of the case not to interfere with appropriation bills, conference reports, unfinished business or the Spooner bill conferring authority upon the President to govern the Philippines.

Gallinger, who had yesterday some hot words with Penrose (Rep. Pa.), said he had been astounded at the charge that those who were opposed to the seating of Quay were employing parliamentary tactics to obstruct a vote on the case. He pointed out that ever since the case had been before the Senate, bills in charge of Senators favorable to Quay had been under consideration by the Senate.

"In no manner," said he, "has a single Senator opposed to the seating of Quay laid any obstacle in the way of a vote on that case. I'll say now the Senate need not delay that vote for a single minute on my account. I shall not object. I'll vote my convictions by voting against the seating of Quay."

The order proposed by Hoar was agreed to by unanimous consent.

On motion of Allison (Rep. Ia.), consideration of the bill appropriating $2,095,000 of the collected customs revenue to the people of Puerto Rico was resumed. The chair having ruled that the committee amendments to the bill had been adopted, other amendments offered were in order. The committee amendments provided that the money appropriated should be collected up to January 1, 1900, the appropriation to be used for "public education, public works and other Governmental and public purposes."

The first amendment was that of Allen (Pop. Neb.). It provided "that the Constitution was by force of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain at the City of Paris, France, April 11, 1899, extended over the Island of Puerto Rico and its inhabitants."

Chilton (Dem. Tex.) said that Puerto Rico was the pivot around which turns one of the gravest questions brought into American politics in 40 years.

"The proposition to levy custom duties against Puerto Rico," he said, "marks a step in American history which every patriot should seek to turn back. Notwithstanding the 'expedients' which have been thrown around the bill to 'gloss it over,' this bill is just as much the assertion of a wrong and dangerous principle as the tax on tea which fired the resistance of our forefathers and culminated in the establishment of this Republic. The progress of the American Union has been glorious with annexations. The Democratic party has been from its infancy the party of territorial acquisition, but in all our history there has never been a proposition made to tax productions of our new territories when transported into the boundaries and sold. Any law of that kind is nothing more than the spoliation of the weak by the strong."

Allison moved to lay the amendment of Allen on the table. The motion prevailed, 36 to 17. The detailed vote was as follows:

Ayes.

Allison.	Gear.	Perkins.
Baker.	Hale.	Pritchard.
Bard.	Hanna.	Quarles.
Beveridge.	Hawley.	Ross.
Carter.	Kean.	Shoup.
Davis.	Lindsay.	Simon.
Deboe.	Lodge.	Spooner.
Elkins.	McBride.	Thurston.
Fairbanks.	McComas.	Warren.
Foraker.	McCumber.	Wellington.
Foster.	McMillan.	Wetmore.
Gallinger.	Penrose.	

Noes.

Allen.	Clark (Mont.)	McLaurin.
Bacon.	Clay.	Morgan.
Bate.	Cockrell.	Rawlins.
Berry.	Culberson.	Tillman.
Butler.	Harris.	Turley.
Chilton.	Kenney.	

Jones (Dem. Ark.) withdrew the amendment he had offered yesterday, saying, in doing so, that a great storm had raged in Puerto Rico, and that likewise a great storm was raging in this country, the cause of the latter being the election of the House on the Puerto Rican question. There was now a strenuous effort on the part of the Republicans to get out of this storm, and the bill proposed was the means they were employing to land safely. He declared that the course of the Government toward the people of the island, and not the hurricane, had paralyzed the industries of Puerto Rico, and said the remedy was to permit the Puerto Ricans to bring their products here free of duty, and to buy and sell wherever they might please.

"The course we have pursued toward these people," said Jones, "is wrong and indefensible. What the Puerto Ricans want is not charity, but justice."

In answer to a question by Allen, Allison replied that under the military government in Puerto Rico all food products, farm implements and many other useful and necessary articles were admitted free of duty. He said it was proposed to pass a Puerto Rican bill here in the Senate that would be entirely just to Puerto Rico and to the United States.

Allen—Does that include the tariff provision?

Allison—Undoubtedly.

Allen asked what rates of duty the goods of Puerto Rico were now paying the United States.

"They are now paying the rates fixed by the Dingley act," replied Allison. "The bill we shall pass for Puerto Rico will be liberal and just to all. I take it there is no senator on either side of this chamber who would propose to continue the present commercial conditions between the United States and Puerto Rico for any considerable time. I want the matter hastened in every way possible."

