

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Blanchard Addresses the Senate on the Subject of the Monroe Doctrine.

Commending the President's Stand in the Venezuelan Dispute.

Strongly Urges That the Doctrine be Advanced to the Dignity of a Rule of Governmental Authority by Affixing to an Enlarged Scope of It the Sanction of Legislative Approval—American Territory Not to be Subject to Further Conquest by Powers of the Old World.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the Senate to-day, on motion of Hoar (Rep.) of Massachusetts, it was ordered that on the 22d of February, Washington's Birthday, immediately after the reading of the journal, Washington's farewell address be read to the Senate by its President pro tempore.

Quay consented that his resolution for the recommitment of the House tariff bill should go over, without action, and not to interfere with the consideration of the bill to-morrow, Morrill having given notice of his purpose to ask the Senate to act upon it then.

The bill as to distribution of seeds was then taken up, and Vest's substitute for it was agreed to and the bill, so amended, was passed without a division. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute valuable seeds for the year 1896, as has been done in preceding years. He is to procure the seed by open purchase or contract, and shall not pay more for them than a reasonable and fair price.

Blanchard (Dem.) of Louisiana addressed the Senate on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. He commended the President's stand on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and strongly urged that the doctrine of Monroe be advanced to the dignity of a rule of governmental authority by affixing to an enlarged scope of it the sanction of legislative approval. Heretofore his American policy had remained a mere dictum of the Executive. He insisted that the time had come when it should be given a legal status by Congressional declaration—broad, bold, comprehensive, not made in temper, nor menacing, but decisive.

While his speech occupied advanced ground on the subject, it was couched in good temper and breathed a spirit of peace and good will toward our English cousins. He said, among other things, that while the declaration of the Monroe message sprang into being by reason of the imminence of a peculiar danger then confronting this country, which it was intended to meet and avoid, it had still another purpose to serve. They were to furnish the foundation of an active policy in consonance with them, to last for all time.

The message was not merely a notice served at the time upon the allied Powers of certain resistance to be offered to the extension of their operations to this continent. It went farther. It posted a notice to endure as long as this Government endured, and to be taken account of by all nations, that American territory was not to be the subject of further conquest or colonization by the Powers of the Old World.

"We endeavored to have these troubles adjusted by arbitration," said Mr. Blanchard. "That failing, we have appointed a commission to determine the true boundary line. This commission will complete its work and will ascertain what is the true eastern boundary line of Venezuela and will definitely report to Congress and the President. The line thus established will be adopted by this Government as the true boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, and Venezuela will acquiesce in the same, withdrawing all pretension to any territory east of the line. Thereafter any crossing of this line by an armed force for the purpose of holding or seizing territory thus determined to be Venezuelan would be held by us to be tantamount to a declaration of war against both the United States and Venezuela, and would be restricted accordingly.

"This is the inevitable logic of the position we have assumed. It is the doctrine of America for the Americas, and is the 'balance of power' idea applied to America. It is the assertion of the principle that American questions are for American decisions; the two English-speaking races should be frank and sincere in their dealings, their intercourse, their contentions, one with the other.

"Archdeacon Farrar in his address on General Grant at Westminster Abbey, said: 'Whatever there is forgive is forgotten and forgiven.' In like manner, I believe wherever there is dispute or contention between the two nations, let it be settled among the lines of kindred, friendship and peace."

At the close of Mr. Blanchard's speech a message from the President on the subject of the imprisonment in France of ex-Consul Walker of Madagascar was laid before the Senate.

Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska made some remarks in reply to criticisms of the Secretary of Agriculture by Vest (Dem.) of Missouri and other Senators, and said that the Secretary was discharging his duties faithfully and well.

Wolcott (Rep.) of Colorado broke in with a question whether the Secretary could point to a single act of the Secretary that would "redeem his management of the office of the contempt into which it had fallen."

Allen contended himself with an explanation of the circumstances under which the State of Nebraska had received more than its quota of seeds in 1895.

Vest took up the question again and proceeded to ridicule the pretensions of the Secretary of Agriculture and to show up his inconsistency.

Hale (Rep.) of Maine, who desired to proceed with the urgent deficiency bill, said that the Senate had to-day disposed of the seed bill and that the discussion was now over a caput mortuum.

"Does the Senator mean," Wolcott asked, "to call the Secretary a dead head?" I should like the Senator from Maine to give a few moments longer for a further investigation of this subject."

