

DIRTY LINEN.

REPUBLICAN WASH DAY IN THE NATIONAL HOUSE.

Fig Iron Kelly Replies to Garfield and Washes Republican Dirty Linen--A Scene Thoroughly Enjoyed by the Democrats--Brief Discussion of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill--Saving of Over \$100,000 Provided for the Fat Plum of the Liverpool Consulate--\$1,535,445 Wanted for Deficiencies--New Deal in the New Orleans Collectorship--Gen. Dan. Sickles Smirched by the McGarranham Claim Investigation.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Blackburn, presiding in the absence of Speaker Randall, and Mr. Foster, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill for an appropriation of \$1,533,445, deficiencies for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. Referred to the committee of the whole.

A night session for debate only was ordered for Monday next. Mr. Kelly then replied to Mr. Garfield's speech of a few days ago. He explained the causes which prevented him replying to Mr. Garfield's first speech for over one hundred days—his own serious illness, and the attempted assassination of his son, and he thought it hardly just in the gentleman to send to the country the idea that he, Kelly, had been one hundred days in preparing a reply to his speech.

The imputation that his (Kelly's) speech was a manuscript speech was utterly without foundation. In regard to his support of the resolution endorsing Secretary McCulloch's contraction policy, in December, 1865, he admitted he had made a grave mistake, and on the 3d of January following had raised his voice against contraction, and made the prediction with which he had opened his speech of the 14th of November, that if contraction were pursued the condition of affairs that is now upon the country would come. As to the bill denouncing silver, he was (although chairman of the committee on coinage) an ignorant of the demerit of the silver dollar as Senators Blaine and Voorhees, then members of the House.

Garfield's allusion to his (Kelly's) comic opera speech at Youngstown, Ohio, and his threat that labor would take capital by the throat, that statement was like Garfield's own statement, the creation of a distempered and ill-governed imagination. As to the interference of members of the House in favor of his renomination, he asserted that no man sat in the House who had ever, to his knowledge, written such a letter. If there were, he asked him to say so.

Mr. Foster made a movement as if to rise. Yes, said Mr. Kelly, one letter was written by my friend, Mr. Foster. We were most intimate, then, by reason of the proximity of our seats. I laid before him, and before my friend Mr. Danford, a good many letters received in connection with efforts to nominate another man than myself. My friends, who wrote, seemed troubled that those who were seeking to oust me were representing that Governor Hayes desired my defeat for having gone into Ohio, as they said, to elector for William Allen. It was arranged that my friend, Mr. Foster, who represented in Congress the Republican candidate for President, should write a letter that would answer a double purpose. [A ripple of laughter started at these words, and soon spread through the Democratic side, extending to the Republican side.]

Mr. Kelly—I pray you Mr. Speaker to bear in mind that if dirty linen is to be washed here to-day, I did not introduce the bundle. [Laughter.]

Mr. Crittenden—Let the washing go on. Mr. Kelly—My friend Foster wrote a letter to the gentleman who I named, Southworth, a confidential friend of my own, saying he had no authority to speak for Gov. Hayes, but that he was his congressional representative. [Laughter.] That he knew the kindly relations between the governor and Kelly, and that he had reason to believe and was free to say Governor Hayes desired the return of Kelly. [Laughter.] That letter was given me. I can recollect but one gentleman to whom it was shown, and that was the gentleman to whom it was addressed, who read it and, at my request, handed it back to me.

Mr. Kelly described his relations with his constituents, who had elected him ever since 1860, who knew his faults and foibles, knew he would sometimes roll out the r's—an inheritance probably from his Irish ancestry, knew he had a will of his own, and that when suffering from dyspepsia was sometimes rude. Who, in fact, knew him *in roem* and who would be astonished to learn the influence that had been brought to bear on them to secure his election. As to the word "trick," it was a very offensive one to him, but if he were to use that word to designate anything he would apply it to the case of a member who in the House uses an offensive expression to a colleague and then, without that colleague's consent or knowledge, tones them down in the record so he could not have them in full to reply to or perhaps to move to expunge.