Jones inquired where the money came from that was being expended in Puerto Rico and had been expended heretofore.

Foraker (Rep. O.) replied that a large amount had been expended from the war emergency fund, and that some had been expended from customs receipts. The War Department hoped that relief would be afforded by Congress, but the relief had been delayed so long that the present proposition had been brought in.

Remarking that he could not ascertain just what the object of the bill was, Jones said he would content himself with offering the following amendment:

"From and after the passage of this act no duty shall be collected on articles coming into Puerto Rico from other parts of the United States, or on goods coming from Puerto Rico into other parts of the United States."

Pettus (Dem. Ala.) declared his opposition to the bill, holding such appropriations were dangerous as precedents, and ought to be abandoned.

Wolcott (Rep. Colo.) inquired if the appropriations made for the relief of the Mississippi River sufferers at various times were not in terms more liberal than the present measure.

Pettus replied that this was not true. "We relieved many sufferers by appropriation," he said, "but in every instance a specific appropriation was made for a specific purpose."

In answer to a further inquiry by Wolcott, Pettus maintained that not a dollar of any relief appropriation heretofore made could be used for any purpose than that specifically defined in the legislation.

"The proposition now before us," he declared, "is bad policy, and it is a dangerous policy."

Tillman (Dem. S. C.) said there was evidently so much division among the Republicans that it appeared doubtful to him whether they would be able to enact any Puerto Rican legislation at all. He said it looked as if the Republican party had reached the end of its rope, and that the last hope was now to contend that Congress was without limitation in the Government, or of legislating for acquired territory. Referring to the difference between the Government's treatment of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, as to the admission of their respective products, Tillman said:

"Senators owe it to themselves not to show such discrimination on the one hand and such outrage on the other."

He was going to vote for the pending bill, he said, because the enactment of the measure into law was the only way to restore to the people of Puerto Rico taxes taken from them wrongfully and unconstitutionally.

"The United States has not given the people of Puerto Rico a cent, and it is high time," said he, "that we give back to them the money we have stolen from them."

Tillman declared that the government established now in Puerto Rico was worse than that forced upon the people by Spain, particularly as to the island's fiscal affairs, as under Spanish rule the Puerto Ricans had at least a free market in Spain for their goods.

This assertion Gallinger disputed, calling Tillman's attention to the fact that Spain levied a duty upon Puerto Rican products, especially coffee, which constituted four-fifths of the export product of the island.

Tillman referred to what he said would be the monumental salaries of the officials in the insular possessions, particularly noting the members of the Philippine Commission. Foraker informed Tillman that he had been told that the highest salary of any member of the commission would be $10,000 a year.

At Tillman's suggestion, Jones withdrew his amendment, in order to facilitate a vote on the bill, but Pettus insisted upon a vote on his amendments, which in effect were the making of a direct appropriation for the relief of the Puerto Ricans, without any reference to the tariff or customs duties collected. They were defeated.

The bill as reported by the Senate committee was then passed without division, only a few scattering nays being heard against it.

The following bills were passed: Relating to the accounts of United States Marshals and Clerks of the District Courts for the Territory of Utah; to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the signing of bills of exceptions.

Mason (Rep. Ill.) then entered a motion that the foreign relations committee be discharged from further consideration of his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers. Under the rule, the motion went over.

After an executive session, at 4:40 P. M. the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House.

In the House today, March 24 was set aside for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Epes, of Virginia.

After agreeing to Senate amendments to a number of pension bills, the House, in pursuance of the recently adopted rule setting aside alternate Fridays for the consideration of claims, went into committee of the whole and took up the consideration of private bills reported from the committee on claims.

The first bill called up proposed to pay Representative Claude Swanson, of Virginia, $1769, the amount of expense incurred by him in connection with his contest in excess of the $2000 allowed by law. So much opposition developed to exceeding the limit of expense allowance made for these contests that the bill was withdrawn.

Bills were passed to pay J. W. Wore $3780 for extra services in the construction of the Mound City National Cemetery; to refer the claim of Joshua Bishop, for services as commander, United States Navy, to the court of claims, and for the relief of several other individuals.

At 4:40 P. M., the House adjourned.

Army of Puerto Rico.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The Society of the Army of Puerto Rico has been incorporated at Springfield. Colonel Fred Bennitt, of Joliet, formerly in command of the Third Illinois Regiment, being one of the organizers.