Hale declined to yield further, and the urgent deficiency bill was taken up. Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska criticised

sharply the Senator from Maine and the Committee on Appropriations generally for attempting to control the proceedings of the Senate.

Hale, in reply to Allen, said he was anxious to get on with the bill. The Appropriations Committee had not taken up the time of the Senate in an aggressive manner, and had not even asserted itself during this whole session.

The consideration of the urgent deficiency was resumed, the discussion going on as to the rights and duties of the Senate on the subject of adding new items to the appropriation bills.

An amendment authorizing the appointment of twenty-five expert money-counters in the treasury, outside of the civil service rules, led to a discussion of the merits of civil service examination, in which Hale explained that such examination could not possibly touch the question of the expertise of money-counters, and suggested satirically that since a member of the commission—meaning Roosevelt—had left that position, it had been found out that a man or woman was about to do duty in the departments without going before that board.

Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska expressed his gratification that the civil service law was being violated in its letter and spirit; otherwise he feared that in twenty years the public service of the country would be in the hands of a lot of "cigarette-smoking dudes." Nevertheless he did not believe the Secretary of the Treasury should be given the power which the amendment gave him. If the law were obnoxious, it should be made more so by being lived up to. Two of the most gigantic and useless institutions in the country were the Civil Service Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The latter was as powerless as an infant to carry out its judgments and findings; and as to the Civil Service Commission whenever a member of it developed the slightest amount of backbone or independence he heard a voice from the White House telling him that there was a vacancy in the Civil Service Commission.

Wolcott (Rep.) of Colorado broke into the discussion with his usual vehemence and impetuosity. "The danger to this country," he said, "is not through the Civil Service Commission. It is through the exercise by the Executive and his Cabinet of the power of removal and the power of appointment, which have been mercilessly exercised in his last administration, as never before in the history of the country. In 1895 there was never a chance to prevent the passage of a free silver measure through the House of Representatives, had it not been for the power of the patronage of the Administration, and especially the power of patronage as exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Colorado is to-day flooded with appointments, many of them unit ones, made by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Congressmen who 'tritted' on the silver question; men whose constituents sent them here to vote for silver and who have gone back on their pledges and promises to their constituents because the Administration has offered them patronage which has debauched them, and with which they, in turn, have sought to debauch their constituents.

"I tell you, that whenever we reach a fair administration of affairs in this country, it will be after we have deposed the President of the United States and unscrupulous Cabinet officials of the power of degrading and dishonoring manhood. I look forward with great pleasure to the time when civil service rules shall be so extended that fitness, and fitness alone, shall govern appointments to office, and when public servants, such as we, shall not be compelled to hang about the doors of cabinet officers, or to attend the White House like servants, to beg for our morsel of public patronage."

Gray (Dem.) of Delaware clapped his hands in approval of this speech, and Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts followed with remarks in the same line, declaring that patronage and favoritism were un-American, and were adverse to every American idea. The system was utterly degrading.

The bill went over without any action on the pending amendment.

A conference report on the bill as to the Chaplaincy of the West Point Military Academy was presented and agreed to, and the Senate, after an executive session, at 5:25 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Under the arrangement made yesterday the Committee on the Affairs of the District of Columbia had an opportunity to-day to clear the calendar of measures reported by it.

Under the leadership of Chairman Babcock (Rep.) of Wisconsin the House passed the following bills: To incorporate the National University (an old institution), to extend the time within which the Maryland and Washington Railroad (the new electric line joining Baltimore and Washington) may be completed, to regulate the issue of licenses to billiard and poolrooms, to regulate the trials before the Metropolitan Fire and Police Boards, to authorize the reassessment of water main taxes after being declared illegal by the District Courts, to incorporate and regulate medical colleges, to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the further discussion of the bond silver coinage bill.

A conference report upon the bill to appoint a Chaplain at West Point Academy was presented by Hull (Rep.) of Iowa and agreed to.

A resolution was reported from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors by Hooker (Rep.) of New York and agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of War for information in his possession as to the cost and best plan for constructing works at the outlet of Niagara River which will tend to raise the level of water in the great lakes, the subsidence of which is now about five feet above the normal level.

At 5:30 o'clock the committee rose, and the House, on motion of Dingley (Rep.) of Maine, took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The debate upon the bond free coinage bill at the evening session was devoid of usual interest.

At 10 o'clock a further recess was taken by the House until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ANNEXATION TO ARMENIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—The Porte has notified the foreign diplomats that the Turkish Government agrees to grant amnesty to the Armenians who are in possession of Zeitoun, but demands that those among them who are members of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee shall be expelled.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Again Convenes After a Recess of One Hundred and Sixty Days.

