

DIVIDED REPUBLICANS.

Senator Carter of Montana Starts an Outbreak in the Ranks.

Defends His Action in Voting Against the House Tariff Bill.

Not a Republican Measure, But One to Meet an Alleged Emergency, Which, He Asserted, According to the President, Does Not Exist at All—Afforded No Protection to American Wool-Growers, While It Took Good Care of the Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A numerous Senate and a large audience in the Senate galleries were highly entertained to-day by an outbreak in the Republican ranks, started by Carter of Montana, and upheld by Teller of Colorado.

It was Carter's first introduction to the Senate in the roll of an orator or leader, and holding as he does the post of Chairman of the Republican National Committee, there was much interest and importance attached to his words. He made an excellent impression at the start, speaking in slow time and in soft, well-rounded tones, without any undue excitement or passion, and he kept it till the close, when his prostration was warmly applauded.

The speech was made in justification of himself and the other Senators who had voted against the House tariff bill. For that vote he said he had ample justification and no apology. The tariff bill was not a Republican measure. It was a measure to meet an alleged emergency, which, according to the President, did not exist at all. It afforded no protection to the American wool-growers, while it took good care of the American wool manufacturers. As Senator Morgan a few years ago held up to ridicule the President's Democratic cuckoo, Carter ridiculed the Republicans who sustained the President's "sound money policy" as magpies. He appealed to the candid judgment of honest men as to what Republican Senators were meant to their party—those who resisted the bimetallic resolution of the last vestige of legislation in favor of silver from the statute books, or those who sustained President Cleveland in that policy.

His speech was followed by a discussion of the money question, in which Senators Sherman of Ohio and Teller of Colorado were the combatants on either side, and in which hard blows were given and received.

This parliamentary storm was succeeded by a dead calm, in which the Cuban belligerency resolution floated for an hour or two without making any perceptible progress.

A bill was presented by Hale (Rep.) of Maine for the appointment of General O. O. Howard as Lieutenant-General on the retired list of the army. Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska reported a substitute for the pending Cuban resolution. It authorizes and requests the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba. He asked that the resolution lie on the table. Allen referred to the vote yesterday on taking up the tariff bill and the statements made by Morrill (Rep.) of Vermont and others that the tariff bill was dead, and stated that while he did not believe in the policy set forth in that bill, he believed that if the Republicans could unite upon it, and would couple with it an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver—not a substitute—the Populist party in the Senate would help pass it. The Populists in the Senate now said to the protectionist Republicans: "We will swallow your measure of taxation (the House tariff bill), which is nauseating to us, if you give to the people of the country more sound money with which to pay the increased taxation."

He said that the Populist votes, added to the forty-four Republican votes in the Senate, would carry the House tariff bill by a majority of five, and the Populist Senators would give their votes for it if the Republican Senators would vote for the addition to it of a free-coinage substitute. He introduced and sent to the Clerk's desk a bill in that form.

The bill was ordered to be printed as an amendment to the House tariff bill. Lindsay (Dem.) of Kentucky offered an amendment instructing the Committee on Finance, when it reported the tariff bill back, to do so with a provision striking off the duty of 10 per cent, on sugars and the additional one-eighth of one cent per pound on refined sugars. This amendment practically places all sugars on the free list.

Carter (Rep.) of Montana then addressed the Senate in explanation of his vote against taking up the House tariff bill on the 13th of February. Carter, in the course of his speech, complained that four members of the Senate, including himself, had been indicted by the leading Eastern journals and pronounced guilty of treason to the Republican party without trial. Against this judgment he set up the fact that the House tariff bill, which they had helped to defeat, was at variance with all past professions of the Republican party on the tariff question.

"It is admitted," he said, "that the House bill is not, and was not, intended to be an expression by the party of its views. It has and is now distinctly stated that it is not a Republican measure. It is to meet an alleged emergency which the chief executive officer of the Nation stoutly maintains does not exist. The party, then, is in the attitude of forcing alleged relief upon a reluctant Democratic Administration.