"The society will include soldiers who fought in the Puerto Rican campaign," said Colonel Bennitt. "This state furnished over 2000 men in the Puerto Rican campaign, and we expect nearly all of them to join the order."

The society's headquarters will be in Chicago.

Our Nation's Wealth.

Gold and silver are poured abundantly into the lap of the nation, but our material wealth and strength is rather in iron, the most useful of all metals, just as the wealth of a human being lies in a useful stomach. If you have overworked yours until it is disabled, try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will relieve the clogged bowels, improve the appetite, and cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney disease.

QUESTIONS RULED OUT

WARDNER INVESTIGATION IS NOT PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY.

Committee is Determined to Keep Lentz' Campaign Speeches Out of the Record.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The taking of testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation, before the House military committee, was suspended this morning in order to allow the committee to hold an executive session to determine how far the official record of the proceedings should include the speeches and personal controversies which have occurred of late. Representatives Lentz and Sulzer contended that everything should be included, with a record of the vote, including the names on each division. It was decided, by a vote of nine to five, on party lines, to keep the record down, as far as possible, to actual questions, answers and votes. Subsequently this was amended so that all that has heretofore occurred will stand, but, hereafter, the committee will determine, as circumstances arise, whether arguments and controversies shall be included.

During the discussion, considerable feeling was manifested, and intimations were made by some members that they would withdraw from the investigation because of the proposed limitation of the record. No such action was taken, however. The open session went over until 2 P. M.

The cross-examination of Special Prosecutor Forney was continued at the afternoon session. He said no doubt some imprisoned men were innocent, and they were released as soon as the facts could be learned, but the testimony was voluminous and action was necessarily slow. He believed there was a prima facie case against all those held.

The committee made slow progress, as many of Lentz' questions were ruled out, causing animated controversies. The questions were directed to showing that the Idaho Constitution contained the declaration of rights and of civil liberty. Forney said the present condition in the Coeur d'Alene district required the continued presence of the military forces, although peace and quiet were being rapidly restored. There had been no actual violence for some months.

The witness said he had seen Governor Steunenberg in and about the "bull pen" twice, about half an hour each time, making inspections. He said the Governor's action was not reviewable by the courts, except in case of gross abuse of power. He had talked with General Merriam and found him well versed in rights and obligations under martial law. The General told him, he said, that he was there to aid the state authorities, but not to supplant them.

SENDING MONEY BY MAIL.

A New and Inexpensive Method Proposed.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator McMillan, in the Senate, and Representative Lentz, in the House, today introduced bills designed to afford an easy and inexpensive means of transmitting money by mail. They provide that all United States and national bank notes, silver certificates and Treasury notes of $1, $2 and $5 denomination shall be replaced by new notes, to be known as "United States post-check notes." Fifty million of United States notes of denominations above $10 shall be replaced with a like amount, and fractional post-check notes shall be issued from 5 to 50 cents. The face and back of the notes are to make them "Payable to payee named hereon," in place of the present inscription, "Payable to bearer on demand," and the face of the notes shall have a blank space to insert the name of a payee, with space for a receipt and stamp. The holder of any such post check by inserting the name of a payee and fixing a postage stamp may forward the same by mail to the designated payee, and it is redeemable at the postoffice named. The checks are then to be canceled and new checks used.

Representative Lacey introduced a bill setting apart land in Arizona as a "petrified forest park"; also to recover to the United States the title to private holdings within forest reservation and certain National parks.

Militia Bill Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The House committee on military affairs today directed a favorable report on the bill of Marsh, increasing the appropriation for the National Guard and militia of the country from $400,000 to $2,000,000. The bill has attracted widespread attention in military circles, a committee representing the organizations of all states having been recently appointed to carry forward the movement began at their national convention.

House Committee on Trusts.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Chairman Ray, of the House judiciary committee, today appointed the following special committee on trusts: Ray (Rep. N. Y.), Jenkins (Rep. Wis.), Overstreet (Rep. Ind.), Littlefield (Rep. Me.), Terry (Dem. Ark.), Lanham (Dem. Tex.), and Elliott, (Dem. S. C.). This special committee will consider all bills and resolutions relating to trusts.