Expected to be One of the Most Important Sessions in Years.

The Queen's Speech Read Before a Joint Assembly of the Lords and Members of the Commons—Hopes That Further Negotiations Will Result in a Satisfactory Settlement of the Venezuelan Dispute—Other Subjects Dwelt Upon.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Parliament assembled to-day after a recess of 160 days, for what promises to be one of the most important sessions of recent years. There were the usual crowds of members as they made their appearance on foot or in vehicles were heartily cheered. Especially demonstrative were the receptions given to the Marquis of Salisbury, Henry Broadhurst, the workmen's representative; Anthony Mundella, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Herbert Gladstone, Thomas Burt, the miner; John Burns and Explorer Stanley.

Both houses filled up unusually early, and with few exceptions every member of the Commons was in his place when the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Edmund Commerrill, made his appearance, and, with the usual formalities, summoned them to appear in the House of Lords for the purpose of hearing the Queen's speech, which was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I continue to receive from other Powers assurances of friendly sentiments. An agreement has been concluded between my Government and France, the principal object of which is to secure the establishment of the independence of Siam. The commissioners of the delimitation of the frontier which separates my Indian Empire and Afghanistan from Russia have agreed upon a line which has been accepted by myself and the Emperor of Russia.

"The Government of the United States of America has expressed a wish to co-operate in the termination of the differences which have existed for many years between my Government and the Republic of Venezuela, upon the question of the boundary between that country and the colony of British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement, and trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory result.

"The Sultan of Turkey has sanctioned the principal reforms in the government of Armenian provinces, for which, jointly with the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French Republic, I have felt it to be my duty to press. I deeply regret the fanatical outbreak on the part of a section of the Turkish population, which has resulted in a series of massacres which have caused the deepest indignation in this country.

"A sudden incursion into the South African Republic by an armed force from the territory under the control of the British South African Company resulted in a deplorable collision with the British forces. My Ministers at the earliest possible moment intervened to prohibit, through the Government, this hostile action, and to warn all my subjects in South Africa against taking part in it. The origin and circumstances of these proceedings will be made the subject of a searching investigation. The President of the South African Republic, who acted with moderation and wisdom, has agreed to place the prisoners in the hands of my Government, and I have undertaken to bring to trial the leaders of the expedition.

"The conduct of the President of the South African Republic upon this occasion and the assurances which he has made in regard to the suppression of the practice of offering human sacrifices, the freedom of trade and the maintenance of communication, have for some years engaged the serious attention of my Government. All endeavors to induce the King to observe his engagements proved fruitless and it became necessary to send an armed expedition to Kumasi to enforce the conditions of the treaty.

"While I rejoice to announce that the objects of the expedition have been achieved without bloodshed, I have to deplore the loss from the severities of the climate of my beloved son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg, who volunteered his services. I and my dear daughter are greatly touched and comforted by the widespread sympathy which has been shown by my subjects throughout the empire, at home and abroad.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have directed the estimates for service for the year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with the utmost regard to economy, but the exigencies of the times require an increased expenditure.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: The extension and improvement of the naval defenses of the empire is the most important subject to which your efforts can be directed, and will doubtless occupy your most earnest attention.

"I regret to say that the condition of agriculture is disastrous beyond recent experience. Measures will be laid before you with the object of mitigating the distress of the classes engaged in that industry. Measures will also be submitted to you for the creation of voluntary schools, for the regulation of alien pauper immigration and for the construction of light railways in the rural districts. You will also be asked to consider the employers' limited liability bill, an Irish land bill and a measure for the formation of an Irish Board of Agriculture.

"I commend these weighty matters to your experienced judgment, and pray that your labors may be blessed by the guidance and favor of Almighty God."

The House of Commons, after listening to the Queen's speech in the House

of Lords, resumed its sitting at 4 o'clock, the usual hour of assembling, except on Wednesdays, when the House meets at noon.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, entered the House shortly after it had been called to order, and was vociferously cheered.

The Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that on February 12th the Government would introduce a bill providing for the construction of works for naval purposes. The announcement was received with cheers from all sections of the house.