Mr. Foster said Mr. Kelly had stated correctly the substance of the letter he had referred to. He only rose to state the reasons he had for writing that letter. Mr. Kelly seemed annoyed at the effort making to prevent his nomination, because it was alleged he had gone to Ohio, in 1875, and had stumped the State against Gov. Hayes, and they charged it would be disastrous to renominate him as the Republican candidate in Pennsylvania. Mr. Kelly and himself had a good many talks about it and the conversation he thought had extended to Mr. Garfield, certainly to Mr. Danford. The first suggestion was that he (Foster) should go to Philadelphia, on his way to New York, and while there he was to be serenaded. (Great laughter.) His duties in Washington prevented his going and being serenaded [laughter] by a band of music, and being called out by the fire company to which Mr. Kelly had originally belonged. [Laughter.] However, he had always had and still had a high respect for the gentleman who had always been his friend here. He did not believe Gov. Hayes cared two cents whether Mr. Kelly were nominated or not, or that he would have felt unkindly if that gentleman were nominated. He (Foster) had desired

to see Mr. Kelly elected, and he had therefore written the letter, and he had been glad to learn from that gentleman, it had been of good service to him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kelly said he desired to throw a little light upon the question as to who wanted to be nominated. It was known to some people that when the campaign had opened it had been thought desirable that a Republican member of Congress, a greenbacker and convertible bond man, who had been re-elected at the last election, should be sent to Indiana, Ohio and certain sections of Pennsylvania where the greenback heresy, so called, was predominating. At the request of the State committees of those States he consented, as the Republican member of Congress favoring greenbacks, to go to Indiana, Ohio and the infected districts of Pennsylvania (laughter), but he denied he had excited riot and talked communism.

Mr. Garfield disclaimed any reflection on Mr. Kelly growing out of the state of his health, and said it was only a little curious to him that the long illness, which usually brings gentleness, had not infused a little more of the spirit of gentleness into the two hours' personal attack on him. If he had misrepresented one word or thought of the gentleman he owed him an apology and would make it anywhere and at any time. He quoted from the remarks of Kelley on the bill to denounce silver, showing that gentleman did at the time know the purpose and effect of the bill, his words being: "It has become impossible to retain the American silver dollar in this country except in collections of curiosities."

To show that he had not drawn from his inner consciousness, as Mr. Kelly asserted, what he had said about that gentleman's health, Mr. Kelly said that he had procured from the library and sent to the clerk's desk a volume of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from which the clerk read a special dispatch describing the meeting at Youngstown. He (Garfield) submitted whether, on the statements read and on similar statements in the Cleveland papers, he was not justified in speaking of the gentleman's communistic speeches in Ohio.

As to the gentleman's last campaign, he knew it was generally understood that an expression in favor of the gentleman was solicited. He (Garfield) had been consulted on the subject, and if he had had the same faith in the restoration of sound principles that the others had, he would have been glad to join in the efforts made by those gentlemen.

The formal discussion was closed, and the House went into committee of the whole on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, Mr. Cox of New York in the chair. The bill appropriates \$1,036,935, a reduction of \$102,439 from the appropriation of last year, and a reduction of \$177,462 from the estimates of the state department. The salaries of ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia is fixed at \$15,000 each; to Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China, at \$10,000 each; to Chili and Peru at \$6,000 each; to Sweden, Norway, Turkey, Venezuela, Hawaiian islands, Argentine Republic and United States of Colombia, \$7,500 each; to Bolivia, \$5,000; Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua, one minister, \$10,000; Haiti, \$8,000; Liberia, \$2,500.

Mr. Singleton, a member of the committee on appropriations, explained that the committee had reduced the salaries of the four principal ministers abroad, from \$17,000 to \$15,000, an amount amply sufficient, considering the work to be done by them. He referred to the fact that the consul at London received \$2 a head for every American consular officer at that port and every dollar of that tax upon commerce was used at the consulate and not one was covered into the treasury. That was what made the position of consul so much sought after.

Mr. Cox, Ohio, inquired whether the law did not require all such fees to be turned into the treasury.

Mr. Singleton replied that it did not.

Mr. Hewitt, New York, thought the gentleman from Mississippi was mistaken. All fees collected for shipping seamen were either paid into the treasury or accounted for in the accounts of the consulate.

Mr. Singleton continuing said the appropriation committee had endeavored on one hand to guard against any retrenchment which might impair the services, and on the other to prevent unnecessary expenditure of public money. His own opinion was that the present system of service might be much simplified and that two or three ministers stationed at some central points in Europe with a competent corps of agents would answer every purpose.

