LATE NEWS BY WIRE

Exciting Scenes in the Kentucky Legislature.

BLACKBURN COMES NEAR ELECTION

Led on the First Ballot, but Fell Off on Second.

NOT A QUORUM VOTED

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 7.—A special to the Post from Frankfort, Ky., says: There was another big crowd present to see the forty-second ballot taken. The roll call showed 124 members; necessary to a choice, sixty-three. The pairs numbered seven.

Senator Elliston again led off by voting for Carlisle. He was followed by Senators Holloway, Noe, Salyer, Smith and Stephenson. The republicans again voted solidly for Boyle. Baird was the first democrat in the house to vote for Carlisle. After him came Carroll, Dougherty, Norman, N. N. Rice, Speight, Swinford, Violett, Walker and Witt.

Gains for Blackburn.

There were no speeches of explanation today from any one until the roll call had been completed, when Populist Poor arose and said that it had been said that there was no hope to elect Blackburn. He now believed that that time had arrived. He cast his vote for Blackburn. (Cheers.) Then, one by one, amid cheers from the friends of Blackburn, the following democrats changed to Blackburn from Carlisle: Elliston, Smith, Witt, Stephenson, Dougherty, Noe, Salyer, Baird, Holloway, Rice, Norman.

Mr. Baird, in explaining his vote, said that he was opposed to the democratic nominee's views of the currency question, but that as there was now a chance to elect that candidate he would cast his vote for that candidate. (Wild cheers.)

Senator Holloway also spoke in explanation, as did Senator Salyer. They took the ground that it was their duty to vote for the nominee whenever there was a chance to elect him.

Representative Chambers, who was paired with Senator Weissinger, said that he wished to vote.

Senator Bronston protested and said that the republicans should see that the pair was not broken.

Mr. James arose and changed his vote to John G. Carlisle.

At this Representative Lyons arose and created the wildest excitement by saying that if any attempt was made to elect John G. Carlisle he would vote for Blackburn.

The statement was wildly cheered by the friends of Blackburn.

Speaker Blanford arose and said that when it became certain that a sound money republican could not be elected he would follow his people's wishes, and vote for a sound money democrat. He changed his vote to J. G. Carlisle amid the wildest excitement.

Wild Excitement.

Men jumped on chairs and cheered wildly. A dozen members clamored for recognition, and the chair rapped for order for five minutes in vain. The assembly was in a turmoil.

The friends of Blackburn were elated, and thought they saw a victory in the air.

Senator Bronston finally got the floor. He said that Chambers (republican), who had voted, in spite of his pair, for Carlisle, was not entitled to vote at all.

A point of order was raised here that he was out of order, and a motion was made for a recall of the roll.

The chair ordered the galleries cleared, and this was done after some confusion. The scene on the floor baffled description.

The sound money men held a consultation, and urged each other to change to Carlisle. Several republicans who had already voted for Carlisle declared that they would not change, and this seemed to make it certain that the great statesman was the coming man.

The Ballot Announced.

After the lobbies and galleries had been cleared, the chair announced the result of the forty-second ballot, as follows:

Boyle	59
Blackburn	60
Carlisle	5

Howard moved to adjourn, but Bronston objected, and turmoil again arose.

"I want to give an opportunity to the sound money democrats to elect Carlisle," said he.

The roll was ordered called on the motion to adjourn, and the motion was lost.

Representative Lyons declared that he would try to defeat any attempt to elect Carlisle. In this he was encouraged by the friends of Blackburn. In explaining his vote on adjournment he said that if the republicans would say that they intended to elect a republican he would vote aye.

Salyer called him to order, and Lyons, after saying that as he was called to order by the friends of Carlisle, he would vote no. He was cheered by Blackburn's friends.

Representative Chambers here received a note from Senator Weissinger, with whom he was paired. Mr. Weissinger said: "I release you from your pair, and you are at liberty to vote as you please."

The announcement of the refusal of the assembly to adjourn by the presiding officer raised interest to fever heat again. Several republicans voted against adjournment. A recapitulation of the vote was asked for and had. Republicans filibustered in an attempt to stave off another ballot. Mr. Blandford moved to adjourn.

The chair ruled that when the assembly adjourned it be to 11:59 on Monday morning. Senator Bronston tried his best to persuade the chair that his ruling was incorrect, but without effect.

"I say," he cried, "away with these dilatory motions. Let us here and now elect some one, be it either Boyle, Blackburn or Carlisle."

The Second Ballot.

