

## VOTING ON THE TARIFF BILL TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

### Party Feeling Runs High During the Last Day of the Debate in the House.

### Political Speeches Wedged In at Every Opportunity.

### The Opposition Direct Their Efforts Toward Stirring Up Dissension on the Republican Side, But Succeed in Exposing Only a Single Instance of Revolt, That on the Subject of Free Hides.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Party feeling ran high during the last day of the tariff debate in the House. Political speeches were wedged in at every opportunity, and there was constant maneuvering for political advantage. The opposition directed their efforts toward stirring up dissension in the Republican side, but they succeeded only in exposing a single instance of revolt to-day. That was on the subject of free hides.

The Democrats pressed the question of a duty on hides for the benefit of the farmer with such vigor that Hepburn was drawn into the debate, and made a strong plea for dutiable hides. He demanded that the House be given an opportunity to vote on this question, and declared that every Western Republican was in favor of it.

Cannon of Illinois also gave a qualified endorsement to this demand. The Republican leaders defended their bill to-day with vigor. The Ways and Means Committee held the floor with their amendments from 10 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. About thirty-five were offered and adopted. Among them was one admitting free of duty "books, scientific apparatus, charts, maps, etc." for scientific and educational purposes. After that five more pages of the bill were read, making twenty pages in all of the 142 pages of the bill.

To-morrow the bill will be open for amendment until 1 o'clock, an attempt to extend the debate having failed, after which an hour on a side will be allowed to close. The voting will begin at 3 o'clock.

The Democrats displayed a good deal of anxiety to-day to get in an amendment to strike out the differential on sugar, but they probably will be frustrated in this. The only motion they may be able to secure a vote on is one to recommit with instructions. This motion has been prepared in the shape of a resolution, and is the Dockery amendment to suspend the duty on articles whose prices are controlled by trusts or combinations. Even this motion may be held to be out of order under the special order.

There is some talk of a number of Republican votes being cast against the bill, but nothing definite is heard. Cannon (R.) of Illinois prefaced his remarks with the declaration that he was for the pending bill. He was not pleased with all its features. He never had been pleased with any revenue bill. He appreciated that there must be a spirit of give and take, and he was frank to say he thought there could well be a duty on hides, as the impression was deeply grounded in the West that a duty on hides would raise the price of cattle \$1 a head.

Slayden (D.) of Texas expressed gratification that the dormant Republican conscience had been awakened in spots. He proceeded to argue that a duty on hides would be of practical benefit to the cattle raisers of the plains of Texas, Kansas and the Dakotas.

Bell (Pop.) of Colorado warned the Republicans that if they passed this bill, containing high duties, without imposing at least a revenue duty on hides, distinctly a product of the farm, they would regret it. "Why should the wool men of a few States be so generously dealt with and the cattle raisers denied anything?" he said.

Dingley defended the action of the committee, saying that when the Act of 1890 was being prepared the present occupant of the White House made a very exhaustive investigation of the subject, and found first, that the great body of hides produced in this country were a by-product from the slaughter of cattle, and that their price was made here; second, that goat and other skins tanned in this country were not produced here, and, third, that the hides imported, except in a few instances, were dry hides, used in making sole leather, a large proportion of which was exported.

He said that the tanning and leather industries of New York, Pennsylvania and New England should not be allowed to stifle the demands of the West. (Democratic applause.)

Norton (D.) of Ohio made a vicious assault on the majority. Instead of denouncing Mr. Cleveland on every occasion, he said the other side ought to be down on their knees at the feet of his "perspiring obesity and ponderous ponderosity," thanking him for the opportunity he had given them to again "rob the people."

An amendment putting bolting cloths for milling purposes at 25 per cent.

(free under McKinley bill) was adopted. Magnesia, not medicinal, carbonate of potash and sheep dip were placed on list.

Henderson of Iowa took occasion at this point to deny that this bill was framed in the interest of the East. He pointed out that the West held a majority on the committee, and were entirely competent to care for the interests to which they were committed.

