LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

Another of Boss McKane's Followers Sentenced.

JAMIESON GIVEN EIGHTEEN MONTHS

Sixteen Election Inspectors Plead Guilty.

ONLY ONE TO STAND TRIAL

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 26.—Andrew Scott Jamieson, convicted last week of perjury in connection with the Gravesend election outrages, was sentenced this morning by Judge Brown, in the court of Oyer and Terminer, to eighteen months in the penitentiary.

The eighteen indicted election inspectors of Gravesend were then called upon to plead, and all pleaded "guilty," with the exception of Frank T. Clark, who pleaded "not guilty," and Patrick Tight, against whom the indictment was dropped.

The remaining sixteen will be sentenced at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

LURED BY THE PAY ROLL.

Murder of a Mine Superintendent and His Money Taken.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26.—A special to the Republic from Llano, Texas, says:

Saturday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, Capt. H. Dunn, superintendent of the Olive iron mines, was murdered by highwaymen about six miles from Llano, and within two miles of the mines. He drew about $880 yesterday out of the Iron City National Bank to meet his weekly pay roll and started for the mines. This was the last seen of him alive.

Capt. Dunn's body was found lying on the road. The robbers also secured Dunn's watch and revolvers. There were from two to four men implicated in the murder. Sheriff Logan was notified of the deed, and is now on their track. It is only a matter of a short time when he will have them in custody.

The captain came to this city about twelve months ago.

SUSIE MARTIN'S MURDER.

The Suspected Chinaman Discharged for Lack of Evidence.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Sam Sing, the Chinese laundryman of 520 10th avenue, who was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of little Susie Martin, was discharged by Justice Ryan, in the Jefferson Market police court this morning. Sing was arrested on the evidence of a deaf mute, who had seen him going to the building where the body was found with a bundle, and when he departed the bundle had been left behind. The police are still in the dark, and are hunting for clues.

THEY WERE REBATES.

The Sums Apparently Missing From New York's Treasury.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—Controller Roberts made a statement today regarding the alleged shortage in his office, amounting to $1,600,000. His statement flatly contradicts the report of a defalcation, and shows that the apparent discrepancy is due to the rebates of taxes to various corporations under the law. He says:

"After a careful examination, I find that there have been rebates to transportation companies of taxes actually paid by them into the state treasury, $1,600,000. Of this amount $398,837.45 was rebated by Mr. Chapin, $1,108,255.42 by Mr. Wemple, $132,485.22 by Mr. Campbell."

DIRECT FROM STATEN ISLAND.

The First Through Train From St. George for Washington.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The first direct train from Staten Island to Washington left St. George at 9:20 o'clock this morning. The train consisted of a locomotive and three parlor coaches of the Royal Blue line, which were filled with 100 students of the Staten Island Academy and Latin school, who have gone to the capital for three days on an educational trip. The students, composed of young men and women, are being chaperoned by their respective teachers.

THE PRESIDENT CRITICISED.

An English View of His Pearl Harbor Policy.

LONDON, March 26.—Commenting this morning upon the approaching departure to Honolulu of Admiral Walker of the American navy to establish a naval station, the Times says: "This seems to mark a precipitate descent from the pinnacle of virtue on which President Cleveland took his stand a short time ago. It is easy to understand the advantages that would accrue to the United States navy from the possession of so advantageously placed a naval station as Pearl Harbor. The civilized world has also every reason to be contented that the United States would protect these islands, even though such protection seems to have no other meaning than confirmation of the provisional government. What seems perplexing is the contrast between this concession to sordid expediency and the lofty resolution expressed by President Cleveland hardly three months ago. It is so impossible to question the correctness of the canons of national morality then laid down by him that one cannot help inquiring what has since occurred to invalidate them. Neither the House of Representatives nor the Senate has repudiated his high moral principles. Possibly the recent electoral successes of the republicans has influence in President Cleveland's mind. A great reverse to his party often has a debilitating effect upon a President's nerves. Moreover, President Cleveland had no idea that President Dole and his friends were such obstinate people. We can well understand how thoroughly unpleasant and unpopular it would be to land American marines in order to put down the provisional government and restore the queen, but when all is urged that can be urged in behalf of frail statesmanship it must be confessed that the surrender of the President of the United States to the other president is not too dignified."

FUNERAL OF KOSSUTH.

Preparations for the Ceremonies Almost Completed.

TURIN, Italy, March 26.—The preparations for the funeral ceremonies here over the remains of Louis Kossuth are almost completed. After a service at the Evangelical Church at 9 a.m. on Wednesday next the body will be escorted to the railroad depot, where it will lie in a temporary mortuary until the municipal authorities the same evening deliver the remains to the representatives of the municipal authorities of Buda Pesth.