Speaker Blanford withdrew his motion to adjourn and the roll was ordered called for another ballot. The confusion again broke out and everybody was on tiptoe of expectation.

1:45 p.m.—The second ballot is now being taken amid the wildest confusion, and it is thought an election is assured on this ballot.

Second ballot: Blackburn, 49; Carlisle, 15.

The speaker decided no quorum. An effort was then made to adjourn, but this was fruitless.

THE FIELD OF STARS.

How It is to Be Arranged to Accommodate One for Utah.

Secretaries Lamont and Herbert have reached an agreement as to the rearrangement of the stars of the union of the United States flag, made necessary by the addition of another star as the representative of the new state of Utah. The arrangement having received the approval of the President was made public today. Under the existing arrangement there are six rows of stars, the top and bottom rows each containing eight stars and the four intervening rows seven stars each. The lines are horizontal from left to right and run obliquely from top to bottom. Two changes have been made in this arrangement in order to meet the present and possible future necessities. The end star in the bottom row is placed at the beginning of the fifth row, and the extra star required for the last state admitted to the Union is placed at the left or beginning of the third row.

The effect of these changes is that the first, third and fifth rows contain eight stars each, and the second, fourth and sixth rows contain seven stars each, making forty-five in all the horizontal lines across the union from left to right and the oblique lines from top to bottom are retained in the new flag. The three additional stars that may eventually be required for the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, can be placed at the end of the second, fourth and sixth rows, respectively, without requiring any further change in the design now adopted.

BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION.

A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to newsstands, which are returnable, and which are in fact returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulations don't give them.

The circulation of The Star is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper and is believed to be fully five times that of our afternoon contemporary.

Circulation of The "Evening Star."

SATURDAY, Feb. 29, 1896	36,805
MONDAY, March 2, 1896	30,540
TUESDAY, March 3, 1896	30,470
WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1896	30,339
THURSDAY, March 5, 1896	30,430
FRIDAY, March 6, 1896	30,184
Total	188,768
Daily average	31,461

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, March 6, 1896—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, and that none of the copies so counted are returnable to or remain in the office unsold.

J. WHIT. HERRON,
Cashier Evening Star Newspaper Co.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this seventh day of March, A. D. 1896.

NATHANIEL CARUSI,
Notary Public, D. C.

MR. CLEVELAND'S DISCLAIMER

Gossip in Congress as to the Extent of His Recent Disavowal.

It May Make Trouble With Secretary Olney if It Was Sincere.

A very great difference of opinion is expressed at the Capitol as to the inference to be drawn from Mr. Cleveland's declination to be held responsible for the semi-official statement of the administration attitude as to the Cuban matter. It is so generally understood that the statement to which he refers as a "deliverance published a few days ago" was furnished by Mr. Olney that it is felt to be certain that if Mr. Cleveland actually intends to repudiate it a conflict between himself and his Secretary of State will follow.

Doubt is expressed, however, as to how far his repudiation of the statement goes. At first glance it looks like an indignant protest, but on closer examination the conclusion is reached by many that his denunciation is limited to the assumption that he was responsible in any way for the views of the administration being made public, and does not include a repudiation of the views expressed.

His statement that he does not know whether the "deliverance" represents the attitude of the administration or not, is regarded as extraordinary. Some doubt is expressed as to whether this statement is made to avoid a disagreement with Mr. Olney or whether it is intended to confuse Congress.

A Limited Disavowal.

An opinion expressed is that his disavowal is simply intended to prevent Congress, acting on the assumption that the "deliverance" is official, from adopting a more definite course and sending to him a measure which will undoubtedly require his action. It is held to be quite clear that he reserves to himself the privilege of carrying out the policy announced in the "deliverance," while disavowing responsibility for the publication.

If Mr. Cleveland really intends to rebuke the official responsible for the deliverance it is expected that he will have trouble in his official household. If he did not know before from whom the "deliverance" emanated, it is probable that he knows by this time, and there will be an opportunity to make the issue direct if he is disposed to do so. This is not thought to be his desire, however.

The fact that on the same day it occurred to the President as desirable to make this statement and to issue an order renewing his public receptions, which have so long been suspended, is regarded as significant and interesting, in view of the intense feeling that has developed in Congress, threatening a serious conflict between that branch of the government and the executive.

Sounding Public Sentiment.

If the statement attributed to Mr. Olney was intended to sound public sentiment and the sentiment of Congress, the administration has been rewarded with abundance of evidence that the policy of ignoring the practically unanimous wish of the two houses of Congress is not popular, and would inevitably lead to resentment on the part of Congress.