Promotions in the Thirty-Seventh.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate for promotion in the Thirty-seventh Infantry: Lieutenant-Colonel Hamer to be Colonel, Major Boyd to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Koepler to be Major, First Lieutenant Sleeper to be Captain, Second Lieutenant Baskette to be First Lieutenant.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

To be Indian Agents—G. W. Hazlett, at Navajo Agency, New Mexico; James H. Monteath, at Blackfoot Agency, Montana; William R. Honnell, at Pottowomac and Great Noamah Agency, Kansas.

Boise Public Building.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds today reported favorably the bill to increase the limit of the cost of the public building at Boise, Idaho, to $300,000.

Rate to Encampment.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Lower rates than have ever been conceded by the railroads west of Chicago for a Grand Army Encampment will be offered the veterans who will gather in this city next August. At a meeting yesterday of the executive committee of the Western Passenger Association, it was recommended that for the Chicago encampment a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in the West, outside of a radius of 75 miles from Chicago, should be made.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$158,781,318
Gold	96,245,197

Santa Fe Consolidation.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The Examiner says:

"The Sante Fe officials have decided upon a method of consolidating their three separate companies on this coast, namely, the Valley Railroad, the Santa Fe Pacific and the Southern California Railway. Contrary to general expectation, they are not to be combined with the Santa Fe Pacific and under the latter's name. The present company of the Santa Fe system, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, is to absorb them. Connection between Bakersfield and the Santa Fe Pacific at Mojave is to be made over the Tehachapi division of the Southern Pacific. Under a 99-year lease, the Santa Fe is to jointly operate that division with the Southern Pacific. The consolidation will do away with three separate sets of executive officers and otherwise reduce expenses."

RUSSIA IN ASIA MINOR.

Her Plans May Be Upset by England and Germany.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Berlin says:

The Constantinople correspondent of the Tageblatt telegraphs the following, which he claims to have acquired from a very good source:

"During the last five months 160,000 soldiers have been thrown into different Departments of Russia, both on this side and across the Caspian. Merv, Taschkend and Samarkand are veritable war camps and only the impossibility at the present season of the year of building new barracks or harboring men in tents, has delayed the advance of further troops. A decisive manifestation against England may be expected before long."

The correspondent adds, under reserve, that Russia has actually acquired a harbor on the Persian Gulf, outside the Straits of Ormuz. Statements still more sensational are published by the Munich Neuste Nachrichten, one of the best informed and most conservative papers in Germany, which affirms, among other things, that Great Britain has assented to co-operate with Germany for the purpose of upsetting Russian plans in Asia Minor.

The semi-official organs of the German press seize the opportunity afforded by these annnouncements to proclaim that the Bagdad Railway is an international undertaking, that Asia Minor is unsuited to German colonization, and that Germany intends to maintain the strictest reserve in regard to questions pending between Russia and Turkey.

Turkish agents are assured that Great Britain, if appealed to on the basis of the Cyprus agreement, will refuse to assist in protecting the Asiatic portion of Turkey from Russia, and Germany does not intend to snatch chestnuts out of the fire for England.

Webster Davis at Naples.

NAPLES, March 16.—Webster Davis, United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has arrived here from Pretoria on his way to America.

APPLIED FOR BANK CHARTERS

Two Hundred Applications Received by Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The officials of the Treasury are overrun with work, as a result of the passage of the new financial bill, which involves the funding of the old long-term bonds into new gold bonds bearing 2 per cent interest. The applications for the exchange of old bonds for the new up to the time of closing the department today amounted to about $27,000,000, all but about $3,000,000 coming from National banks.

The clerical force in the office of the Controller of the Currency is busy examining applications for authority to establish National banks under the new law. Very many of these come from small towns which hitherto were debarred from National bank privileges because of the National bank act. About 200 of these applications have been received, and today favorable action was taken on a number of them. A considerable number of state banks have applied for authority to convert themselves into National banks.

PLENTY OF SMALL CHANGE.

Twenty Millions More of Subsidiary Coinage Under the New Law.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

The mints of the United States will be busy for some time to come in undertaking to carry out the provisions of the act that has just become a law and that permits the Secretary of the Treasury to add $20,000,000 to the stock of subsidiary coinage. The authority to coin silver of the smaller denominations has been obtained specifically from time to time, but has been restricted to small amounts, the supporters of the free coinage of silver having systematically resisted the increase of the supply of minor silver.