George Goschen, Jr., son of the Right Hon. George Goschen, member from Sussex, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and the motion was seconded by Sir Herbert E. Mowell, member for Wigtonshire.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Ministry and leader of the opposition in the House, said he had never in all his experience met such critical circumstances as those with which they were confronted. It was in the highest degree desirable, he said, that the misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States over the Monroe doctrine should be removed in both countries for the earliest possible moment. The Government of the United States had expressed a desire to co-operate in a friendly solution of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and he was rejoiced to see in the speech from the throne that the prospect was welcomed. The only practical question remaining was whether, in the Venezuelan difficulty, there had been any invasion of the rights of the United States, as, upon account of the collision, no pronouncement had been made by the United States Government. It was, in his judgment, a doubtful question whether the United States could justly co-operate in the settlement of the differences in default of that Government having in its possession all of the information bearing thereon, which was at England's disposal. He demanded that a prompt and honorable conclusion of the matter be arrived at.

In the House of Lords the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Lord Stanmore and seconded by the Earl of Rosslyn.

Lord Rosebery said he was glad to see that the negotiations for the settlement of the difficulties in the Transvaal were progressing. He expressed his approval of the conduct of Mr. Chamberlain, who had exhibited statesmanlike courage and promptitude of decision. He greatly deplored the recent utterances of Lord Salisbury, which, on the part of the Boers, had tended to a feeling of distrust of England's good faith, and would lead to belief that the sympathy of the Government was with the invaders of the South African Republic.

It was obvious, he said, that the Government's inquiry would take in the charter to the relations of the Transvaal British South African Company to the transactions which had recently taken place in the Transvaal, and also desired to know why the Government had been ignorant of what had been going on at Mafeking, prior to Dr. Jameson's raid. It was obvious, he said, that the charter of the British South African Company must be revised.

Turning his attention to the situation in Armenia, Lord Rosebery said Lord Salisbury's recent statements in regard to the obligations of England under the terms of the treaty of Berlin were absolutely incorrect. The whole point to be taken into consideration was that the Powers signatory to the treaty should see to it that the reforms required by that instrument were carried into effect. The Cyprus convention laid special obligations upon England, and such an expression of impotency as that conveyed by the statement which had been made by the Premier had never been uttered by a British Minister. Was this, he asked, peace with honor?

Continuing, Lord Rosebery said the action of the Government regarding Armenia was most mysterious. He felt forced to believe, he said, that the Government had decided to abandon the cause of the Armenians, and that Lord Salisbury was prepared to repudiate the utterances made in his speeches at Brighton and in the Guild Hall.

"As regards Venezuela, Lord Rosebery maintained that the sending of Maxim guns to British Guiana had not a little to do with causing the alarm felt by the United States. He hoped, he said, that further explanations would be made without delay as to what had really been proceeding between England and Venezuela.

Continuing, Lord Rosebery said he welcomed the intervention of the United States in the Venezuelan matter, inasmuch as it introduced into the question the important element of a solid, substantial Government offering to guarantee the permanence of any settlement that might be arrived at. He welcomed with infinite joy the indications in his speech from the throne that there had been communications between Great Britain and the United States in the direction of an equitable arrangement. Two things might be heartily welcomed as the outcome of the difficulty with the United States. The first was the unbounded expression of loyalty by Canada (cheers), and the second the serious movement on both sides in favor of permanent machinery by which questions referring to arbitration could be dealt with without loss of dignity or impairment of the sovereign rights of either. (Cheers.)

Prime Minister Salisbury followed Lord Rosebery. He said he concurred with Lord Rosebery that the mingling of the United States in the Venezuelan question might, from some points of view, conduce to desirable results. He did not think the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite unnecessary. Considering the position of Venezuela in the Caribbean Sea, it was no more unnatural that the United States should take an interest in the matter than Great Britain should take an interest in Holland and Belgium, and from that point of view he trusted that the negotiations would continue. It was obviously undesirable to state at present the conditions of the negotiation, but he had had an increasing belief during the last few weeks that, although perhaps after long negotiations, a satisfactory settlement would be found, and that all danger of a rupture of the relations between the two nations would be entirely removed. (Cheers.) He did not wish the House to think that an agreement had been arrived at. He thought it rightly relied upon the question of arbitration. The United States attaches a more unrestricted value upon the method of adjusting differences than had hitherto been done in England.

People of melancholic temperament rarely have clear blue eyes.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Disastrous Head-End Collision Between Passenger and Freight Trains.

Five Men Killed Outright and Several Others Injured.