After a speech by Mr. Hubbell in favor of the extension of our foreign commerce, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Don Sickles Smirched.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate public lands committee to-day, heard evidence in regard to the McGarranham claim to property in California, known as the New Idria quick-silver mine. Judge Jeremiah Wilson, E. C. Ingersoll and Senator Carpenter appeared for McGarranham, and Judge Jeremiah Black, David S. Willis, Iowa, and Chief Clerk of the Land Office Curtis for the New Idria company. Mr. Wilson said the defendant intended to show that every decision in favor of McGarranham had been obtained by the use of money. After a discussion relative to the admission of evidence of this character, McGarranham was asked if he had ever given stock based on his claim, to John Hickman, ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania. He replied he never had. Witness further said Daniel E. Sickles performed services for me. I did not agree to give him any compensation, but subsequently I gave him an interest in my claim. He would have acted for me if I had never given him a dime. Never gave James Wilson, ex-member of Congress, of Iowa, either stock or money. There was some talk between Sickles and myself about taking Edwin M. Stanton into our business. Sickles said he did not think it was necessary to have Stanton's aid. Stanton was not an attorney general at that time. I made no attempt to buy up the attorney general's office.

Mr. Wilson offered in evidence several letters from McGarranham to Mr. Frank, secretary of the Panoche Grande company, which he claimed would show McGarranham and Sickles' attempts to operate upon Stanton while attorney-general, for the purpose of securing his influence. One of them stated that he and his friends were willing to take Stanton into the same boat with them. The letters to Frank numbered over seven hundred, and cover a correspondence of over ten years. Their reading was discontinued, and

it was ordered they all be printed and go into the record. Judge Wilson said they were all of a general character, showing that money was paid, federal appointments secured, and laws changed in the interest of McGarranham's claim. Adjourned.

Changes in the Proposed New Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Schedule M of the tariff bill, which relates to sundries, was further considered by the committee on ways and means to-day, and amended as follows: Dates, prunes and plums, reduced from 2½ to 2 cents per pound. Epanlets, galleons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses and wings of gold, silver and other metal, reduced from 40 to 35 per centum ad valorem. The tax on essences, extracts, toilet articles, hair dressings, restoratives and dyes, tooth washes and pastes, aromatic caetors or other like perfumeries or cosmetics by whatever name or names known, used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth or skin, was placed at 50 per centum ad valorem. Cologne water or other perfumery of which alcohol forms the principal ingredient, essence or oil, and all flavoring extracts not otherwise provided for, and bay rum, essence or oil, was reduced from 60 to 25 per centum ad valorem. The rate on colloidum or ethers, ethereal preparations or extracts, was fixed at 50 cents per pound, and on pocket knives of all descriptions 45 per centum ad valorem.

Bonds for Bank Circulation.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The treasury now holds \$646,056,850 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation, and \$73,593,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation week ending to-day \$ 72,800 United States bonds held for circulation withdrawal the week ending to-day 11,917,000 National bank circulation outstanding, currency notes 320,453,635 Gold notes 1,432,129 Internal revenue receipts 349,102 Custom receipts 475,443 Receipts of national bank notes for week ending to-day, compared with corresponding period last year, 1877 3,789,000 1878 2,615,000 Receipts to-day 498,000

The New Orleans Collector.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President, it is said, has determined not to make the appointment of collector for New Orleans from any of the warring factions there. O. A. Lee, formerly a merchant in the interior of the State, now in New Orleans, is mentioned for the office. The appointment will be followed by a corresponding change in the other offices. The object in this course is to secure the public good and to silence animadversions upon the condition of matters at the New Orleans custom house.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President today appointed Frank Millward, Kentucky, honorary commissioner to the Paris Exposition. At the request of Commissioner-General McCormick the secretary of the navy has directed that the Constitution be detailed to carry goods to the Paris Exposition.

The long bond bill was discussed at length to-day by the committee on ways and means but no definite action was taken.

A REGULAR BLIZZARD.

Wyoming Territory Buried in Snow—General Suspension of Railroad Travel—Fears of Large Loss of Stock and Life.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 9.—A storm, exceeding in violence and duration any previous storm of the season, set in at 11 p. m. the 8th, and continuing without abatement until noon to-day, the wind ranging in velocity from fifty to sixty-four miles per hour, carrying the snow with it and drifting in banks ten to fifteen feet high in the city. So far only one roof has given way. It extended from Bitter Creek on the west to Julesburg on the east. A great number of the cuts are level full of snow and all trains on the Union Pacific, Denver & Pacific and Colorado Central are either sidetracked or snowed-in. The plows stationed here have been unable to get out, and to-morrow morning if the storm, which has not wholly ceased, does not increase, they will be vigorously manipulated. Passenger trains No. 3 of 8th and 9th, are laying at North Platte; No. 4 of the 8th, at Bitter Creek and No. 4 of the 9th, at Green River. Freight train No. 6 is reported snowed in at Separation, and the emigrant west-bound, of yesterday, near Dashiell. The Denver Pacific train side-tracked at Carr and the Colorado Central between Collins and Loveland. There is no reliable evidence of any individuals having been lost in the snow in this vicinity, though there are many rumors to that effect. No communication north whatever. Many freight outfits are now traveling, and probably the loss of stock will be great, if not of life.