Secretary Olney at the White House.

Secretary Olney spent an hour at the White House today in consultation with the President over the state of our foreign relations. There were no indications at the White House or at the State Department that any change had occurred in the relations between the President and the premier of the cabinet as a result of the repudiation by the former of a statement popularly attributed to the latter, purporting to give the policy of the administration in the Cuban affair.

TERRIBLY BURNED.

Mrs. Jane Langhorn Meets With a Serious Accident.

Mrs. Jane Langhorn, a colored woman, whose home is at No. 2022 Vermont avenue, met with a serious and probably fatal accident this morning about 10 o'clock while attending to her household duties. A gasoline stove exploded, and before Mrs. Langhorn could get away from the stove she was enveloped in flames. So badly was she burned that she lost consciousness, and could not tell how the affair happened. It is thought, however, that she was probably filling the tank while the burner was lighted, as so many explosions are caused in this way.

Her agonizing screams attracted neighbors, and it was only after she had been badly burned about the head and body that her clothes were taken from her. A policeman who was called to the house realized the serious condition of the unfortunate woman, and he sent in a call for an ambulance.

The ambulance from Freedman's Hospital lost no time in reaching the house, and in a few minutes the badly burned woman was in the hospital under treatment. The physicians found that she had received severe burns about the head and body and probably inhaled the flame.

Everything possible was done for the patient, who did not seem to rally much from the shock, and this afternoon her condition was regarded as extremely critical.

New Postal Station.

Postmaster Willett has obtained permission from the department for the establishment of a new branch station, to be known as station F, at 14th and Park streets. It will be a full station, with all the facilities, and, the postmaster believes, will be found a great convenience to residents of Mount Pleasant and that neighborhood.

READY FOR TUESDAY

Democrats Completing the Preparations for Their Primaries.

CANDIDATES FOR LOCAL CONVENTION

The Slates of the Central Committee Combination Completed.

INTEREST INCREASING

The arrangements for the democratic primary elections next Tuesday evening and the convention to follow at the Academy of Music two days after were virtually completed last night at the meeting of the central committee at Costello's Hall.

The rules for the conduct of the primaries the evening of March 10 were drawn up and adopted. They provide that in each of the twenty-two assembly districts the primary meeting will be called to order by the members of the democratic central committee at 7 o'clock p.m. The election of three judges will take place, or, where already selected by committeemen and approved by the democratic central committee, there will be an announcement of the three judges. The voting is to commence at 7:30 p.m. sharp, and the polls will close at 8:30 sharp, when there will be an announcement of the result of the vote.

Credential blanks, which accompany these instructions, are to be properly filled out with names of the candidates elected, and one copy sent to the secretary of the committee. The chairman will see that the blank lines in the credential blank inclosed are all properly filled out, and the names of the persons elected as delegates and alternates are properly filled in, and that the credentials are signed by the chairman of the meeting and the secretary, and that one copy is placed in the inclosed envelope, and sealed, as directed on face of same, and delivered by him, or some one appointed by him, to the secretary of the democratic central committee, at Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest, before 11 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, March 10, 1896, and the other duplicate copy delivered to one of the delegates elected.

Ten Committeemen Appoint Judges.

In ten of the districts the committeemen have appointed the officers of the primaries, under authority of the resolution adopted by the committee at a former meeting, but in the other twelve the judges and clerks will be elected at the primary meetings. Those already selected and who were confirmed at the meeting last night are as follows:

First district—George Gray, Jerome Diggs, George Beyer; clerk, William Quaid.

Eighth district—F. C. Loftus, John J. O'Brien, John McDermott; clerk, William Spencer.

Tenth district—J. C. Hayden, R. C. Whitmore, Joseph Gordon; clerk, C. D. Hayden.

Eleventh district—Charles Harvey, Wm. E. Tyler, Charles Welderman; clerk, Edward Libbey.

Twelfth district—Robert Hoy, John Walsh, Frank Haskell; clerk, J. Costelio.

Fourteenth district—John E. Tretle, Geo. W. Mace, G. J. Piper; clerk, William Prentiss.

Fifteenth district—William Redding, Jos. H. Ryan, John Dacy; clerk, M. J. Madigan.

Eighteenth district—Joseph Aiken, F. D. S. Riley, Elmer Skidmore; clerk, Philip Dwyer.

Nineteenth district—Thomas Babbington, Philip Ryan, John Conners; clerk, Charles Fisher.

Twentieth district—Samuel Kalbfus, E. V. Chilini, John McNamee; clerk, Joseph Jonnson.