The body of Kossuth, accompanied by its escort of Hungarian officials, will leave this city for Buda Pesth on a special train at 8 p.m. The special train will be preceded by another train which will convey to Buda Pesth the main body of the Hungarian delegates, who have been in this city for some days past.

It is calculated that the two trains will reach Buda Pesth on Thursday morning

Chinamen Smuggled Into Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 26.—The government authorities have just completed an examination of the methods of the Vermont customs district and find that the allegation that many Chinamen are being smuggled into the United States through the office here is false. The special agent who has been conducting the examination states that all the Chinamen admitted had a legal right to enter.

Justice Magie Takes the Oath.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—Supreme Court Justice Magie, who was reappointed by Gov. Werts and confirmed by the Senate on Thursday, took the oath of office this morning before the court of errors. The oath as justice of the supreme court was administered by Chief Justice Beasley, and that as judge of the court of errors by Chancellor McGill.

HAD LITTLE EFFECT

Cold Weather Could Not Stop the Easter Egg Rolling.

Little Ones Enjoy Themselves in Spite of Lowering Skies—Marine Band, However, Was Absent.

Equally as great was the disappointment today of the little tots as was that of the older folks, with stunning Easter bonnets and gowns, yesterday because of the rain. Probably the children felt it more. They have been looking forward for weeks past with eager anticipation to Easter Monday at the White House grounds, they have been dyeing eggs, and they had planned to crowd as much enjoyment into the holiday as is possible.

First came disappointment by the announcement that the Marine Band would not be ordered out, and that was followed by a dismal, stormy Easter Sunday. Of course, the grounds would be too wet to admit of egg rolling, so many of the children spent the Sabbath in tears. This morning, however, arrived clear and cold, with the sun shining brightly, and before 10 o'clock a motley assemblage was pressing on the gates for admittance.

Out for the Sport.

And, to the surprise of many, the throng was allowed to enter. Little folks attired in costly garments and accompanied by nurses were there, as were children with no outer coats at all, but all seemed equally happy. They took possession of the damp, cold ground, and romped and played as though it was midsummer instead of winter.

As time went by the attendance increased. It was by no means as large as on the warm Easter Mondays of previous years, but nevertheless the little ones, shivering with cold and with hands as red as beets, undoubtedly enjoyed themselves to the very utmost. With hats off they jumped rope on the grass until stopped by a police officer, and when he had passed by they began again. Several boys had brought roller skates and warmed themselves by rapidly moving over the asphalt walks, at the same time causing the pedestrians to be in abject fear of losing at any moment their upright positions.

In Spite of the Cold.

A little flurry of snow fell just at noon, causing a cry of delight from the youngsters, most of whom were hatless and gloveless. A party of little girls were seen seated on a particularly damp spot, with wraps unbuttoned, eating lunch. It was a sight suggestive of doctors' and undertakers' bills. The old custom of picking eggs seemed to find great favor among the boys who tested the strength of points and butts with the fervor of betters at a race track. A colored nurse girl was the center of attraction for quite a while. She picked eggs with all the boys who wished to try with her, and the woman won every time, too. Finally she left the grounds, carrying several dozens of eggs as spoils of the visit, and followed by a procession of colored children.

Looking on.

Mammas and papas were present with their darlings, and in the majority of cases they stood at the bottom of the hills and stopped the gaily decorated eggs as the babies hurled them down. The young man and his best girl could also be seen strolling about and dodging eggs. Then there were the youthful soldiers from the High School and nearby colleges, none wearing overcoats, however, but depending on chevrons and shoulderstraps to keep them warm. All was silent at the White House, and besides a few faces at the east room windows, nobody who looked like Baby Ruth, her little sister or her mamma could be discerned, although they all may have been peeping from behind curtains at the scene on the lawn. A majority of the members of the Washington Base Ball Club watched the youngsters with interest.

Slow for the Fakirs.

Outside the gates the venders of peanuts, toy balloons and pin wheels were to be seen in scores, and all did a thriving business. Until late in the afternoon the streets leading to the grounds contained a goodly number of young folks on the way to the scene of pleasure, and from the large attendance it is clearly evident that it must be a decidedly colder day than this one to prevent the children of Washington from indulging with gusto in the firmly established custom of rolling eggs in the grounds of the Executive Mansion on Easter Monday.

SILVER COIN IN TURKEY.

Some Will Be Accepted for Export Duties, but Not for Import.