Aside from this, Mr. Carter contended that the method employed was seriously objectionable. The Wilson tariff bill as a foundation. The Wilson tariff bill has been everywhere condemned by Republicans as notoriously inequitable and unjust. It assumed to protect the manufacturers and cast the producers of so-called raw material throughout the country into open competition with cheap labor everywhere. The pending bill now proposed to make this injustice more glaring. Certain Republicans of mature judgment, wide research and unquestionable integrity of purpose, misled the party to undo by law the mischief brought about by this law. This element in the party was known as the free silver element. Recently certain self-constituted censors of party action had been pleased to de-

nominate such Republicans as conspirators against the public weal, while others had gone so far as to invite them to relieve the party of their obnoxious presence. They have been advised that their States were not needed in Republican columns.

"To the candid judgment of honest men," said Carter, "I leave the determination of the questions relating to fidelity of Republicans in this Senate to their party principles. The Republicans alleged to have proven recreant to Republican principles resisted the effort to strike the last silver coinage law from the statute books. They resisted the passage of the Wilson bill, they resisted the issuance of bonds in times of peace; they resisted the contraction of the currency by the retirement of the greenbacks, and they now resist an infernal volition of the laws of the Republican platform by refusing assent to horizontal tariff legislation.

"On protection and bimetalism," he said, "as the basis of the economic and financial policy of the country the whole West is united. The party which accepts the one and ridicules the other cannot expect support from the people of that section of the country."

Carter concluded as follows: "The maintenance of the unity and integrity of the Republican party is of overshadowing importance to the country. In the midst of the prevailing chaos of theories on public questions we owe it to the past and to the future to stand firmly by our proclaimed principles, without evasion, mental reservation or purpose to deceive. The pending measure, born under the passing excitement of the manufactured war cloud, would do the country no good, but it would do the party great injury by making it share responsibility for the gloom which appeared and will depart with this administration."

Carter was still speaking to a deeply interested audience when the morning hour expired, and the Cuban resolution came up as the unfinished business, but at the instance of Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio, Hoar (Rep.) of Massachusetts and Frye (Rep.) of Maine—who all rose simultaneously—the Cuban resolution was temporarily laid aside and Carter was permitted to finish his speech, which he did at 2:15, his prostration being generally applauded.

Carter's speech was followed by a discussion started by Hoar, and participated in by Carter, Gear and Teller as to the proper interpretation of the bimetallic clause in the Minneapolis Republican platform. Carter asserted that under the interpretation given to it in the East it meant the wiping from the statute book of every vestige of legislation in favor of silver. Teller explained the part he took in drawing up that provision, and declared that the Republican party had never taken a step in favor of that provision. The only men who did so were the silver men, and now they were to be turned out of the Republican party because they believed in maintaining all the provisions of that platform, and not a part of them.

Sherman defended his own position on the money question. It was now felt and believed that the bimetallic law established by law was not only the fixed rule in the United States, but was growing to be the rule in all other States in South America and Mexico.

Teller said that the Minneapolis convention would never have entertained such a definition of bimetalism as the Senator from Ohio. It was laughed out. The Senator could not put the Republican party on that kind of bimetalism. Everybody knew that the people could not get along without subsidiary silver coin. To define that as bimetalism was saying on the American people what might be called in common parlance a "bunco game." Teller said he would quote an item from the New York "Evening Post," which never said a kind word for silver.

"Nor can anybody else," Hawley prompted. "It is said to be owned by British capital," Teller added, "and I understand that that is the truth of nearly all the great metropolitan dailies." In the further course of his speech, delivered in a very exciting manner, Teller exclaimed that the only thing that would bring prosperity and progress to the country and would silence the discontent of the people, which was shown by a Republican success one year and a Democratic success the next, and a Populist success the third year, was honest, sound money, made up of the two metals.

Stewart (Pop.) of Nevada took the floor, and was about to begin a speech when he was interrupted by a call for the regular order—the Cuban resolution. A great laugh rang through the chamber when he asserted solemnly that he would have been through immediately if he had not been interrupted. The humor of the assertion consisted in Stewart's habit of making long speeches on the silver question.