Mr. Edward Hughes resigned as committeeman from the sixteenth district, and his place was filled by the election of Mr. John C. Wittekindt.

A motion was put and adopted at the meeting that "all democratic conservative citizens, irrespective of past political affiliations, are invited to participate in the primary election." This was done on account of the discussion aroused by the declaration that no negroes were to be allowed to cast ballots Tuesday.

Merely a Pickwickian Motion.

The action of the committee was Pickwickian, however, as there is no intention on the part of the democratic party leaders in the various districts to allow any one to vote whose democracy is not of the well-known and fully proven variety.

It has already been decided in most of the districts to have every man challenged who attempts to vote and whose political affiliations are not perfectly well known to those acquainted thoroughly with the district and its people. The judges will not receive the ticket offered by any person so challenged, and it will be readily seen what a difficulty will confront colored men who may want to vote. This system, however, has not been determined upon on account of the colored people, however, but was inspired by the frequent assertions that the A. P. A. was going to take vigorous part in the present election and endeavor to control the convention of March 12. It may be taken as an assured fact, therefore, that no votes will be accepted next Tuesday from anybody whose party faith is open to any question whatever, notwithstanding the action of the central committee.

The Norris-Holmead Affair.

There was general discussion among democrats last night and today over the controversy between Mr. James L. Norris and Chairman Holmead, but it was not believed that the differences between them would have any substantial effect on the present campaign or change its complexion in any degree. It has been known ever since the contest opened that Mr. Holmead and his friends were not particularly partial to Mr. Norris and his following and that almost open warfare has been imminent between the two branches of the local party. Hence, it is said that the actual rupture between them can have no additional influence upon the existing conditions. Chairman Holmead when asked today if he had anything to say regarding the matter, replied that he did not intend to take any further notice of Mr. Norris.

"The State of the Straightouts."

The activity in the various assembly districts seems to be on the increase rather than otherwise, and the so-called "straightout" ticket has almost completed its slate of the candidates in all the twenty-two districts. In the fifth district there are two tickets, both of which contain the names of candidates who are favorable to the aspirations of Messrs. Holmead, Boyle and colleagues, but who are opposing each other for control of their district organization. In the list below the names of those who will run on each ticket are given. In the fourteenth district the ticket has not been decided upon, and in the third the withdrawal of Mr. Meagher leaves one name to be selected. There is an addition to be made to the ticket in the ninth district also. The list of the delegates to the local convention who will be supported, it is believed, by a majority of the local democrats is as follows:

First—Wm. Rose, Victor Beyer and John G. Fowler.

Second—Michael P. Sullivan, Dr. Henry Darling and John Lauer.

Third—John Curtin, John Sullivan; one to be selected; Mr. Meagher withdrew.

Fourth—Arthur Small, G. B. Colemah and John McKenna.

Fifth—Patrick Moran, Michael Burke, Patrick Nolan, Frank Goldsmith, Edward Gibbons and B. Feeney.

Sixth—Hubert M. Locke, John T. Thomas and J. B. Huyck, jr.

Seventh—Geo. A. Bentley, Dr. Fleet Luckett and Jno. T. Crowley.

Eighth—Wm. A. O'Brien, Wm. J. Donovan and Chas. W. McChesney.

Ninth—Charles Turner, Chas. A. Krause; third man to be selected.

Tenth—Thomas B. Kalbfus, Geo. H. Davidson and Chas. A. Senseney.

Eleventh—John G. Campbell, John McCarthy and George Neitzey.

Twelfth—Edward Buckley, Michael Scanlon and Hugh Cosgrove.

Thirteenth—James T. Duhamel, A. S. Johnson and Harry King.

Fourteenth—Not made up.

Fifteenth—E. L. Jordan, T. McCarthy and L. M. Cramer.

Sixteenth—J. Snow, John C. Wittekindt and G. M. Marinelli.

Seventeenth—Jackson Yates, Robert B. Doyle and Maurice Fitzgerald.

Eighteenth—Martin Horan, Andrew J. Sanford and Wm. B. Wells.

Nineteenth—John Collins, Thomas Babbington, George Killeen.

Twentieth—Edward Lynch, Dennis Callahan and John McNamee.

Twenty-first—John A. Clark, Wm. Hart and Wm. E. Lloyd.

Twenty-second—Bryan McDonald, Charles F. Shelton and John B. Miller.

Killeen's Chances Improving.