The United States minister to Turkey has forwarded to the Secretary of State a copy of a note verbale from the sublime porte regarding a Turkish regulation which forbids the introduction of foreign silver coins into the Ottoman empire. This note says: "The legation of the United States of America is not unaware that the introduction and circulation in Turkey of foreign silver moneys are forbidden, with the exception of reals, rupees and crans, which are current in certain provinces of the empire. With the view, however, to prevent the excessive introduction of these coins in the aforementioned provinces, it has been decided that henceforth they will be accepted by the custom houses (at places named) in payment of export duties only and at their intrinsic value. Import duties shall be paid in Ottoman money or in foreign gold. As for the reals which may arrive in the future, they will be sent back to the places from which they came.

BRIEF SESSIONS

Held Both in the Senate and House Today.

MR. COLQUITT'S DEATH ANNOUNCED

Appropriate Resolutions Adopted in Both Branches.

SOME ROUTINE BUSINESS

The flag over the Senate chamber was raised to half-mast this morning when the Senate convened, and the somber emblems of mourning were once more conspicuous in the Senate. The desk and chair of the late Senator Colquitt of Georgia were draped in black, more conspicuous on account of their prominent location in the row and on the center aisle directly in front of the Vice President's desk.

The opening prayer this morning was offered by Rev. Isaac W. Canter, pastor of the Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church of this city, and was an appeal for Divine protection of the family of the late Senator.

Senator Harris moved that when the Senate adjourn today it be to meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, the reason for which would be explained later.

Senator Colquitt's Death Announced.

Senator Gordon of Georgia, the colleague of the dead Senator, announced the death to the Senate in a few eloquent words, in a voice that wavered somewhat from the depth of his feeling.

"It falls to my lot this morning," he said, "to make the inexpressibly sad announcement of the death of my colleague and long loved and cherished friend, Alfred H. Colquitt, late Senator from Georgia. Even if the circumstances around us permitted, I could not—I have no heart—to speak of his long and illustrious services to his state and country. In the presence of the poignant grief to me my memory turned to him this morning as to that long loved friend rather than as the brave soldier, exhibiting a high order of courage and patriotism in two wars, or to the civilian holding for a long series of years high political stations, every one of which he honored and adorned. It may not be amiss, however, to say of him now that I have known him from my boyhood; that we were companions in arms, we were associates in business, we were neighbors and friends, we were political allies. In all these relations of more than a third of a century there has never been one word of discord between us; never a veil which separated us; never a thought of mistrust; nothing save the most trusting loyalty and deep devotion and brotherly attachment.

"It may not be untimely to say further of him now that in every relation of life, whether as husband, or father, or son, or friend, or soldier, or citizen, he has been earnest and faithful and true.

"The three dreaded monosyllables, "He is dead," will soon be true of others in this chamber and of many others before many long years shall pass. If it can be added of us, as it can be of him, that in all the relations of life he had kept his armor of a Christian man bright and burnished, there will have been pronounced over our dead bodies all that eulogies can pronounce.

Resolutions Adopted.

The following resolutions were offered by Senator Gordon and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with great sorrow of the death of the Hon. Alfred Holt Colquitt, late a Senator from the state of Georgia.

Resolved, That a committee of ten Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased, which will take place in the Senate chamber tomorrow, Tuesday, at 9 a.m., and that the Senate will attend the same.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect entertained by the Senate for his memory his remains be removed from Washington to Macon, Ga., in charge of the sergeant-at-arms and attended by the committee, who shall have full power to carry this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That the secretary communicate these proceedings to the House of Representatives to attend the funeral tomorrow, Tuesday, at the hour named, and to appoint a committee to act with the committee of the Senate.

Resolved, That invitations be extended to the President of the United States and the members of his cabinet, the chief justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the diplomatic corps, the major general commanding the army and the senior admiral of the navy to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the Senate do now adjourn.

In accordance with the usual custom and the terms of the above resolution, the Vice President appointed the following committee to attend the funeral and accompany the remains to Macon, Ga.: Senators Gordon, Morgan, Butler, Ransom, Gray, Hoar, Proctor, Carey, Perkins and Allen.

The Senate as a further mark of respect then, at 12:15 p.m., adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House adjourned today out of respect to the memory of Senator Colquitt of Georgia after a brief session. Rev. Mr. Bagby made no reference to the death of the Georgia Senator in his prayer. As soon as the journal was read Mr. Hudson (Kan.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a Senate joint resolution to pay to Eli Moore and Daniel Woodson $3,000 each in full settlement for their services as special agents in connection with negotiations with the Delaware Indians in 1854. It was adopted.

Mr. Lockwood (N.Y.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution authorizing partial payments to the constructors of revenue marine vessels, the amount of advances not to exceed the value of the work done. Mr. Sayers (Tex.) objected.