Director of the Mint Roberts, in talking about the objects and usefulness of the new act, as relating to subsidiary silver coinage, said:

"The new monetary act, approved March 14, authorizes an increase of about $20,000,000 in the stock of subsidiary silver coin. The last authority for the issue of subsidiary silver coin was given by a joint resolution, approved July 22, 1876, in preparation for the resumption of specie payments. It authorized the issue of an amount which, together with the fractional paper currency outstanding, should at no time exceed $50,000,000.

"June 9, 1879, the act providing for the redemption of subsidiary silver in lawful money was passed, and forthwith our old quarters, dimes and halves, which had been driven to the West Indies and South America by our paper money, began to return. They were presented for redemption until the Treasury held over $30,000,000. In this way the $50,000,000 limit was exceeded, for the Treasury officials paid this stock out in the regular course of business, until it was practically all absorbed.

"The present stock in the country thus reached about $80,000,000. Under the new law, it may be $100,000,000, and bullion purchased under the Sherman act may be coined. The new authority was sorely needed and will scarcely suffice for the growing needs of the country more than five or six years."

Food for Puerto Ricans.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Five hundred tons of rice, codfish and bacon were shipped on a transport to Puerto Rico today by the War Department to relieve the suffering. The shipment is made in response to an appeal some time ago from General George Davis, military governor of Puerto Rico, to Acting Secretary of State Meiklejohn for aid for starving Puerto Ricans.

General Davis' letter depicts an awful situation on the island. He explained that he intended to discontinue the distribution of food the first of this month, but owing to the distress he asked for this shipment. He also says that it is imperative that a further shipment of 500 tons of the same articles be made on the next transport following this shipment.

Truth's Western Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 16.—Francis Truth, the self-styled "divine healer," now under arrest in Boston, came to this city from Oakland about a year ago and opened "healing parlors" on Geary street. It was not long before Truth's business had developed to such an extent that his patients were numbered by thousands. His mail was estimated to be larger than that delivered to any other single individual in the city. The postal authorities investigated the matter, but decided that he had kept within the provisions of the law.

Last May, after his methods had been exposed by the local press, Truth quietly packed his effects and took his departure for the East, leaving behind him scores of dupes who had paid him in advance for his "divine healing."

Senator Clark's Daughter Engaged.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Katherine Stauffer Clark, the youngest daughter of United States Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, to Dr. L. R. Morris, of this city.

BRYAN BUT NOT SILVER

GOLD DEMOCRATS WANT TO GET BACK IN THE PARTY.

Ex-Governor Stone Says There Is a Movement in the East to Elect Tom Johnson Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—Ex-Governor Stone, Democratic National Committeeman from Missouri, said today that he believed there is some truth in the statement that there is a movement among Eastern Democrats to elect Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, chairman of the National committee, and eliminate silver from the platform. To a Post Dispatch representative, Stone said:

"From information that came to me at Washington and since, I gather that the object which the Palmer and Buckner Democrats are trying to attain is the capture of the organization of the party. They will be for Bryan, but they want the organization. Speaking for myself, while I am very glad to see the Palmer and Buckner Democrats come back to the party, I do not believe in offering a premium for their return."

TAYLOR'S APPEAL.

Governor of Kentucky Will Lay His Case Before the President.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 16.—Governor Taylor is said to have prepared a statement making a second appeal to President McKinley. Republican leaders, it is said, were called in conference at the executive mansion, and the alleged paper was submitted to them. It is said a committee, to be headed by John Yorkes, of Danville, is to be sent to Washington to lay the matter before the President.

Caleb Powers, John Davis, W. H. Colton and Harlan Whittaker, who are held as accessories to the assassination of Governor Goebel, were brought here from Louisville today in charge of Sheriff Suter and a deputy. A special detail of police and Deputy Sheriffs met them at the train, and they were marched to the jail through the streets, which were lined with people. There was no disorder, and the prisoners greeted their friends pleasantly as they went to jail. Secretary of State Powers, Captain Davis, W. H. Colton and W. L. Hazlip were arraigned later before County Judge Moore. Hazlip was released on $10,000 bonds. Judge Moore set the examining trials for Monday.

Watterson Does Not Expect Trouble.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Henry Watterson, of Louisville, does not think there will be any serious trouble in Kentucky.

"Matters arising out of the gubernatorial contest and the assassination of Mr. Goebel," he said, in an interview, "are in the courts, and there they will be adjudicated. I don't believe there will be any blood shed. In my opinion, the courts will decide in favor of the Democrats, and I believe that all Kentuckians will respectfully abide by the decision of the courts.