The discussion of the Cuban belligerency question was proceeded with.

White (Dem.) of California, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, spoke in advocacy of the substitute for the resolution which he had offered a few days ago. The passage of the pending concurrent resolution would have no effect as an announcement of belligerency unless it was presented to the President and approved by him. The power did not reside in the two houses of Congress independently of the President to declare belligerency. Were Senators, he asked, to suppose that the President would not act when the time came? And if they were to suppose so, would the pending resolution remedy the evil? He argued that it would not, and that the President and the Secretary of State had manifested a disposition to stand by the glory and honor of the country.

At the close of White's speech the Cuban belligerency question went over as unfinished business, and the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—All but the first hour of the long day's session in the House was devoted to the Van Horn-Tarsney contested election case. It was announced by Joseph Nason, in charge, that a vote would be taken to-morrow. Tarsney made the opening speech in his own behalf, advocating the adoption of the recommendation of the minority, or that the case be reopened and the ballots in certain disputed precincts in Kansas City recounted. Parker (Rep.) of New Jersey and Powers (Rep.) of Vermont also supported the minority report. Burton (Rep.) of Missouri advocated the majority report, unsating Tarsney, but the latter had not ceased his remarks when the House at 5:30 o'clock adjourned.

Senate amendments to the bill extending the time in which the Government may enter suit to annual land patents issued upon railroad, wagon road and canal grants were concurred in by a yeas and nays vote of 45 to 33. The resignation of Representative Cowan (Dem.) of Maryland as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency was announced by Speaker Reed. Loud (Rep.) of California, Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported the postal appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1897.

The Speaker laid before the House the bill to extend the time within which the Government may bring suit to annual patents to land issued under any railroad or wagon road grant with Senate amendments. The principal amendments were those reducing the period of extension from ten to six years in regard to the patents issued in the future, and adding canal grants to the list. The amendments were agreed to—yeas 157, nays 93.

Discussion of the Van Horn-Tarsney contested election case was then resumed. Chairman Johnson, in charge of the report, stated that, in his opinion, a vote upon the committee's recommendation to unsate Tarsney could be taken to-morrow.

Tarsney (Dem.) of Missouri, the contestant in the case, was the first speaker. Tarsney's argument was in support of the recommendation of the minority that a recount be made of the ballots in the precincts where fraud was alleged to have been committed, in order that the House might have all the testimony available in making up its judgment. That testimony procured, Tarsney said he was willing to let the decision rest upon what it showed. He admitted that fraud had been committed in the election, but asserted that it was not procured by him, nor was it intended by those who committed it that he should be benefited as a result.

In explanation of the failure on his part to put into the case within the period fixed by law for the presentation of testimony the evidence of the ballots, Mr. Tarsney said, would live long after the expiration of that period. Knowledge of the commission of the frauds, he reported, was locked up in the breasts of the scoundrels who perpetrated the frauds. No machinery that could have been put in motion by either the contestant or himself would have disclosed it in time for use in the time fixed by law governing the case as far as the plain testimony was concerned. The evidence essential to a full and complete knowledge of the facts was at hand. It was for the House to determine whether or not it should be used.

Burton (Rep.) of Missouri favored the adoption of the majority report. If the investigation showed what the contestant claimed it would the case would not be changed. Another reason why the proposition to recount the ballots would not avail anything, Burton said, was because, in his opinion, under the Constitution of the State the ballot-boxes could not be entered to make the recount.

The adoption of the report of the minority was urged by Parker (Rep.) of New Jersey and Power (Rep.) of Virginia.

The latter was interrogated by Johnson as to whether or not he had read the evidence in the case. Replying that he had read some of it, Johnson asked how much. "I have read enough to know that you and the majority of the committee are all astray in the way you are proceeding. You have stopped just short of the facts in the case." (Applause.) He urged upon the Republicans of the House the necessity of avoiding making a precedent that should return to plague them.