On motion of Mr. Wise (Va.) a bill to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river between Kansas and Sibley, Mo., was passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Ohio) a bill was passed directing the commissioner of the land office to issue a patent to the lands embraced in Mace Clements' survey, No. 386, of the Virginia military lands in Ohio. About 1,000 acres in Brown county are involved.

On motion of Mr. Rawlins (Utah) a bill granting a tract of sixty acres in the Fort Douglas military reservation to the territory of Utah for university purposes was passed.

On motion of Mr. Meredith (Va.) a bill to pension Dollie E. Vedder at $20 per month was passed

In Senator Colquitt's Honor.

At this point the secretary of the Senate appeared and transmitted the resolution of sympathy and regret adopted out of respect to the late Senator Colquitt. Mr. Turner of Georgia, who had been chosen by the Georgia delegation to announce the death of Senator Colquitt to the House, then arose and sent to the clerk's desk the following resolution:

Resolved, that the House has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. Alfred Holt Colquitt, late a Senator from the state of Georgia.

Resolved, that the Speaker of the House appoint a committee of nine members to act in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Senate to make the necessary arrangements and accompany the remains to the place of burial.

Resolved, that the House accept the invitation of the Senate to attend the funeral tomorrow, Tuesday, at 9 a.m., and that the clerk of the House communicate these proceedings to the Senate.

Resolved, that as a further tribute and mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Turner, with some feeling, stated that he would make no attempt at this time to pay tribute to the memory of the deceased, but gave notice that he would in the near future ask the House to set aside a day when fitting tribute could be paid to his memory and long and distinguished public services.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Speaker then appointed the following committee to accompany the remains to Georgia: Messrs. Livingston, Holman, Bunn, Cabaniss, Maddox, McDanold, W. Q. Stone, Cogswell and Grout. Then, at 1 o'clock, as a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

Chinese Registering.

Reports received by the commissioner of internal revenue indicate that the Chinese in all parts of the country are disposed to comply with the Geary law in all its provisions, including that of registration.

PROVING AN ALIBI

(Continued from First Page.)

August 27 and continued to the 30th. Mr. Breckinridge and the deponent argued the case for the defendant. On cross-examination the deponent said that he thought Mr. Breckinridge was present every day at the trial. Nicholasville is twelve miles from Lexington by train and turnpike and one could travel it in an hour and a half in a buggy.

Judge J. D. Hunt.

The deposition of Judge J. D. Hunt of Lexington was then read. He was one of the arbitrators in the trial of Corn vs. Dooley and remembered the presence of Mr. Breckinridge there.

Some Other Depositions.

The deposition of Theo. Lewis of Lexington, Ky., clerk of the Fayette county court, was read, showing that the name of W. C. P. Breckinridge appeared on the pollbooks as voting in Lexington on August 4, 1884.

The deposition of W. F. Marshall of Lexington, clerk of the polls in the precinct where Mr. Breckinridge voted, was next read, and was to the effect that Mr. Breckinridge voted in Lexington on August 4, 1884.

The next deposition was that of Nat. L. Bronaugh, a lawyer of Nicholasville, Ky., who testified to Mr. Breckinridge's attendance at the Jefferson county court on the trial of the case of Ashford vs. Holloway, from August 27 to August 30, 1884, inclusive.

The deposition of Joseph Skane, a hotel proprietor of Lexington, testified that he was a clerk at the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington during the year 1887, and later Mr. Breckinridge and his family stopped at that hotel. He identified the entries in the hotel books, showing different dates at which the defendant was at the hotel in Lexington. When the end of this deposition was reached, the court took the usual midday recess of three-quarters of an hour.

After Recess.

The very smallest crowd noticed during the trial was present this afternoon when the court reconvened after recess, court officials and newspaper men forming the great majority of those present. Everybody was tardy, too, it being nearly 1:30 o'clock before the trial was resumed. The scarcity of spectators was due, of course, to the fact that no witnesses were to be examined, the reading of the depositions being of little, if any, interest to those who have from day to day crowded the court room. Indeed, about the only persons present who did evince any interest in them were the members of the jury, and they appeared as if only a sense of sworn duty held their attention to the depositions. The defendant busied himself in his correspondence, the attorneys looked bored, and almost all the rest of those present read newspapers or carried on whispered conversations. After a while many of the spectators left the court room and made their way to Criminal Court, No. 2, where a young man was being tried for the alleged assaulting of two young girls with intent to rape.

Mr. Skane's Cross-Examination.