Smith (D.) of Arizona talked on the cattle schedule, asserting that the rates amounted to 125 per cent ad valorem, so far as they concerned his Territory. Brucker (D.) of Michigan denounced the duty of \$2 on lumber as robbery. The lumber barons were permitted to go into Canada and have their lumber sawed by the cheap labor there. It was free trade in labor and protection for the manufacturer.

The amendment pending was adopted; also an amendment increasing the rates on horses and mules to those of the Act of 1890.

The Clerk then resumed the reading of the bill where he stopped on Saturday.

Lentz (D.) of Ohio was the first to interrupt the reading of the bill. He presented a number of protests from bituminous coal miners against the restoration of 75 cents a ton on coal. He declared that the restoration was in the interest of the anthracite coal pool of the East.

The committee then arose. An attempt was then made to extend the debate an hour to-morrow, but the Republicans refused to agree to this unless the Democrats would agree to vote on the amendments to-morrow in gross. But the Democrats declined to accept this condition, and all negotiations fell through.

Wheeler tried to secure consent for a night session, but Dingley said it would be impossible to obtain a quorum.

At 5:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

### Believed to Have Foundered.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The schooner Charley Hastings is believed to have foundered in Long Island Sound, and her crew, consisting of six men, is thought to have been drowned. She left Newton Creek last Wednesday with a cargo of phosphate, and should have arrived at Orient on Friday, but thus far nothing has been heard from her. Terry Brothers, to whom she was consigned, think all hands are lost.

### Suspected of Being a Filibuster.

KEY WEST (Fla.), March 30.—The tug Monarch was captured at Bahia, Hondo, by the revenue cutter Winona, and was brought here this morning. She is simply being held on suspicion. It is reported that a filibustering expedition was to have left here last night to join the Monarch, and coal was to be sent her from here.

## DOINGS IN THE SENATE.

### ALLEN MAKES A LONG SPEECH ON TARIFF TAXES.

### Morgan Asks for Information Relative to Letters Purporting to Have Been Written by Gomez.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska made a long speech in the Senate to-day on the unconstitutionality of tariff taxes beyond those requisite for revenue. Although it was the first tariff speech the Senate has heard this session, it did not attract marked attention. Allen severely criticized the trusts and combinations, which, he declared, reaped the main advantage of tariff taxes. The Senator's remarks were in the nature of a legal argument, showing the constitutional limitations of the taxing power of Congress.

He maintained also that it was not the laborers and wage-earners who were clamoring for a higher tariff, but manufacturers, bankers, attorneys and lobbyists, who made their appeals in the name of the wage-earner. He asserted that there were very few laborers and producers who believed that wages were raised substantially by a high tariff, and still fewer who desired that such a tariff should be levied on the articles of necessary consumption.

"We cannot serve the people and the money power at the same time." At the conclusion of Allen's remarks the resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

The House amendments to the Senate joint resolutions appropriating \$250,000 for the saving of life and property along the Mississippi River were agreed to, and the resolution now goes to the President.

McBride of Oregon presented an amended certificate from the Governor of Oregon as to the appointment of Henry W. Corbett as Senator from that State. The certificate states that the appointment is until the next Legislature shall meet, thus curing the supposed defect in the first credential, which did not fix the limit of service.

Among the petitions was one from the Board of Sheep Commissioners of Montana, urging the most ample protection on wool in accordance with the platform promises, and asserting that the policy of protection would not long prevail without this adequate protection to the wool-growing interest.

The Cuban question was brought forward again by Morgan, who presented a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether letters had been received by the present and former Chief Executive from General Gomez, commander of the revolutionary forces in Cuba. The resolution recites at length the letter said to have been forwarded to President McKinley and his predecessor from Gomez, and published in the newspapers to-day.

The resolution concluded with a request that the President shall also inform the Senate whether the Spanish authorities in Cuba have refused to allow either dispatches to be transmitted between the United States Consul at Sagua La Grande and the United States Consul-General at Havana.

At 2 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 4:25 adjourned.