The chances of Mr. George Killeen being chosen as a delegate to the Chicago convention are improving, and within the past twenty-four hours his name appears to have been taken out of the possible and placed on the probable list. While his strength in the northeast and southeast was admitted, he has developed a great deal also in Georgetown, where he is coupled now with Mr. Edwin Forrest in the general gossip, and is openly urged for a place on the "straight-out" ticket. Keen observers are now figuring, therefore, that the ticket sent to Chicago will consist of Chairman Holmead, John Boyle, Edwin Forrest, Robert Mattingly, Frank P. Morgan and George Killeen. It will be seen that in this consideration they leave Mr. E. L. Jordan out of the race. They base their conclusions in this respect on the declaration that Mr. Jordan is being antagonized in many districts by influential party men. It remains to be seen, however, whether the original slate will be broken.

DISCUSSING THE POLE

The Commissioners Considering the Question Today.

Conferring With Attorney Thomas—Grade Crossings — Other District Affairs.

A good portion of today was devoted at the District building to the consideration of the pole question as raised by President Thomas of the United States Electric Lighting Company. The Commissioners called for Attorney Thomas almost the first thing this morning and immediately went into secret conference upon the matter. Capt. Fiebeger, under whose direct charge the case comes, was called into the conference, and for several hours the situation was discussed. The enforced absence of Commissioner Ross today was the only thing, it is understood, that kept the Commissioners from taking decisive action.

They agreed to this today. That the care of the streets is in the Commissioners. That anything erected therein not authorized by law is an obstruction, and as such can be removed. That whatever else may have been the facts, President Thomas had no right to erect a pole without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Commissioners. They do not discuss the exigencies that may have brought about the erection of the pole, and think if any did exist, the electric light company had recourse by mandamus to compel the issuance of the permit, after the same had been refused.

Maj. Powell's Statment.

Major Powell, when asked about the situation this afternoon, said:

"The United States Electric Lighting Company received a permit to lay two underground conduits for the purpose of burying its then existing overhead wires. If those conduits were not made large enough it is no fault of the Commissioners. Again, if the wires which are now overhead were not in existence at the time of the granting of the permit for the conduit construction, then they have been erected contrary to law, and are illegal."

Another conference was held this afternoon, when it was agreed to let matters take their course until the case is heard by the Police Court. The Commissioners are determined to settle this pole and overhead wire question in the near future. The warant (which was sworn out by Lieutenant Amiss) appears to cover the case, but the Commissioners are not certain as to its scope. After the case has been settled by the Police Court the Commissioners will immediately proceed with a consideration of the general subject of overhead wires.

The Commissioners were asked this afternoon by a reporter of The Star if it was their purpose to remove the pole.

They replied they would see to it that the law was enforced.

The reporter then called attention to the fact that the new pole was strung with many dangerous wires, and to cut down the pole would endanger the lives of the citizens.

Maj. Powell replied that if the Commissioners decided to remove the pole the dangerous wires would first be taken care of.

The Company's Claim.

It is understood that President Thomas in his defense will claim that the pole erected was not in violation of law, in that the one it took the place of was warranted by law, and he had the right to replace the original one whenever it became unsafe. He will state also, it is understood, that when the application for the erection of the pole was made and refused, he made the offer to put the wires then existing overhead underground, provided he was given authority to construct conduits. The Commissioners at the time stated that they had no authority under the law, and in view of Judge Bingham's decision to permit any underground construction, but President Thomas referred to a recent opinion from the attorney for the District, in which he held that the Commissioners had the right to grant permits to the electric lighting company for underground conduits. It is understood the trial next Monday will be replete with surprises.

Grade Crossings.

Everything points to a favorable solution of the railroad question. Chief Engineer Brown had another conference with Maj. Powell this afternoon and agreed to certain modifications in his original plan. His concessions amount to a further depression of the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad. The authorities and the railroad officials are not very far apart now on matters of detail, and there is every reason to believe that the recommendation of the Commissioners will be acceptable to the railroad company and that within a short time the dangerous grade crossings in South Washington will be but a memory.

Liquor Licenses.

The excise board this afternoon passed upon the following applications for retail liquor licenses: Retail approved—J. J. Murphy, 350 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; Otto Toussant, 1249 7th street northwest; Daniel Driscoll, 201 K street northwest; William M. Brooker, 1229 D street southeast; Edward Flynn, 1735 Delaware avenue southwest. Retail rejected—John G. Bieligk, 737 7th street northwest; F. T. Haw, 1000 7th street southwest; Michael Lawler, 3236 N street northwest; Eugene Sweeny, 900 Half street southeast; Theodore Ruphert, 819 New Hampshire avenue northwest; John J. Dugan, 115 4½ street northwest.