The Santillan Swindle.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Of the proposition to reopen the Santillan claim the *Chronicle* this morning says: The Philadelphia land association never paid for the land. They bought stock on speculation. They did it with their eyes open, knowing the claim was a fraud and they ought not to profit by it. There cannot by any possibility be a single innocent purchaser, and to give the public lands away to such schemers as these stockholders are is trifling with the public interest. The government ought to relieve those whom it has wronged, and to be able to do so it ought to be very sure that the claimant has at least some equity in his case before it votes away its substance. Santillan has neither right nor equity and impudent beggars should be turned away.

Sale of a Railroad.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Under order of the United States court issued by Judge Blodgett, Mr. Bishop, master in chancery, sold the Chicago & Iowa railroad to J. M. Walker, attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, for \$900,000, \$15,000 being cash down. Walker bid it in for the bondholders. The attorney for the Chicago & Iowa road gave notice that he would appeal to Judge Drummond to set aside the order of sale. The road is about eighty miles long, and runs from Aurora to Forrester, Ill.

CRIME--MISHAPS.

THE DAYS RECORD OF MISFORTUNES AND CURSEDNESS.

Lively Reception of Roemer the Bigamist at Winona--The Fourth Wife Discovered, With Other Precincts to Hear from--Five Hundred Lost by the Sinking of an Austrian Steamer--Cold Blooded South American Murder--Incendiary Bridge Burning in New Jersey--Fatal Gasoline Explosion in Cincinnati--Miscellaneous.

DR. ROEMER, THE BIGAMIST.

[Special Telegram to THE GLOBE.] WINONA, Minn., March 9.—Dr. C. H. Roemer, the notorious bigamist, arrived here this morning from Philadelphia in custody of Sheriff Dill. A large crowd gathered at the depot, and as the prisoner stepped off the car he was greeted with considerable hooting and howling. Roemer was hurried off to jail and locked up. Another of the Doctor's deserted wives has just been found in Wisconsin, making four he has robbed and abandoned, and it is believed several precincts are yet to be heard from.

STEAMER BURNED--500 LIVES LOST.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Trieste says the Austrian steamer *Ophire*, from Cavallo, with 2,500 Circassians on board, caught fire, and went ashore near Cape Eila. Five hundred lives lost.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

PANAMA, Feb. 28.—Advices from Iquique tell the story of a horrible murder on the steamship *Ilo*, from Lima, shortly before her arrival at Iquique. After leaving the port two slow-aways were found. They were placed in irons on the main deck, and fastened to a stanchion. About three in the morning, a deck trader, a Chilean, approached the prisoners and accused one of stealing cheese from his tent. The man protested his innocence, stating it was impossible, he being in irons. The trader insisted, and cut the man's throat, and afterwards cut his head off and threw it overboard. The other passenger, who was bathed in blood, was helpless and too terrified to call assistance. The murderer then attempted to throw the body overboard, but finding it fast by the wrist, he cut round the wrist, broke the bone across his knee and thus freeing the body, threw it into the water. The crime was discovered at daylight. The murderer was handed over to the captain of the port.

RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNED--INCENDIARY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 4.—The long bridge at New Brunswick, on the line of the Pennsylvania railway and spanning the Baritan river and the Delaware and Baritan canal, was burned this morning by an incendiary. The company has been for some time constructing a substantial stone and iron bridge to take the place of the wooden structure now burned, and it will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as durability and absolute safety will permit. Trains from the local trains will follow the regular route, making transfers at New Brunswick for the two or three days required to construct the temporary trestle. The new iron draw over the canal is being put in place to-day, and the rest of the work will be steadily prosecuted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The Pennsylvania railroad officers state that the destruction of the bridge at New Brunswick by fire, this morning, will not interfere with the traffic of the road, as a temporary trestle will be at once put up and used till the iron structure is completed. Meantime the Pennsylvania railroad company has arranged with the North Pennsylvania and Central railroad of New Jersey to run through business over their line between Erie and Philadelphia, where the New Jersey division crosses the North Pennsylvania railroad, and Elizabeth, where the New Jersey Central connects with the road from New Brunswick to New York. Passengers will therefore use the regular terminal stations of the Pennsylvania railroad as heretofore.