"So far as the results that may follow the arrests of the men charged with the murder of Mr. Goebel are concerned, I have nothing to say. But I do think there will be no serious effort to thwart the operations of existing laws."

HOPES TO BE REINSTATED.

Wellcome Believes He Will Be Allowed to Practice Law Again.

NEW YORK, March 16.—John B. Wellcome, of Montana, who was disbarred by the Supreme Court of that state for his alleged efforts to bribe Legislators to vote for William A. Clark, for United States Senator, is in the city.

"The papers," said he, "are giving circulation to a report that Senator Clark and I have parted company, and that we are no longer friends. There is not a word of truth in this. It is true that I am no longer Mr. Clark's attorney, because the courts have declared that I cannot practice. It may be that the time will come when the Supreme Court of Montana will realize the injustice done me and reinstate me as a member of the bar. But Senator Clark is my friend and I am his friend, and I have no fear as to the ultimate result.

"One thing is certain, William A. Clark will be one of Montana's Representatives in the upper branch of Congress."

ALL IN CROKER'S HANDS.

New York Democrats Will Make no Move Until His Return.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Tribune says:

"Owing to the probability that Richard Croker, now nursing an injured leg in London, will not return home until some time in May, the Democratic leaders have about decided to delay holding the state convention, which is to elect four delegates at large to the National convention, until the last week in that month or the first week in June. The state committee, which will fix a time and place for holding the state convention, will probably meet in this city some time in April. By that time it is believed the exact time of Mr. Croker's return will be known. Tammany seems to have made few arrangements for the approaching National convention. Everything is waiting for Richard Croker's instructions."

Bryan on the Tariff Bill.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 16.—Colonel W. J. Bryan breakfasted here en route to Nebraska today. Commenting on the Puerto Rican tariff bill, Mr. Bryan said:

"It is frequently true that an object lesson is needed, and it is fortunate for the country that one has been given prior to the election. No one can doubt that the Administration's so-called expansion policy really means imperialism."

Cancelled Its Risks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The Chronicle says that the Nippon Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Osaka, Japan, has canceled and repudiated all risks and policies written in its name on its behalf in this city since January last, aggregating about $350,000. Such is the information which came in the last mail from Japan to the company's agents in this city, H. M. Newhall & Co., who are at a loss to account for and bitterly resent the unwarranted action of the Japanese company.

Mrs. Adams Refused to Testify.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Mrs. Charles Adams, charged with the murder of her husband at their home in Race street last night, was in the Police Court today, but the hearing was postponed. At the Coroner's inquest, upon the advice of her attorney, she refused to testify. In conversation today, Mrs. Adams related most shocking stories of the brutality and degeneracy of her husband, as shown in his treatment of her and of their children.

Declares Himself Dictator.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Advices from Port Limon and Greytown by steamer Monday, say that President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, has issued a proclamation suspending the Constitution of the Republic and declaring himself dictator until after the threatened invasion on the part of Morra occurs or has been abandoned.

Activity in Railroad Building.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The Railway Age says:

"More miles of new railroad were built in the United States last year than any since 1890. There is every indication that the present year will witness even greater activity. In the aggregate, there are nearly 59,000 miles of projected road."

Archbishop Hennessy's Successor.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 16.—The Council of the Catholic Archdiocese has selected Archbishop Keane, of Washington, Bishop Cosgrove, of Davenport, and Bishop Linehan, of Cheyenne, Wyo., as candidates to succeed the late Archbishop Hennessy, of Dubuque.

To Protect the Big Trees.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that the mammoth tree grove and the South Park Grove of big trees in Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties, California, be set aside as Government domain, to preserve these trees from injury and destruction. He expresses the opinion that the case appears to be one in which the Government doubtless would be justified in having recourse to the exercise of its right of eminent domain.

Merry at Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 16.—United States Minister Merry has arrived here. He was accompanied from Colon by Rudolph Weisser, official agent of the Maritime Canal Company, and is now being entertained by the United States Consul, Chester Donaldson. Mr. Merry has been pleasantly received by the Nicaraguan Government.

Dublin's Reception to the Queen.

DUBLIN, March 16.—At a meeting today, the Lord Mayor presiding, a committee was appointed to receive the Queen fittingly and £1400 was subscribed for decorations.

Revolution in Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, March 16.—The National forces have been dispatched to the Province of Entre Rios to suppress the revolution that recently broke out there.