## HARD TO SEE HOW WAR CAN BE AVOIDED.

### King George of Greece Sends a Message to the Czar of Russia,

### Saying It is Impossible to Yield to Demands of the Powers.

### Belief That Even the Annexation of Crete Would Fail to Satisfy the Greeks, Who Are So Imbued With the War Spirit That Nothing Short of Severe Blood-Letting Will Serve to Cure Them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.—Reports from Turkish headquarters at Ellassona say that the Greek leader, Alexis Taki, a brother of the famous chieftain, crossed the frontier into Macedonia last Sunday, accompanied by about twenty-five followers.

Near Grevna the Greeks engaged the advance post of the Turkish troops, commanded by a German officer.

The Turks lost twelve men killed and had twenty wounded, including the German officer. The loss of the insurgents is not known. They subsequently returned across the border into Greek territory.

It is difficult to see how war between Greece and Turkey can be avoided. It is rumored in diplomatic circles here that King George sent a message to the Czar saying it is impossible for Greece to yield to the Powers regarding Crete, and it is equally impossible to recall the Greek troops from Thessaly in view of the excited condition of the public mind.

It is believed that even the annexation of Crete would fail to satisfy the Greeks, who are so imbued with the war fever that nothing short of severe blood letting will cure them.

The Greeks, it is further believed, greatly underestimate the strength of the Turkish forces in Macedonia and Epirus. Ethem Pascha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, now has at his disposal about 150,000 fighting men and 300 Krupp guns. He also has an ample supply of ammunition, a fair commissary and his medical staff and hospital corps are in satisfactory condition. All the strategic points on the frontier are occupied, defended by newly thrown up earthworks and other defenses, and are supplied with powerful batteries of artillery.

To attack this line of defense, it is understood the Greeks cannot muster more than 60,000 men, mostly irregulars, although some estimates here have it that the Greeks may be able to muster 80,000 men in all, counting the hastily armed peasantry and the raw recruits and rough reserves which they have been pushing toward the frontier for a month past. This force is known to be weak in cavalry, and especially so in artillery, in which arms the Turks are overwhelming in strength. It is true that the Greeks are animated by warlike spirit and a degree of enthusiasm rarely witnessed, but warlike enthusiasm cannot prevail against big battalions and heavy and numerous batteries of artillery.

Thus it is that the Turkish officials are calmly awaiting the outbreak of war, if war is to come, confident that every step possible has been taken to meet the emergency.

### MORE TROOPS FOR THE POWERS.

LONDON, March 30.—The following semi-official announcement was made this evening: "In consequence of the request of the Admirals, it has been decided that a further battalion of 600 men be forthwith sent to Crete by each Power."

The Welsh Fusiliers at Malta have been ordered to be ready to sail immediately. Otherwise, the situation as regards the action of the Powers is unchanged.

It has not yet been decided to demand the withdrawal of the Greek and Turkish forces from the frontier, such course appearing impracticable at the present moment.

As to the Cretan situation proper, it is understood that the Admirals in command of foreign fleets in Cretan waters are of the opinion that, now that Greece has virtually completed her war preparations on the frontier of Thessaly, a blockade of the principal Greek ports would be useless, as it would out the forecasts previously made in Great Britain to take active part in the blockade of Greece might lead to the outbreak of hostilities.

Under these circumstances, all the efforts of the Embassadors of the Powers here are now being directed toward prevailing upon the Turkish Government permitting the immediate departure of those of the Mussulmans in Crete who have expressed a desire to emigrate, and this will probably be agreed to, but as to the withdrawal of Turkish troops, the Sultan has not yet shown any disposition to submit to that demand.

The Austrian Government, upon the representations of the Porte, has prohibited the importation from Trieste of seven millions of cartridges which were in course of shipment to Greece. The representatives of Greece have protested against this action upon the part of the Austrian Government, claiming it is illegal and arbitrary, as no state of war exists. It is not likely that the protest will have any effect.

The work of preparing for the defense of Salonica is now said to have been completed, and all danger of an attack upon this Turkish base of supplies is believed to have passed.