CHARLES PHARES, A BARBER, SHOTS AND KILLS HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW, FATALLY WOUNDS HIS FATHER-IN-LAW AND THEN SENDS A BULLET INTO HIS OWN BRAIN, DYING INSTANTLY—RESPONDENCY OVER FAILURE TO PROCURE WORK THE CAUSE.

CENTRALIA (Ill.), Feb. 11.—A disastrous head-end collision occurred this morning at 6:45 o'clock one mile north of Dongola, between a passenger and a freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad going at full speed. Five men were killed outright and others were injured, though none severely.

The dead: William Huntington, engineer; Gus Anderson, fireman; Felix Armstrong, baggage-man of passenger crew; Curtis Adams and E. J. McLean, brakemen.

The injured, so far as known, are: Conductor O'Day of the passenger train, badly bruised; express messenger, name unknown here, slightly cut about head; Ed Bales, engineer of the freight, jumped and received slight injuries on the head.

None of the passengers were injured beyond a severe shaking up. The passenger train had a waiting order at Dongola, on account of the collision, but several freights had pulled in the engine supposed the track was clear, and left. The collision happened on a sharp curve, where the engineers could not see an approaching train until close at hand.

The damage to railroad property was great, as both trains were going at such speed that the force of the collision drove the engines and cars together in a mass. Three of the men killed were buried under the wreckage, and their bodies were not found for two hours. All the men killed live in Centralia.

A BARBER'S TERRIBLE DEED.

Shoots His Wife's Parents and Then Commits Suicide.

NEWTON (Ia.), Feb. 11.—Charles Phares shot and killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. R. T. Smith, fatally shot his father-in-law, and then put a bullet into his own brain, dying instantly, at noon to-day.

Phares was a barber, who had lived for several years at Atlantic. Some months ago, on account of failure to get work, he and his wife came here to live with the parents of Mrs. Phares, the Smith family. For several weeks he has been despondent, and even threatened a few days ago to kill himself.

To-day he went down-town, returning at noon. He entered the room where Mr. and Mrs. Smith were and shot Mr. Smith. Then, it is supposed, he turned to Mrs. Smith and shot her in the neck. This bullet entered her brain, and she dropped dead.

He then went out in front of the house and shot himself in the left temple, death resulting instantly.

Mr. Smith was not dead when neighbors came to the scene, and for a time revived, but he will die.

When the news of the horrible deed was conveyed to Mrs. Phares, who was in another part of town, she fainted, and has since been in a dangerous condition. Her recovery is doubtful, and it is probable it will be a tragedy with four victims before the end is reached.

Mr. and Mrs. Phares had one child, a son, 4 years old. They had lived comfortably together till his reverses caused him to be despondent.

BISHOP BONACUM'S DEFEAT.

Withdraws All Proceedings Against Fathers Murphy and Fitzgerald.

OMAHA (Neb.), Feb. 11.—The long war between Bishop Bonacum of the Roman Catholic diocese of Lincoln and Fathers Murphy and Fitzgerald of Teacum and Auburn has ended in the complete defeat of the Bishop. He some time ago removed these priests from their parishes, and later expelled and ex-communicated them and all those who declared to worship with them. They fought him in the civil courts, and were allowed to retain possession of the churches.

Now Bishop Bonacum has announced to their attorneys that he has withdrawn all his proceedings against them, as he had been overruled by a higher ecclesiastical court.

As the matter was appealed to Archbishop Hennessy and Cardinal Sattoli, it is supposed the decision came from Sattoli.

This victory of the priests will be a very popular one, as nine-tenths of their parishioners clung to them throughout.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It Will Probably be Some Weeks Before the Senate Votes on It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate Committee on Finance this morning acted upon a large number of unimportant bills that have been referred to it, and which have accumulated in the committee room pending the debate on free silver and the consideration in committee of the tariff bill.

The tariff question came up informally, a number of amendments to the text of the House bill being agreed to. These amendments which pertain entirely to the text, in no way relate to any vital part of the proposed Act. It was agreed that so far as the committee was concerned, the tariff bill should be called up to-morrow without opposition, and made the unfinished business. It will be impossible to secure unanimous consent for a time to take a vote, and the debate will proceed along both lines for at least two weeks before any unanimous consent will be considered, much less agreed to.

Republican leaders are in doubt as to the ultimate fate of the bill. If they keep their own vote intact and secure the vote of one Populist, they can put the bill through. Some of the leaders profess to believe that this will be done through the aid of Peffer (Pop.) of Kansas. Gorman is quoted as saying he thinks this arrangement can be successfully carried out by the Republicans. If, on the other hand, the Democrats can rally six Populist votes to their side of the chamber, defeat certainly awaits the tariff bill on the final vote.