FAY OR MERTENS?

State Department Anxious to Know Which Was the Victim at Valencia.

In the absence of direct information on the subject the officials of the State Department are somewhat puzzled as to the identity of the United States consular representative at Valencia, who was the victim of the recent riotous demonstration on the part of Spanish students.

The uncertainty in the matter results from the fact that this country has no consular representative accredited to Valencia, and has had none for several years.

The nearest representative of the United States to Valencia is Consular Agent Theodore Mertens, accredited to Grao, the port of Valencia, and about four miles from that city. This office is in the consular district of Denia, where Andrew F. Fay represents the United States as consul. Some time ago Mr. Fay intimated that he would prefer to live in Valencia, rather than at Denia, but if he changed his residence he appears to have failed to notify the department. It is, therefore, uncertain whether it was Mr. Mertens' house or that of Mr. Fay that was attacked by riotous Valencians.

It is believed, however, that it was more apt to have been that of Mr. Mertens. Mr. Mertens is an Austrian by birth and a Spaniard by adoption. His appointment, in preference to that of an American, is mainly due to the fact that the office does not pay much over $100 a year, and has no attractions for office seekers on this side of the ocean.

ENERGETIC PROTEST

Of the Pacific Coast Against Huntington's Funding Bill.

CONGRESSMAN BOWERS DENOUNCES IT

And Tells How the Monopoly Has Victimized the People.

CRUSHING INDICTMENT

The fight over the refunding of the Pacific railroad debt is growing hotter, and the views of such a man as Representative Bowers of California will be of interest to the public at large.

When Mr. Bowers was approached by a Star reporter for an interview he said that there was no paper he would rather speak to the country through than The Star. If it had not been for The Star, he said, the refunding bill might have already been on its passage. He was glad that since The Star had published some of the facts in the case there were other papers, notably one in Chicago, which had taken up the subject.

All the people of California and the west wanted, Mr. Bowers said, was to have the facts reach the people and members of Congress. They did not ask anything else.

In connection with the interview with Mr. Bowers a Star reporter can state that all kinds of efforts are being made to have the California Representatives cease their opposition to the funding bill. Telegrams and letters are almost daily received by every member beseeching him to let the bill go through, but they declare that nothing on earth car stop them.

What Mr. Bowers Says.

There are some revelations in what Mr. Bowers has to say, and his remarks, which follow, will be eye-openers to many:

"Probably one-half the members of the present House have not given any thought to the Pacific railroad question, having had no occasion to heretofore. These, with all other members and Senators, have become thoroughly disgusted by the anonymous communications they receive daily, postmarked San Francisco, the envelopes having always printed on the outside, in flaring red letters, such sentences as these: 'Bribery and corruption wherever Huntington appears,' 'What Huntington thinks he could do with $200,000,' 'How to bribe Congressmen.' These envelopes, when opened, are usually found to contain extracts from what is known as the Patterson report, of 1887, of the Pacific railroads. Occasionally one contains a coarse caricature of the Speaker and other members of the House. Coarse abuse of Representatives naturally tends to aid those who are scheming to avoid paying their just debts, while abundantly able to pay them. If these missives would lead to an investigation of the whole matter then they might do some good; as it is, they are in every case thrown into the waste basket, unopened, and have only served to provoke the members and committee.

"The facts in relation to the building and operation of the Pacific railroad are plainly set forth in the report of the congressional committee appointed in 1887 to investigate the matter. This report is verified history, and is a revelation of shameless misappropriation of money, of dishonest accumulations of vast fortunes, unparalleled in the history of the United States. But the proper and the only question for reasonable men to consider is, what is the best thing to do now; the best for the whole people, not for a very few rich individuals? To arrive at a just conclusion, we must take into consideration the thirty years' record of the persons for whose benefit this refunding proposition is made. Knowing their methods of doing business in the past, we may fairly conclude that there will be no material change in their methods in the future.

A Railroad Given Them.