### GREKS ATTACK FORT IZZIDIN.

CANEA, March 30.—The Greeks to-day attacked Fort Izzidin, which domi-

nates Suda Bay. The foreign ironclads bombarded the attacking force in support of the Turkish garrison, which had twice cannon an one mitrailleuse. Finally detachments of the foreign troops occupied the fortress.

There was sharp fighting to-day at Spinalonga. The Cretons succeeded in dislodging the Turks, and seized a vessel which was landing ammunition for them.

Fighting continues at Heraklion and Retimo. Several shots have been fired at the foreign occupying forces at Pak-surania.

The French commander has obtained reinforcements to replace the Turkish outposts, which are said to be absolutely unreliable.

The fighting at Spinalonga lasted three hours. The Turkish garrison met with a heavy loss. A French warship has been dispatched to render them such assistance as may now be practicable.

## LABOR TROUBLES.

### No Change in the Situation of the Steam-Fitters' Strike.

NEW YORK, March 30.—There has been no apparent change in the status of the steam fitters' strike. None of the strikers, it is said, have applied for work, and all the shops are picketed to prevent new men taking the places of the strikers.

Mr. Williams of Blake & Williams said to-day that all the principal concerns involved received letters from steam fitters of neighboring cities applying for work.

## STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Fifteen hundred men employed in the tanneries struck to-day. The strike is over a question of the hours of labor, the employers insisting on ten hours as a working day instead of eight, as at present. Many of the bosses, as it is claimed, have decided not hereafter to recognize the unions and put the ten-hour day into effect next week.

## PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

### McKinley Sends Another Batch of Nominations to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Frank W. Palmer, Illinois, Public Printer; Alexander M. Thackara, Pennsylvania, Consul at Havre, France; Assistant Surgeon James H. Oakley, Illinois, to be Post Assistant Surgeon Marine Hospital. Palmer was Public Printer under Harrison's Administration.

## Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$220,436,860; gold reserve, \$151,841,536.

## Plague Among British Troops.

LONDON, March 30.—A dispatch from Bombay says the plague has broken out among the British troops at Calcutta.

## TO PERMIT RAILROAD POOLING.

### FORAKER INTRODUCES A BILL IN THE SENATE

### To Tlect the Objections Raised by the U. S. Supreme Court in Its Recent Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator Foraker of Ohio to-day introduced a pooling bill. It is practically a reproduction of the Patterson bill, introduced in the last Congress. It is intended to meet the objections to pooling which were raised by the Supreme Court of the United States in its decision recently rendered in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case.

The document is quite voluminous, covering thirty printed pages. The first section amends the Interstate Commerce Act so as to render it lawful for railroad associations to enter into pools under the following conditions:

"Every contract, agreement or arrangement shall be in writing and filed with a Commission created by this Act, and shall become lawful and forcible between the parties thereto at the expiration of twenty days from the filing thereof, unless the Commission shall, in the meantime, and upon such investigation and consideration as it may deem proper, to make an order disapproving of the same; and it shall be the duty of the Commission to make such order of disapproval whenever upon such investigation and consideration it shall be of the opinion that the operation of any such contract by reason of its provisions, or for want of necessary restrictions and limitations, would result in unreasonable rates, unjust discrimination, insufficient service to the public or otherwise contravene any of the provisions of this Act."

## STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

### The Coos Bay Runs Into the Mary Garrett, But No Damage Done.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The river steamer Mary Garrett and the steamship Coos Bay were in collision to-day. No serious results occurred, though the Coos Bay lost a considerable portion of her hull, while the other craft was damaged along the bows.

## A LEGISLATIVE SCANDAL.

### The Secretary of the Montana Senate Indicted by the Grand Jury.

SALT LAKE, March 30.—A special issue of the "Tribune" from Helena, Mont., says: Secretary of State John Bloor was to-day indicted by the Grand Jury for falsifying the public records. His alleged offense is the losing of a bill the night the last Legislature session expired. Bloor has been fixed at \$100,000.