Referring to Burton's expression of the opinion that under the Constitution of Missouri the ballot-boxes in the contested precincts could not be entered even by order of the House for the purpose of counting the ballots, Power said that if the custodian of the boxes, acting under advice of attorneys, as was suggested might be a case, refuses to produce the boxes "I would bring the officer's attorney and boxes together before the bar of the House." (Applause.) He said he was not of those who believed that State could pass a law which nullified the Federal Constitution.

"But suppose the Supreme Court of Missouri should differ from the gentleman?" asked Burton. "Then I would put the court in contempt with the Supreme Court of the United States," answered Power. Prince (Rep.) of Illinois was the last speaker of the day, advocating the adoption of the minority report. He said to count the ballots as requested by the majority would bring to the House no new light in which to decide the case. The record already in its possession contained abundant evidence to justify the recommendation of the contest. Without concluding his remarks Prince yielded the floor.

Speaker Reed announced the resignation of Representative Cowan of Maryland as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Loud (Rep.) of California reported the postoffice appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896.

At 5:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road Will Open for Traffic This Fall.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—It has been officially announced that the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad will be opened for traffic September 1st next, making what is claimed to be the shortest possible route from Kansas City to deep water on the Gulf of Mexico at Sabine Pass. The road has been chartered and used for traffic for some time from Kansas City to Stillwell, Indian Territory, 258 miles. The full length of the road is 700 miles. It is being especially built to develop trade between Kansas City and the territory south of that city. The new road also expects to divert from present channels much of the export grain trade of Kansas and Nebraska, shipping direct from Gulf ports to Europe. In other respects, the new road will be a standing menace to the stability of freight rates via Chicago.

In the last five years the Union Pacific has built seventy-eight new locomotives, capable of hauling six additional cars to each train without extra cost of operation, and the increase is shown in the great saving of operating expenses since 1890. Last year it cost the road \$1,040,000 less to haul its freight than it did in 1890, although the tonnage was greater. The company has purchased no new locomotives since 1890.

PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

General Hubbard Again Before the House Railway Committee.

Outlines His Plan for the Settlement of the Central's Debt.

The Name of James H. Mulligan of Kentucky, Formerly Consul-General at Apia, Samoa, Sent to the Senate by the President to be Consul at Cape Town, South Africa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—General Hubbard, representing the Central Pacific Railroad, was again before the House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day, and outlined at length the plan he proposes for the settlement of the debt of that road.

His proposition is to use a sinking fund amounting to \$6,000,000 for the Central and to \$20,000,000 for both roads to meet the first of the bonds, some of which are already overdue; to give the Government fifty-year 2 per cent income bonds for the accrued interest paid by the Government and to fund the Government bonds as they become due in first mortgage 4 1/2 per cents, the bonds to bear 6 per cent interest.

This proposition involves an extension of the first indebtedness as the Government bonds are taken up. The question of whether or not the extension of the first mortgage indebtedness would prejudice the equity in the third mortgage bonds, amounting to \$16,000,000, was raised, but General Hubbard affirmed that it could be done.

As to the question of whether or not the Government bondholders would accept 4 1/2 per cent first mortgage bonds when the 6 per cent Government bonds became due, General Hubbard said the bondholders could be convinced that the security was ample. The earnings during the past two years of financial depression had been \$3,000,000, while the interest charges were but \$2,500,000. In ordinary prosperous years there would be no trouble about it.

Representative Boatner asked if the building of our transcontinental roads had not forced the construction of the Canadian Pacific, but Mr. Hubbard thought not.

Taking up the question of dividends Mr. Hubbard said it was an every-day occurrence to have railroad bonds default after paying interest for years. The Government provided what the roads should reserve for its benefit. These requirements had been carried out, and there is not money enough on hand now to meet the bonds and interest, because the Government requirements had not been sufficient. The company had to decide what should be done with its net earnings year by year. It could not look ahead fifteen years.