"Speaking of the Central Pacific, the people of the United States loaned to a few men money enough in the form of bonds to build the road, then gave them land enough to equip it; then gave them another grant of land equal to the first; then authorized them to give a first mortgage on the road to themselves for twenty-five millions. They then issued and sold the stock of the road for many more millions, appropriating every cent of the money to their own use. The road was built and became at once one of the best paying properties in the United States. So skillfully was the work done by the lawyers of these men, who formulated the different enactments made in favor of the road, that the company was not called upon to pay any interest upon the bonds issued by the United States until their maturity, which was thirty years (the government having paid, up to this time, upward of fifty millions for them). Therefore, they practically had a railroad given them, and an opportunity to divide among themselves, during its construction and immediately after its completion, not less than $100,000,000, obtained by the most shameless methods ever practiced by any corporation in the United States. They then seemed to become aware of the possibilities their position gave them, and at once came to the determination that no other road should be built to California. I heard one of these men declare in the presence of two other directors, in the Horton House, in San Diego, California, about the year 1873, 'No railroad not owned or controlled by the Central Pacific Company shall be built into the state of California while we live. They may come after we are dead, but not before.' That declaration is absolutely true today of all of California north of Los Angeles.

Taking Possession of California.

"So soon as these men became fully aware of their opportunities they set to work to secure and occupy what was then, and is practically now, their empire—the state of California, with 800 miles of seacoast. They pushed the Southern Pacific from San Francisco south through the great San Joaquin valley, and the California and Oregon to the north, to occupy the approaches to San Francisco, the metropolis of the Pacific coast. They received from Congress grants in aid of these roads also, and by the same methods, contracting with themselves to build the roads, they dishonestly obtained many more millions. Then, having secured this system of roads, upon which the government had no claims, these men proceeded to organize themselves into the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Kentucky, under the laws of that state; and thereupon these men leased to themselves the Central Pacific railroad for 100 years. They then secured control of the Panama railroad through their Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and precluded any practical competition, even by sea. That is the condition of the state of California today. Every approach to the metropolis of the Pacific coast is held by the Southern Pacific of Kentucky. The mere statement of facts connected with the methods by which this condition has been brought about would seem almost beyond belief, were they not absolutely proven and apparent. No railroad car enters or leaves San Francisco that is not drawn by an engine owned by the men who are asking the passage of this refunding bill. No freight can be sent from San Francisco via the Panama railroad, except upon such terms as the Southern Pacific of Kentucky may dictate. Every business man of that city is completely at its mercy. What wonder, then, that we see interviews from merchants and business men of San Francisco favoring the passage of a refunding bill, which interviews are published as paid adertisements in this city. I may say, in passing, that it is now shown that many of these interviews are infamous forgeries. The persons who appear to have signed them declare they never had any knowledge of them. Every merchant who has signed one of these interviews would hail with delight a deliverance from the bondage he is in to the Southern Pacific. Every farmer in the state, with the exception of those living south of Los Angeles, and those living immediately adjacent to the lower San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, is absolutely at the mercy of this concern.

San Francisco's Desperate Struggle.

"San Francisco has for years earnestly struggled to get relief from the galling bonds of this railroad monopoly, without avail. Recently a number of its citizens have joined with the farmers and the towns located in the San Joaquin valley in building a railroad from San Francisco which will practically parallel the Southern Pacific for nearly three hundred miles down that valley. The Southern Pacific can easily and promptly do all the work within reach of its lines with great profit to itself, and yet let the farmer live; but it has extorted 'every cent the traffic will bear.' This is the motto of that corporation, and the farmer is left with nothing. The railroad takes all. Besides, in the arrogance of its power, it in many cases refuses to move grain for months, knowing that the freight cannot escape it.

"The building of the San Joaquin Valley road, under such circumstances, shows to what extent the cupidity and extortion of this corporation has driven the people. Will this Congress be found supporting the Southern Pacific in its extortions, making it a present of many millions of money, while the farmers of California are struggling to save their homes from being sacrificed to this government-endowed monopoly? I cannot believe it will.

"One of the most significant things in connection with the building of this farmers' road is that every safeguard known to the law is put into its charter to prevent the road falling under the control of the Southern Pacific. Among other things, it is provided that no director or stockholder of the Southern Pacific shall hold any office in the Valley Railroad Company, and the amount of stock that can be held by any individual or corporation is limited. Such is the detestation of the people of California for the monopoly. They have seen several other independent railroads partly built in California, and all swallowed bodily by the Pacific cormorant.

Their Just Debts.

"Why shouldn't these corporations pay their just debts, the same as any individual? Why should a special act be passed by Congress to relieve a few rich men and estates from the payment of their just debts? It would be a rank piece of favoritism. Look at the brazen propositions and statements of those who are asking the passage of this bill. It is known that these few men and estates are enormously rich, yet they say the road the government built for them, and from which, by dishonest methods and defrauding the government and the people, they have amassed great wealth, is now insolvent. Why shouldn't it be insolvent after being subject for years to the mercy and methods of these men?