The first business of the afternoon was the reading of the cross-examination of Mr. Skane. Mr. Stoll started to read the extracts from the hotel ledger, which the deponent submitted as an exhibit, but Mr. Wilson objected on the ground that it would consume too much time and was not of the least importance. The matter was not read. The cross-examination was read by Mr. Farrell and simply developed further facts as to the dates when Mr. Breckinridge was or was not at the hotel. Deponent stated that it was at Mr. Desha Breckinridge's request that he examined the books. Mr. Breckinridge paid for his meals at the hotel at the rate of $30 per month. The deponent could not, of course, undertake to say from the books that he was or was not in Lexington, but only with reference to the hotel. The examination went at amazing length into each entry in the books, the amount paid, for what it was and how long it would show Mr. Breckinridge stayed at the hotel each time he was there. On redirect examination deponent stated that Mr. Breckinridge always paid his own bills in person.

Clerk James Ely.

James Ely, clerk of the circuit court of Fayette county, Kentucky, deposed that he remembered a case of one Lucretia Mundy in the court on November 21, 1887. Mr. Breckinridge was the leading counsel for the defendant, Lucretia Mundy, and was in the court actively engaged upon the trial. The case was finally adjourned until January, 1888. Deponent recollected that Mr. Breckinridge took part in the unveiling of the statue of John C. Breckinridge, which took place about noon, November 16, 1887.

Depositions of the Sisters.

The deposition of Sister Marie Hyason, seventy-one years old, was then read. Was twenty-six years superior of Notre Dame Convent at Cincinnati, Ohio. She was asked if she knew a Miss Pollard, but said she remembered no such person. Her memory was very bad. The books of the convent were produced, however, and showed that a Madeline Pollard was there for two quarters in 1883. She was charged at the rate of $100 a quarter for board and tuition and $40 extra for music. Pupils were not allowed to see married men unless they were relatives.

Sister Agnes Alcysius deposed that she was sister superior of the convent. Was not connected with the institution in 1883, but it was a rule of the order not to let pupils see men unless they were related. She read an extract from the books of the convent to show that Miss Pollard was there from September, 1883, until after Christmas.

Mr. Wood and His Engagement.

The deposition of Wm. G. Wood of Lexington was then read. Mr. Wilson said he would object to all that was immaterial in the testimony, and this he would do as it was read. Deponent said he used to be interested in blooded stock, and knew a woman named Miss Keene. Had some stock pastured there, and on one visit to the farm he met Miss Pollard there. Mrs. Keene invited him into the parlor, where he was introduced to Miss Pollard, and the latter played on the piano for his entertainment. As he was leaving, Miss Pollard invited him to return, and he did so the following Sunday. This was about May, 1882. He saw Miss Pollard after that almost every Sunday, and a couple of months after meeting her they became engaged. Deponent offered her a trip to Europe, but when the time came to name the date he told her he was "broke" and could not go so far. Miss Pollard flew into a passion, pulled the ring off her finger and threw it on the floor and ran upstairs. He picked it up and put it in his pocket. It was of gold, made to order, and cost him $20.

This was the end of the engagement, for the next Sunday, when he went to see her, she refused to come down. At this time, deponent said, he was about forty-two years old. Miss Pollard would never tell him her age, but she seemed to be a full grown woman.

Never Heard Anything Against Plaintiff.

On cross-examination Mr. Wood said he had never heard anything against Miss Pollard, and regarded her as a nice, virtuous girl. It was developed that there was considerable opposition to the marriage on the part of the father and brothers of the deponent, who offered to help him pay for a house which he had bought, if he would break with her. The reference to the trip to Europe was an excuse to a certain extent. Deponent had said that he could not get out of the engagemnt honorably. He was in love with the girl and if it had not been for the opposition of his family would probably have married her. After all his brothers never did help him with the house, which was finally sold for debt.

What Mr. Alex. Julian Swore to.

The deposition of Mr. Alex. Julian was then read. He was forty years of age and was a resident of Franklin, and living near Bridgeport. He had known the plaintiff for about fifteen years. He became blind in August, 1882, and had known her prior to that for a year or two.

When deponent first met Miss Pollard she was about fifteen or sixteen years of age. She was then in society and received visits from young men. It was thus he met her, and soon came to know her very well. Prior to becoming blind he saw her frequently. The night of December 24, 1882, six months after becoming blind, he spent at Squire Tinsley's house near Bridgeport. Christmas morning there was some Tom and Jerry and egg nogg to drink. Deponent did not drink, but the others did, both before and after breakfast. Miss "Mattie" drank also.

The Alleged Mock Marriage.

After breakfast they all went into the parlor, and the proposition was made that Mattie and he be married for fun.