There will be no interruption to freight business. The local trains will follow the regular route, making transfers at New Brunswick for the two or three days required to construct the temporary trestle. The new iron draw over the canal is being put in place to-day, and the rest of the work will be steadily prosecuted.

RAILROAD CONDUCTOR KILLED.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—John Ross, conductor on the Belt railroad, was killed this morning while attempting to get on board his engine.

EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE GAS APPARATUS.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—At Harrison, O., last night, at a town hall meeting, a new gasoline machine, which was being tested by those unskilled in the operation, exploded, and a little fire was instantly kindled, and A. Probst, and F. Fischer dangerously injured. The flames spread rapidly and the widest confusion ensued for a time, but the fire was got under control and the building saved in a damaged condition.

PACIFIC COAST WRECK.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Victoria dispatch: The steamer *Cordelia* from San Francisco, has drifted ashore on the west coast of the island. The machinery is not to be found, and it is supposed, from the appearance of the wreck, that the vessel must have capsized in crossing the bar of the Coquille river, to which port she ran from San Francisco, and that the machinery dropped out. No bodies were found on board.

DID IT WITH A NEEDLE GUN.

HELENA, Mont., March 9.—P. T. Van Arden, first sergeant of Co. E, seventh infantry, stationed at Camp Baker, Mont., suicided the 2d of March by shooting himself with a needle gun. Cause unknown. Deceased is said to be a son of Countess Van Arden de Mentz, of Hague Holland.

SWINDLING SAVINGS BANK OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, March 9.—William J. Best, State bank examiner, in his report on the Union Dime savings bank, asserts that

Messrs. Mack & Orvis ousted the trustees, endeavored to injure the bank and some of its officers, and blames them largely for the bank's troubles. He also exposes transactions which caused a loss to the bank. Mr. Mack has written a letter alleging that the bank superintendent and Mr. Best have acted illegally and challenges the fullest investigation.

SHIP BURNED.

BATH, Me., March 9.—The ship *Alabama* burned here last night. Loss \$50,000. George W. Miles & Co., of Bridgeport were the owners.

KILLED WHILE ATTEMPTING ESCAPE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 9.—A Clarksville special to the *American* states: Sheriff Mosley fatally shot a prisoner named Bill Verlines, colored, at the jail at that place to-day while the latter, with others, was endeavoring to escape.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S DEBT.

A Basis of Honorable Settlement Agreed Upon--Validity of Disputed Bonds to be Settled by the Courts.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 9.—The public indebtedness of South Carolina has been under discussion in the Legislature the past ten days. The Democrats were divided upon the report of the bond commission, which rejected a large amount of bonds funded under the consolidation act of 1873. Finally, a committee of conference was appointed and a basis was submitted to the caucus this afternoon, which was accepted and will become a matter of action for the Legislature next week. The agreement is as follows:

1st.—To levy a tax sufficient to meet the interest on the entire debt adjusted under the consolidation act.

2d.—To constitute a special court of three circuit judges before whom the bonds due declared invalid by the commission shall be taken up in test cases, with the right of appeal to the supreme courts of the State and United States.

3d.—That matured interest on all bonds declared valid by the commission shall be paid out of the money in the treasury, and the interest for the current year on such bonds shall be paid out of moneys collected hereafter.

4th.—That as final adjudication is reached upon the bonds declared invalid by the commission, the funds levied for interest shall be paid out upon the entire of the State, and declared a valid obligation of the State.

5th.—That the floating debt of the State, including bills of banks of the State, be settled at fifty cents on the dollar, payable in coupon bonds bearing six per cent. interest.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Some of the Acts Passed Yesterday--Probable Adjournment Friday or Saturday Next.

[Special Telegram to THE GLOBE.] MADISON, Wis., March 9.—In the Senate the bill was concurred in amending the city charter of Eau Claire. Under suspension of the rules bills passed to incorporate the city of Jefferson.

Under suspension of rules in the Assembly bills passed to authorize the commissioners of school lands to extend the time of a certain loan; to repeal the law authorizing a free bridge across the St. Croix river in Burnett county; to provide for the preservation of fish in Coon river; relating to registration of voters in incorporated cities; to amend the laws relating to the sale of land for unpaid taxes.