## BENCH SHOWS

### The One at San Jose to Open To-Day—Stockton's Dog Show.

SAN JOSE, March 30.—The dog show will open here to-morrow with 153 entries, collies heading the list with twenty-two. The hall has been handsomely decorated by lady admirers, and

## KILLING FROSTS DAMAGE THE FRUIT CROP.

### Apricots and Almonds in Many Sections Have Been Fatally Destroyed.

### While Peach Trees and Vines Have Also Been Injured.

### The British Ship Lord Dufferin and the British Bark Bankholme Believed to Have Been Sunk in Collision Off the Coast of Uruguay, and All on Board Both Vessels, Numbering Sixty-Seven Men, Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The local office of the United States Weather Bureau has received advices from the various fruit sections of the State, to the effect that during the last two nights killing frosts have seriously damaged the fruit crops. Prunes and apples are not sufficiently advanced to receive so much harm as apricots and almonds, which in many sections have been totally destroyed, while peach trees and vines have also been injured, though in less degree.

LOS ANGELES, March 30.—The crop bulletin for Southern California for the week ending March 29th, prepared by Observer Franklin, is as follows: The weather continued unseasonably cool during the past week, except on the 24th and 25th instants, when warm weather prevailed. Light rain fell on the 28th, which was followed by high winds that quickly dried up the surface soil. Cold nights have retarded the growth of grain in the northern districts, but in some of the southern sections early sown grain is heading out. Apricots and peaches are blooming freely, and loquats are ripening fast.

LODI, March 30.—The fruit growers in this vicinity are demoralized over the weather of the last few nights. Some claim the apricot crop is ruined. Peaches and almonds are badly damaged. On Senator Langford's big river ranch there has been great damage to fruit and the outlook there is bad. Killing frosts are still prevailing.

VISALIA, March 30.—Fruit was badly injured last night by the freezing weather. Prunes Simoni, Tragedy prunes, Climax plums, apricots and nectarines are probably almost a total loss. Peaches are badly injured. The temperature in places reaches 22 degrees.

## EVEN IS ON THE TURF.

### Results of the Races at the Ingleside Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Weather at Ingleside fine; track good. Summaries: Six furlongs, Elsie Smith won, Rosalora second, Altivo third. Time—1:10 1/4. Four and a half furlongs, Morelito won, Los Prietos second, Hermoso third. Time—0:57 1/4. One mile, selling, Hazard won, Meadow Lark second, Bueno third. Time—1:43 1/2.

One mile and a quarter, selling, Lincoln III won, Judge Denny second, Collins third. Time—2:09. One mile, selling, San Marco won, Babe Murphy second, Manchester third. Time—1:42. Seven furlongs, The Roman won, True Blue second, Scarborough third. Time—1:28 1/2.

## A SWINDLER ARRESTED.

### C. H. Henderson Apprehended at Ashland, Oregon.

REDDING, March 30.—C. H. Henderson, alias Stafford, alias Redmond, wanted in San Francisco by Chief Crowley for swindling merchants of Fresno and Redlands, "worked" Redding merchants for the indorsement of a \$75 draft and skipped out for the north. He pretended to be selling baking powder at ridiculously low figures. Sheriff Houston telegraphed his description to neighboring counties and to-day received word that his man had been apprehended in Ashland, Or. It is alleged that Henderson is also a "shover of the queer" and an all-round confidence man.

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### The Coos Bay Runs Into the Mary Garrett, But No Damage Done.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The river steamer Mary Garrett and the steamship Coos Bay were in collision to-day. No serious results occurred, though the Coos Bay lost a considerable portion of her hull, while the other craft was damaged along the bows.

The Garrett was at the dock of Section 2 of the sea wall, and had just started to back out, when the Coos Bay, also leaving the pier, was caught by the tide and crashed into the Garrett. Fortunately neither of the two steamers had gained full headway, else the accident would have been more serious.

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the weather being perfect, the show will no doubt be a grand success.