NO CHANGE YET

In the Situation of the Bland Seigniorage Bill.

CONFERENCE WITH MR. CARLISLE.

What the President is Reported to to Have Said.

A VETO EXPECTED

There is no material change in the financial situation at the White House and the public is still in the dark as to the President's intentions with regard to the seigniorage bill. His only visitors today were Secretary Gresham, Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Herbert, and the Secretary of the Treasury is the only one with whom he discussed the silver bill.

Discussed It With Secretary Carlisle.

Secretary Carlisle favors the approval of the bill, but it is said he has not been able to entirely satisfy the President that such action would not impair the credit of the country and precipitate a heavy demand for gold. The result of the conference was not divulged, but the impression still prevails that the bill will be returned to Congress without the President's approval.

Surface indications are that the President will not act in the matter for several days yet. It is said at the White House that he has up to Friday for the consideration of the bill.

What He is Reported to Have Said.

The President is reported to have said to a delegation of Congressmen, who were urging the approval of the bill, that the performance of his full duty obliged him to consider not the interests of this or that section, but the welfare of the whole people, and that duty he should endeavor to discharge to the best of his ability. To that end he had sought information from all sources and heard all interests. He intended to take all of the facts into consideration and to base his decision upon the conviction he should reach as to the interests of the whole people. He pointed out some of the features urged against the bill. He did not say they were fatal defects, yet the tendency of his remarks was to show that he could not yet reconcile himself to the views the silver men had expressed.

A Veto Expected.

There is no longer any doubt in the minds of men on all sides of the question in Congress, who have talked with Cleveland, that he intends to veto the bill. Without his having said so directly, the whole tone of his conversation and his objections to the bill made to those who have been insisting on his signing it, coupled with his statement that he cannot consider the political necessities of the southern members, has convinced every one who has talked with him, within the past two days, that his mind is made up, and that he will veto the bill.

Free Coinage Bills to Follow.

This veto will be followed by an attempt in the Senate to add a free coinage amendment to the tariff bill, with a possibility of the attempt succeeding. This cannot be done for some time, however, and meanwhile free coinage bills will be introduced in both houses, and such a bill may be passed in the lower house before action on the tariff bill. The course followed by the silver men in Congress will, of course, depend upon the terms of the veto.

Senator Pugh Expects a Veto.

Senator Pugh of Alabama expressed the opinion today that the President would send in a veto of the Bland seigniorage bill, accompanied by a message explaining his objections to the bill, which would be based upon the second section, and saying in effect that if a bill could be passed devoid of ambiguity of the bill now before him, and providing simply for the coinage of the silver seigniorage, it would receive his approval. The Senator also expressed the opinion that in this event such a bill could be passed without much trouble or delay.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

Arguments for the Metropolitan R.R. Co. Before the Senate Committee.

The subcommittee of the Senate District committee composed of Messrs. Harris, McMillan and Hansbrough granted a hearing this afternoon to the reprezentatives of the Metropolitan railroad Company, with reference to a bill now pending before the Senate amending the charter of that company and similar in its provisions to the bill that has been under discussion in the House District committee for some weeks past. The hearing began shortly after 2 o'clock and was attended by the three Senators named, A. T. Britton, Samuel Wilson and President Stevenson representing the Metropolitan company. Though the District Commissioners had been notified of the hearing, nobody was present from the District offices in the interest of the local government. A letter from the Commissioners on the subject of the proposed amendments to the charter was read before the committee. The hearing was held behind closed doors and was mainly occupied in arguments by Col. Britton, who presented the case of the company. Previous to the meeting he said to a Star reporter: "The public will lose nothing if the doors should be closed, for all of the facts and arguments in this case have already been printed in The Star during the course of the hearings before the House committee. There is absolutely nothing new to be given this subcommittee, and our line of argument will be just the same as before."

A Legal Question.

Senator Harris said this morning that the question before the committee was essentially a legal one, and he should endeavor to have it dealt with by the committee in a judicial manner. The bill, he says, proposes that if certain conditions are not complied with by the Metropolitan company the charter granted by Congress to that company will be forfeited. "Congress cannot forfeit a charter," he continued, "in my opinion, within its constitutional privileges. I think, however, that such a forfeiture can be enacted into law, provided it should be made conditional, and that the forfeiture can be carried into effect if the conditions should be met. I had not examined this question at all minutely until yesterday, owing to my pressing engagements with the finance committee, but I see now that it presents legal difficulties that must be met and dealt with in a strictly judicial way."

It is understood that Senator McMillan has a substitute bill to offer to the subcommittee at today's session.

A MODUS VIVENDI.