In settling the matter the interests of the Government, the company and the public were to be considered. As far as the Central Pacific was concerned, he favored the Frye or Smith bills—funding measures. The road, he thought, could live up to the requirements of either of these measures. The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when General Traffic Agent Stubbs of the Central Pacific will be heard.

CONSUL AT CAPE TOWN.

James H. Mulligan of Kentucky Named for the Place.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In making a selection of a Consul at Cape Town, South Africa, which fell upon James H. Mulligan of Kentucky, whose name was sent to the Senate to-day, the President and Secretary Olney exercised the greatest caution in view of the important position which the Consul will occupy with reference to the Transvaal disturbances and the arrest of John Hays Hammond and other American citizens.

In order to secure for the position a standing that would make it acceptable to some man of prominence, Mr. Olney requested the Senate Committee on Appropriations to insert in the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which had been passed by the House, a paragraph increasing the salary of the Cape Town office from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year. This provision was adopted, and Mr. Mulligan's nomination followed.

Mr. Mulligan was on the rolls of the State Department as Consul-General at Apia, Samoa, but he has tendered his resignation of that office, having recently returned to this country for that purpose.

SALVATION ARMY.

Rank and File Stand by Ballington Booth and His Wife.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The English Brigadiers of the Salvation Army headquarters are still firm in their support of General William A. Booth of England in his removal of the former commander, Ballington Booth, from his position, but the rank and file of the army, officered by Americans, are still largely in favor of their much beloved commander and his wife.

At the headquarters of the assembly the situation to-day was not materially changed from that of yesterday. The one important change was the resignation of Major Peter Glen and his wife. Major Glen had been in charge of the field department, and was one of the most powerful officers in the work. The couple to-day sent a letter to Commissioner Eva Booth, giving as their reason for resigning the belief that Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth had been dismissed without a just cause.

Major Glen said to-day that Ballington Booth had in no way advised his resignation, and that his action in withdrawing was entirely of his own accord. "Ballington Booth will not lead an American army," was the answer Major Glen made to-day to questions about Mr. Booth's intentions. "He has received a number of invitations to conduct evangelical meetings, and will probably engage in such work."

Mr. Glen also said that the published reports that large sums of money had been promised to Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth to carry on any work they might desire was in a measure true. He said that a committee of commercial citizens had made such offers, but who they were he would not say. Officers of the army have little fear that Ballington Booth will not turn over the funds of the army in this

country, which are all deposited in his name in various banks. He has already signed checks for the current expenses of the organization. Another account has been started in the name of Eva Booth, to which all available funds are added, but many of the contributions still come in the form of checks to the order of Ballington Booth, which must be deposited in the accounts in his name.

Colonel William Eadie, one of the leaders of the Salvation Army in this country, announces positively that all danger of a secession by the supporters of former Commander Ballington Booth are now past. All the Brigadiers of the army, who during the controversy between the two factions had been wavering, are now ready to support General William Booth of London against Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

NO HOPE FOR THEM.

Silverites Will Stand a Poor Chance if They Run a Ticket of Their Own.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Philadelphia dispatches foreshadowing the possible defection of the free silver Republicans and the nomination by them of Senator Teller of Colorado or Mr. Barker of Philadelphia on a free coinage platform are received by leading Republican members of the House with incredulity.

The claim that the silver men hold the balance of power in New York and Indiana is absolutely denied. There are certain sections of New York where groups of free silverites are to be found, but they are widely scattered and not of sufficient importance to carry a single county election.

The Indiana Republicans who were spoken of, feel certain that the members of their party who favor free coinage will not desert the nominee of the St. Louis convention. Mr. Steele, who represents the Marion District, said there would be no defection worth the name. "We have always had to beat," said he, "all the isms in Indiana when we succeeded in carrying the State, and it will be nothing new to beat them this year."

Mr. Dingle of Indiana took the same hopeful view. Excepting Schuylkill County, in Pennsylvania, where still remain a great many members of the old greenback party, there is not apparently any sentiment in Pennsylvania for free silver that, in the opinion of the Pennsylvania Representatives, need cause any fear in the approaching campaign.