Both houses adjourned until Monday evening. It looks now that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* Friday or Saturday next, to be called together on the 28th of May, by which time the revisory commission will have finished the revision of the statutes. At the extra session of the legislature will not last to exceed a week. Nearly all the members and employes have gone home and the city is extremely quiet.

FREEDMEN'S EXODUS.

An Organization of Thirty Thousand for Migration to Liberia--Sailing of the First Vessel.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A Charleston dispatch says the programme of the Liberian Exodist Association, is now completely arranged, and the sailing ship *Azore*, which is to convey the first installment of colored emigrants is expected daily. She is already loaded with provisions, agricultural implements, dry goods, boots and shoes, and property of persons intending to take passage. There are thirty thousand shares of stock at ten dollars a share, and it is claimed that twenty-five thousand people through the South have invested in the joint stock association, and that over 100,000 are enrolled to go when occasion offers. The sailing vessel will be used as a means of transportation until the company secures funds enough to furnish a steamship, when a regular line is to be established between Charleston and Monrovia for carrying over emigrants and bringing back products.

Anoka Politics--First City Convention.

[Special Telegram to THE GLOBE.] ANOKA, Minn., March 9, 1878.—Our first convention passed off quietly and harmoniously at 1 p. m. to-day, resulting in the nomination of Capt. Ammi Cutter for mayor, over McCann, Butterfield and Dwight Woodbury. J. E. McLeod was nominated for clerk and H. E. Lepper for treasurer.

Highly Important.

CLEVELAND, O., March 9.—A party consisting of General Sherman, daughter Ella, Senator Don Cameron, Miss Lizzie B. Sherman, daughter of Judge Sherman, of this city, and Miss Parsons, daughter of Col. R. C. Parsons, also of this city, arrived this evening in a special car from Washington. The general and senator remain here over Sunday and return to Washington Monday.

Savings Bank Suspension.

BOSTON, March 9.—The Haydenville Savings Bank of Williamsburg, Mass., has been temporarily enjoined from business. The trouble was occasioned by the failure of Hayden & Co.

Ahead of Time.

CINCINNATI, O., March 9.—Bertha Von Hillern completed her 89th mile at 9:50 to-night ten minutes ahead of time.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IN WHICH THERE IS LITTLE OF THE WAR.

Andrassy Presents His Reasons for a Vote of Credit--The Monarchy Not to be Surprised and Russia's Demands to be Kept Lord Lyons Will Succeed Earl Derby--Bismarck, the Arbitrator, Getting Ready for a Real Rest--Honors to Grant--Of for St. Petersburg.

THE AUSTRIAN CREDIT.

VIENNA, March 9.—The statement accompanying the bill for the credit to be submitted to the delegation, says in the present position of affairs it is not impossible the government will be obliged to take extraordinary measures for protection of the interests of the monarchy. In this case the government must be in condition to sixty million florins. It is not prepared to expend this in completing the equipment of the army, but it is intended to afford the government to insure the monarchy against danger and surprise.

ANDRASSY'S STATEMENT.

VIENNA, March 9.—Count Andrassy in the statement accompanying the bill for credit to the delegations says: It was quite natural that in the arrangements made during the campaign, political interests were driven to the background by military interests. Under such circumstances the interests of Europe and individual states cannot come out scathless. Public opinion has gone from one extreme to another, but at the Congress, the situation may appear in a less disgusting aspect. Russia has repeatedly declared she drew the sword not from selfish motives, but to improve the lot of Christians. We must demand such a limitation of the result of the war, whereby neither our own nor European interests will be ignored. We must provide the best possible solution, but not a mere postponement of the questions arising out of the relations of the powers. If the Russian arrangements relative to one half of Turkey, come into effect, what will be the prospect of the other half. To what extent can Turkey be reduced, and still retain a chance of continued existence. How executions of reforms of such gigantic difficulties, only Europe acting in concert can surmount. A single State seeking to settle them at its good pleasure must be in a position to reckon with a European coalition which, however, Count Andrassy was careful to add, did not exist. It was not to Russia's interest to make any surprise not to be a mere postponement of the questions arising out of the relations of the powers. If the Russian arrangements relative to one half of Turkey, come into effect, what will be the prospect of the other half. To what extent can Turkey be reduced, and still retain a chance of continued existence. How executions of reforms of such gigantic difficulties, only Europe acting in concert can surmount. 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