Conference of the British Ambassador With Secretary Gresham.

The British ambassador had another conference with Secretary Gresham at the State Department today in regard to a modus vivendi in Bering sea, pending the legislative enactment of the sealing regulations of the Paris tribunal. It is believed that the modus vivendi will be agreed upon and promulgated within the next ten days.

Two Counterfeit Notes.

The secret service of the Treasury Department has discovered that there are two new counterfeit government bills in circulation. One is of the $2 treasury note, and the other is of the $1 silver certificate. This is the first counterfeit ever found of the $2 treasury note.

On a Tour of Inspection.

Secretary Lamont, Quartermaster Gen. Batchelder and Capt. George W. Davis, U.S.A., left here this morning on a tour of inspection of military posts in the south. They will go as far as San Antonio and El Paso, Texas, and will be away about ten days. Mrs. Lamont accompanied the party. Secretary Lamont made a similar visit to military posts along the Canadian frontier last summer, and it is predicted that he will visit the posts on the Pacific coast before the year is over.

Gen. Armstrong Better.

Gen. Armstrong, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, who has been ill at his home in this city for some time, is recovering. He is expected to resume his official duties this week.

REDSTONE IS SANGUINE

The Poor Start of Gen. Coxey's Army Doesn't Bother Him.

A Startling Cartoon Displayed at the Headquarters in This City—Senator Stewart's Letter.

The most predominant object in Rechabite Hall, where Coxey's Good Roads Association has its Washington headquarters, was at noon today a threatening looking cartoon that lay spread out upon the table behind which Col. Redstone, the gentleman in charge of the headquarters, usually sits. It represented what appeared to be a fat poached egg, labeled "Rothschilds," from which a number of appalling-looking streamers ran out to curl up around many prominent spots on the page, having the names of various countries printed in them, together with the amounts of the respective public debts of the nations inhabiting them. The whole affair was explained in a line of black letter type, reading: "The English octopus—It feeds on gold alone," or words to that effect.

Two or three weary looking men gazed at the cartoon severally and together, and inaudibly discussed finance, the tariff and political economy generally. They told The Star reporter that about twenty-five or thirty other men had called during the morning to inquire about the movement and expressed the intention of joining Mr. Coxey's cohorts when they arrived here. One caller had the draft of a proposed national banking bill, which he discoursed upon learnedly for half an hour, and another visitor brought with him the manuscript of a book on economic subjects, which he wanted to have published by some one who had the necessary wherewithal. Col. Redstone spent most of the day at the Capitol.

Still Sanguine.

He said that he was not disappointed at the poor showing made by the army of the commonweal in its first day's march toward the national capital.

"I did not expect," he said "to see a very large crowd go from Massillon, but at Bleederburn, where the army is to formally organize, the numbers will be swelled. I suppose the cold, disagreeable weather was a disadvantage to the army at its start, but I had a dispatch from Gen. Coxey, telling me that he had started, and that everything was encouraging."

Col. Redstone's manner today is less enthusiastic than it has been, and he evidently does not feel as hopeful as his statements would indicate.

Senator Stewart's Letter.

Senator Stewart has written a letter to J. S. Coxey, calling his attention to the ballot as the best means by which the sovereign people can retain the rights acquired by the patriots who established the government, and stating that an opportunity would be presented in November for the people to strike for liberty. In the course of the long epistle he says:

"Every movement of the people to obtain relief outside of the forms of law will be denounced as anarchy. * * * The attempt of a starving multitude to march to Washington will furnish an excuse for using the power of the governments of the states and of the United States to put down anarchy and insurrection. The vigor with which the laws will be executed against starving people will be an argument in the next election for continuing in power concentrated capital as a necessity for the maintenance of law and order. * * * There is but one battlefield where the forces of liberty and equality can meet and overthrow the enemy of human rights. There is no law now on the statute books authorizing the President of the United States to march an army against the people at the ballot box. Every attempt to place the ballot under the control of federal authority has thus far been successfully resisted. Let your army be reinforced by the millions of the unemployed and by the wealth producers of the nation, and be thoroughly mobilized for the battle in November, when a victory for the rights of man against the despotism of banks and bonds is possible.

"Abandon the folly of marching an unarmed multitude of starving laborers against the modern appliances of war under the control of a soulless money trust. Such folly will augment the power of the oppressor and endanger the safety of the ballot box itself. Disorder is all that is required to insure the supremacy of the armed forces of the money powers at the polls."

Demand Stores.

The War Department has heard from the Coxey movement on the capital in the shape of letters demanding the issue of government tents and rations for the benefit of the army. These things are not requested. They are demanded "in the' name of the people."