Dingle of Maine, the Republican leader of the House, ventured the assertion that outside the mining States and a few of the adjoining States the free silver men in the North, East and West were not worth considering. In his judgment they will cut no figure in the elections this year.

Nebraska Republicans insist that the sound money movement in that State is largely in the ascendancy. The Republicans are for sound money, and from 15,000 to 20,000 Democrats, it is said, will vote the Republican ticket if the Democratic party commits itself to a declaration favoring the free coinage of silver. Representative Hartman, who is a pronounced friend of silver and one of the most prominent members of the minority, has heard of no plan by the silver Republicans looking to the capture of the House. He thinks that a majority of the voters will support a 16 to 1 proposition, because that would produce genuine bimetalism.

BAYARD CENSURE RESOLUTIONS.

Views of Minority Members of the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Dinsmore of Arkansas reported to the House to-day the views of the minority members of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard.

The report states that the minority respectfully dissent from the views of the majority and submit that the resolutions ought not to pass. The report says: "The proposed action is unprecedented and unprecedented. Representatives of the United States in foreign countries are properly and exclusively, as to the regulation of the propriety or discreetness of their conduct, under the direction and control of the Executive Department of the Government, and any interference by Congress in this respect can only have the effect of detracting from the dignity and usefulness of our foreign service."

The report is signed by McCreaty of Kentucky, Tucker of Virginia, Money of Mississippi and Dinsmore of Alabama—all Democrats.

PEARL BRYAN MURDER.

Scott Jackson Makes an Important Confession.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—Scott Jackson, in an exciting interview with a reporter at the jail this morning, confessed that he had improper relations with Pearl Bryan. This is the most important confession of the prisoner since his imprisonment.

Ever since his arrest Jackson has been out against the overwhelming facts that his relation with Pearl Bryan were absolutely honorable, and that his sole purpose in having her come to Cincinnati and undergo a criminal operation was to protect his friend, William Wood.

In the interview Wood is almost vindicated. Had he not written the series of disgusting letters to Jackson, he would have been a free man to-day. Both Jackson and Wood admitted that Dr. Gillespie strongly urged Jackson to marry Pearl Bryan. Wood, when seen after Jackson's interview, talked about the Gillespie interview with little reserve. He was not informed of what Jackson had confessed. He unconsciously corroborated Jackson's story, except the matter of his (Wood's) confessing to having improper relations with his second cousin.

Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning reported the reports of the competing companies seeking a bonus for the construction of a telegraphic cable to the Hawaiian Islands. The claims of the Pacific Company were presented by President James D. Scribner and Vice-President Edmund L. Bayliss, and the claims of the Spaulding Company were presented by Colonel Spaulding himself and General Swayne of San Francisco.

Relief for Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26.—United States Minister Terrell has received a telegram from Marash stating that supplies for the relief of the Armenians in Asia Minor are obtainable in Marash. Messrs. Hubbard and Mason of the American Red Cross Society will start for Zeffoun to-day, if the Irades permitting their departure are ready, as it is expected they will be.

CLASSED AS LOTTERIES.

Ruling of Attorney-General Harmon on Bond and Investment Schemes.

Not Entitled to the Privileges of the United States Mails.

Direct, the Great California Pacing Stallion, Sold at Auction at New York, the Purchaser Being the President of Fleetwood Driving Park, Securing the Celebrated Animal at Less Than Nine Thousand Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Attorney-General Harmon to-day submitted to Postmaster-General Wilson a decision to the effect that the numerous bond and investment schemes conducted throughout the country are lotteries and not entitled to the privileges of the mails. Test cases sent to Attorney-General Harmon by Postmaster-General Wilson were those of the Pettis County Bond Investment Company of Sedalia, Mo., Tontine Association of Minneapolis, Columbia Investment Company of Cincinnati, the National Investment Company of Cincinnati, the National Investment Company of Washington, D. C., and the Southern Mutual Investment Company of Lexington, Ky.