GRAND ARMY.

Prospects of Holding the Encampment at St. Paul Brightening.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The prospects for holding the National Grand Army Encampment in St. Paul were considerably brightened to-day by the action of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, which has taken position with the Chicago Great Western in favor of giving the thirty-day limit asked by the Grand Army Commander-in-Chief and the citizens of St. Paul.

General Passenger Agent Pond of the Wisconsin Central, at the special meeting of the Chicago-St. Paul lines held to-day in Chairman Caldwell's office, gave the other officials to understand after they had failed to take any action modifying their agreement of several weeks ago that his road would take advantage of its rights under the association agreement to ask for relief from the Chairman. This is the prescribed course which was taken by the Great Western previous to giving the ten days' notice that it would take independent action.

When Mr. Pond made this announcement at the meeting, the other agents decided to take no further action pending another conference. As this meeting was called at the request of the Northwestern and the Minneapolis and St. Louis roads, the sentiment is general in railroad circles that those roads will be the next to join in the minority.

Commander Walker said when here that if two roads would agree to do the thirty days he would keep the encampment at St. Paul, and the Wisconsin Central is believed to have supplied the wedge which will drive the competing roads into line.

Representatives of St. Paul and the Grand Army waited outside the meeting-room, and were highly pleased at the news. All that is lacking is a road that touches Omaha.

PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Stockholders Not Individually Liable for Debts of the Concern.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Judge Horton decided to-day that stockholders of the Pacific Railway Company are not individually liable for the debts of the company, amounting to about \$2,000,000.

The suit grew out of the purchase in 1890 by some sixty business men and capitalists of Chicago of the stock of the Los Angeles, Cal., cable railway company and the formation of a new corporation under the laws of Illinois to own and operate the road under the name of the Pacific Railway Company. The investment was not a paying one, and the road was sold under foreclosure proceedings, which practically wiped out the assets of the company, but a bill was filed by a number of creditors, principally banks, asking that the stockholders be held liable for the debts of the company. The claims, with one exception, were for money loaned on notes of the company.

THE FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

Break in the Ranks of Hunter, the Republican Nominee.

FRANKFORT (Ky.), Feb. 11.—The increased crowd in the lobbies and galleries to-day denoted a returning interest in the balloting for Senator, Roll-call showed 122 present, 16 paired; necessary to a choice, 62.

Considerable surprise was occasioned when R. A. Carpenter (Rep.) voted for Judge Frank Bennett of Greenup. The move was followed by the reading of a long explanation from Senator Hissem (Rep.) of Campbell, in which he said he believed the election of Hunter was impossible.

The vote resulted: Hunter 57, Blackburn 56, scattering 9. No election. The wildest excitement prevailed during the break in the Hunter ranks. It is taken as an indication that sooner or later the Republican caucus will withdraw Hunter and put up some other candidate.

MARINE ACCIDENT.

A Steam Lighter Sinks During a Force Gale, Resulting in Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The steam lighter Lester, during a fierce storm to-day, sank off Rockaway Inlet. A tug went to the rescue of the crew of nine men. The men at the life-saving station at Rockaway Beach, where they were saved. The report from Coney Island is that the life savers there saw two men hanging to a yawl and before help could be given they sank out of sight. Also they saw the Two Brothers pick up one man and that was all.

McVicker Resting Easily.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—J. H. McVicker, the veteran theatrical manager, who was lightly stricken with paralysis yesterday, rested easily to-day, and the physician said he was sure there was no ground for alarm, and within a few days Mr. McVicker would be restored to his normal health.

Question of a Silver Conference.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—In the Reichstag to-day Prince Hohenlohe, Imperial Chancellor, stated that England had not declared against the principle of a silver conference, but had excluded the question of reopening the Indian mints, thereby rendering a conference nugatory.

Federal Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: William Woodville Rockhill of Maryland to be Assistant Secretary of State. Casper N. Morrison of Missouri to be Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major.

Mining Segregation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The House Committee on Public Lands to-day ordered a favorable report on the California mining segregation bill. The measure directs the appointment of a commission to select and designate all mineral lands within railroad grants.

Remains of Ambassador Runyon.

BREMEN, Feb. 11.—The North German Lloyd steamer Havell, with the body of Hon. Theodore Runyon, late Ambassador of the United States to Germany, on board, sailed for New York to-day at noon.