One letter gives the itinerary of the army and tells where the rations are to be distributed to the faithful. The communications bore such palpable evidence of "crankiness" that they were cast aside without further consideration. The military authorities have no apprehensions whatever in regard to the movement and say it will die of itself in a short time.

For the Wild West.

Secretary Smith has authorized "Buffalo Bill," Col. Wm. F. Cody, to hire 125 Indians for exhibition in his wild west show. Most of the redskins will be Sioux, while there will be a large representation of Comanches.

To Make an Address.

Mr. J. H. Eckels, controller of the currency, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on some financial topic on the occasion of the twentieth annual dinner of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association of Providence on April 18 next.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26.—Flour dull—western super, 1.70a1.90; do. extra, 2.00a2.45; do. family, 2.60a2.80; winter wheat, patent, 3.10a3.35; spring do., 3.65a3.90; spring wheat, straight, 3.25a3.50—receipts, 29,978 barrels; shipments, 201 barrels; sales, 125 barrels. Wheat—unsettled and higher—spot, 60a60⅝; March, 60a60⅝; May, 61⅛a61⅛; July, 62⅛a62⅜; steamer No. 2 red, 57a57⅛—receipts, 18,183 bushels; stock, 808,004 bushels; sales, 10,000 bushels—milling wheat by sample, 59a61. Corn strong—spot, 42a42¼; March, 42a42¼; May, 42 bid; steamer mixed, 41½ bid—receipts, 75,107 bushels; shipments, 240,695 bushels; stock, 778,567 bushels—southern corn by sample, 42a42½; do. on grade, 42a. Oats firm—No. 2 white western, 38a38½; No. 2 mixed western, 35½a36—receipts, 6,000 bushels; stock, 71,536 bushels. Rye quiet—No. 2, 51—stock, 22,204 bushels. Hay quiet and steady—good to choice timothy, $14.50a$15.00. Grain freights dull, unchanged. Sugar weak—granulated, $4.23 per 100 lbs. Butter steady—fancy creamery, 22a22½; do. imitation, 17a18; do. ladle, 13a16; good ladle, 13a14; store packed, 10a12. Eggs firm—12a12½. Cheese unchanged.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Government Bonds.—United States 4s, registered, 1907, 113 bid, 114 asked. United States 4s, coupon, 1907, 114 bid. United States 5s, 117 bid.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year Funding 5s, 108 bid. 30-year Funding 6s, gold, 116 bid. Water stock currency 7s, 1901, 117 bid. Water stock currency 7s, 1903, 120 bid. 3.65s, Funding currency, 110½ bid. 3½s, reg. 2.10s, 100 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 1st, 125 bid, 140 asked. Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 2d, 125 bid, 140 asked. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 101 bid, 106 asked. Belt Railroad 5s, 80 bid, 90 asked. Eckington Railroad 6s, 80 bid, 100 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 116 bid, 125 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 117 bid, 128 asked. Washington Gas Company conv. 6s, 126 bid. United States Electric Light conv. 5s, 122 bid, 124½ asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 95 bid, 100½ asked. American Security and Trust 5s, 1905, F. & A., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, 1905, A. & O., 100 bid. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 105 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 105 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 104 bid, 109 asked. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 105 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 104 bid. Washington Light Infantry 2d 7s, 100 bid.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 310 bid, 360 asked. Bank of Republic, 235 bid. Metropolitan, 270 bid. Central, 280 bid, 300 asked. Farmers' and Mechanics', 190 bid. Second, 150 asked. Citizens', 130 bid, 140 asked. Columbia, 131 bid. Capital, 110 bid. West End, 107 bid, 110 asked. Traders', 108 bid, 120 asked. Lincoln, 90 bid.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 131 bid, 141 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 123 bid, 126 asked. American Security and Trust, 134 bid, 136 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 96 asked.

Railroad Stocks.—Washington and Georgetown, 295 bid, 320 asked. Metropolitan, *87 bid, 97 asked. Columbia, 67 bid, 75 asked. Belt, 25 bid, 35 asked. Eckington, 28 bid, 38 asked.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 47 bid, 48 asked. Georgetown Gas, 47 bid. United States Electric Light, *126 bid, 122 asked.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 43 bid, 45 asked. Franklin, 45 bid, 50 asked. Metropolitan, 75 bid. Corcoran, 60 bid. Arlington, 158 bid, 165 asked. German American, 168 bid. National Union, 11½ bid, 16 asked. Columbia, 12 bid, 14 asked. Riggs, 6⅞ bid, 7⅞ asked. People's, 3⅝ bid, 5⅝ asked