Attorney-General Harmon in his decision cites the case of the Pettis Investment Company, the most important argued before the department, and which the Attorney-General says covers all the others, which are alike in design and different in names and methods. They induce subscriptions for bonds by holding out the chance of receiving large sums for small payments, depending on the number of the bonds. Without the ever-present chance of speedily getting much for little, not one of these companies would attempt to do business, or succeed in the attempt.

The Pettis Company, the Attorney-General says, has only a capital of \$2,000, but \$100,000 in bonds have been deposited in its behalf as required by the law of Missouri from insurance and other companies. This, of course, has been done by its promoters, and shows their faith in the profitability of the scheme.

It has been argued that the investments offered by these companies do not differ in principle from insurance, and are, in fact, fairer and better because the bondholders do not have to die or lose their property for them to realize on them. The Attorney-General says the fallacy of this consists in confusing mere chance with the uncertainty. One's property may not burn at all, and the time he will die is not known, but either event depends upon mere chance, and the law, therefore, recognizes contracts contingent upon them, while it does not countenance lotteries.

The Attorney-General therefore concludes that all companies which promise payments to part only of a class who all stand on an equal footing, giving the selection to depend on any rule of hazard, whether such payments constitute the entire scheme of their business or are connected with other features which would not by themselves be objectionable, come within the provisions of the anti-lottery law, and are not entitled to the use of the United States mails.

DIRECT SOLD AT AUCTION.

Purchased by the President of Fleetwood Driving Park.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Direct, the celebrated stallion, with a record of 2:05 1/2, a son of Director (2:17), and a long time the champion American pacer, was sold this evening for \$8,200 to James Butler of New York City, the President of the Fleetwood Driving Park Association. The price the famous stallion went at was not up to that expected by his owner, Monroe Salisbury, who remarked after the sale that the sum was just one-third of his real value.

The speedy mare Lesa Wilkes, with a 2:40 record, whose sire was Guy Wilkes and dam Hannah Price, was knocked down to the highest bidder in the afternoon for \$4,150, a price said to be much below the mare's worth.

The stock offered during the day was, as a rule, of good quality, but the prices obtained were unusually small. An example of the low prices prevailing was the sale for \$700 for Whalebone, a four-year-old colt, with a record of 2:24.

Among the horses sold were the following: Lucia Wilkes, b. m., 1888, by Guy Wilkes-Hattie, Chas. M. Reed, Erie, Pa., \$850; Muta Wilkes (2:11), sire Guy Wilkes, dam Monroe, J. S. Ferguson, New York, \$1,300; Burlington (2:18 1/2), sire Guy Wilkes, dam Sable, Walnut Grove Stock Farm, Washingtonville, N. Y., \$925; Double Cross (2:18 1/2), sire Sable Wilkes, dam Hinda Wilkes, Carl S. Burr, Commack, L. I., \$1,800; Lesa Wilkes (2:40), by Guy Wilkes-Hannah Price, Carl S. Burr, Commack, L. I., \$4,150.

Forty-six head were sold at the morning's sale, bringing \$22,270, property of Pleasanton Stock Farm Company, Pleasanton, Cal., as follows: Direct, by Director (2:17), dam Echora (2:23 1/2), James Butler, New York City, \$8,250; Miss Creighton, by Direct-Litthe Clem, J. M. Griffith, San Francisco, \$510; Too Soon, by Direct-Midget, S. T. Dickinson, New York City, \$1,150; Lou Mitchell, by Direct-May Mitchell, Fred G. Steinhay, \$1,500; Miss Kate, by Direct-Fanny K., J. M. Griffith, San Francisco, \$510; Honey, by Direct-Belle McGregor, S. T. Dickinson, New York City, \$2,500.

In all, sixty-seven head were sold during the day, the total amount received being \$41,575, an average of \$620 52 per head.

Placed on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Captain James Reichards, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., was placed on the retired list to-day on account of physical disability. He is stationed at Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Heavy Snowstorms.

BUDA-PESTH, Feb. 26.—Heavy snowstorms are prevailing throughout Hungary in many districts, blocking railways and causing a suspension of traffic.