## STOCKTON DOG SHOW.

STOCKTON, March 30.—The entries for the dog show to be held here on April 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, will close to-morrow at midnight with Secretary A. C. Davenport of this city. As usual, owners have been holding back until the last moment to make their entries. The prizes offered are quite as generous as those given at the recent show held in Sacramento, and a large collection of dogs is expected from all over the State.

## MISSING VESSELS.

### The Lord Dufferin and Bankholme Believed to Have Gone Down.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Lloyd's agents have received word that the fine four-masted British ship Lord Dufferin and the British bark Bankholme are missing. All hope for the Lord Dufferin is abandoned. There is still some hope for the Bankholme, but very little. The combined crews of the ships numbered sixty-seven men, all of whom are supposed to have perished.

Both vessels were in the vicinity of Montevideo on the same dates, and one of the theories advanced is that the ships were in collision, and went down with all on board before the boats could be lowered.

## WANTED TO DIE.

### A Shoemaker Makes a Futile Attempt to Commit Suicide.

SAN DIEGO, March 30.—Anton Doler, a shoemaker, formerly of San Francisco, tried to kill himself this morning after a ten-day drunk. He went to bed, placed a revolver to his ear, and shot, but the ball ranged through the scalp and was not fatal. He then rushed to the Police Station, yelling, "My God, I've shot myself and want to die."

Oliver Hill, the boy shot yesterday while hunting near Otay dam, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of his companion, Fred Barrett.

## Rates to Be Restored.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific Coast decided to-day to end the long-standing bad bitter local insurance war, and restore the full rates of the old insurance compact, which went to pieces three years ago. These old rates will stand only until they can be readjusted to suit the changed conditions of various localities.

## ISABEL MURPHY'S DEATH.

### Her Relatives Have Decided to Contest the Will.

LONDON, March 30.—A large crowd of curious people attended the funeral to-day of Miss Isabel Murphy, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Murphy, the California millionaire. An inquest was held yesterday and a verdict rendered setting forth that death was due to a disease caused by chronic alcoholism.

One of the sisters of the deceased has been erroneously said to be the wife of Viscount Wolsey, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces. Lady Wolsey was a Miss Erskine. Two of the sisters of Miss Murphy, however, have married English Barons. The third sister is the wife of the Secretary of the Legation at Paris.

The late Miss Murphy willed her fortune of \$300,000, it is said, to the Catholic priest, Father Mullen, at whose house she lived. Her relatives have decided to contest the will.

## A Ship's Captain Arrested.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Captain Reed of the ship T. F. Oakes was arrested to-day on a warrant issued by the United States. The Oakes is the ship on which, during its last voyage, there was much suffering and several deaths resulting, as alleged, from insufficient food.

## JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION CASE.

### HAS BEEN CARRIED TO THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

### Attorney-General McKenna Will To-morrow Make a Motion to Advise It on the Docket.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The "Post's" Washington special says: Attorney General McKenna finally has decided to at once carry to the Supreme Court the case decided against the United States and in favor of the Joint Traffic Association the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Sherman anti-trust law, having satisfied himself that it will be an easy matter to secure a reversal of the findings of the lower court. He will not only carry the case up, but he will ask that it be advanced and a hearing given before the adjournment of the Supreme Court in May. The leading attorneys of Eastern trunk lines appear to be desirous of having a final ruling on the traffic agreement before making a concerted effort in Congress for pooling legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A transcript of the record in the case of the United States against the Joint Traffic Association was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The case comes to the Supreme Court on an appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit, where the decision was against the United States. A motion to advance the case on the docket will be made by the Government on Thursday next.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Among the legal representatives of the roads of the Joint Traffic Association to discuss the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Trans-Missouri Association.

At the close of the conference Mr. Ledyard said that he had decided to join the Government and Attorney-General in an effort to secure an early hearing of the appeal in the Joint Traffic case.

"The Attorney General is to make a motion," said Mr. Ledyard, "in the Supreme Court Thursday to have the case of the United States against the Joint Traffic Association heard in the present term. A motion to have the Joint Traffic Association is advised to continue to act as heretofore pending the determination of the legality of its organization."