"The representative of the Central Pacific was asked, when before the committee on Pacific roads a few days ago, 'if the road would pay $25,000,000 to the United States provided the government would give it the balance of the debt,' which would amount to over $50,000,000. The reply was that 'the road could not do it'—could not pay one-third its debts. And yet here is proposed a refunding bill which extends the time for the payment of its debts for 100 years at two per cent interest, while the government must pay three per cent now (and if the present financial policy of the government continues to force for five years longer will be forced to pay ten per cent), and proposes to give this road as security for the whole debt. Can effrontery go farther?

"The official report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that, taken together, the two roads—Central and Union—were intended to be one great through highway for the use of the people, which were built with the people's money, now, under the most adverse circumstances, with the Southern Pacific diverting all possible trade from them, are paying 6 per cent upon the entire amount that the government has paid in aiding and will pay if it takes possession of the roads. No reason exists why the government should lose one penny of the debt due from these roads, except the threatened passage of a refunding bill, which will, of course, mulct the people of this country out of one hundred millions of dollars for the sole benefit of a few millionaires. And yet, in view of the statements that the roads are not worth half the debt due the United States alone, the most desperate efforts are being made to hold on to them through a refunding bill. To this end men and space in advertising columns of papers from California to Maine are being hired to contribute to the passage of this bald-faced refunding steal. The facts are that these roads, under a proper and honest management, are today as valuable as ever. Their connections are established, towns founded along the line, the country in a measure developed and the road cannot be successfully paralleled.

In the Interests of the Corporations.

"Let it be distinctly understood that no action by Congress is necessary at this time to protect the interests of the government in respect to these roads. The government is fully authorized, under the law, to collect its debt, to do all things necessary to secure it, without further legislation. Any refunding act will be wholly in the interests of those parties who are trying to avoid the payment of their just debts.

"The only purpose of a refunding act, the only substantial effect it can have, is to continue, by the aid of the strong arm of the government, this repressive railroad monopoly that curses the people of California today. It will be a shame indeed if Congress shall uphold these men in their nefarious scheme. I cannot believe that any Congressman who will inform himself upon the subject, with an open mind and a desire to do justice, will aid and abet this wrong. I am not the keeper of other men's consciences, but as for myself, should I vote for a refunding bill, I could not go back and face the people who sent me here to represent them. I would know all the rest of my life that I had committed a crime against my own sense of justice, against all the people of the Pacific coast, and against even those men who are writing letters in favor of the refunding bill, because they are not free agents, and I am."

Another Telephone Company.

Mr. Wellington has introduced a bill in the House authorizing the Home Telephone Company to operate in this city, charges for telephone service to be limited to thirty dollars per year for residences and forty-two dollars per year for business houses.

To Unseat Mr. Boatner.

The House committee on elections No. 2 today decided to report that the last congressional election in the fifth Louisiana district was null and void on account of fraud and intimidation. The sitting member for that district is Charles J. Boatner, a democrat.

The date for the execution of Murderer H. H. Holmes has been fixed by Gov. Hastings.

The Chicago police have about given up hope of identifying the corpse found floating off the Chicago Beach Hotel.

The court house at Wayne, W. Va., was burned yesterday. The records were saved. The loss will exceed $30,000, fully insured.

Grain and Cotton Markets.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., 1421 F street, members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

GRAIN.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	65½	65½	64⅞-5	65⅛-⅛
July	66	66	65⅞-½	65⅝
Corn—May	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛B
July	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅛
Oats—May	20½	21	20⅝	20⅝B
July	21⅛	21⅛	21	21⅛
Pork—May	9.75	9.77	9.67	9.67B
July	9.92	9.92	9.85	9.85B
Lard—May	5.40	5.40	5.37	5.37
July	5.52	5.52	5.50	5.52
Ribs—May	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15
July	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.27

COTTON. Month.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	7.40	7.40	7.36	7.40
May	7.45	7.43	7.39	7.40
June	7.46	7.46	7.42	7.42
July	7.49	7.49	7.44	7.45

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Flour dull, unchanged—receipts, 9,167 barrels; shipments, 187 barrels; sales, 150 barrels. Wheat dull and easy—spot and month, 72½ bid; May, 71⅞a72; July, 72 asked—receipts, 4,634 bushels; stock, 123,809 bushels; sales, 21,000 bushels—southern wheat by sample, 70a76; do. on grade, 71a74. Corn steady—spot and month, 33⅝a34; April, 34a34⅛; May, 34⅝a34¾; July, 35⅜a36¼; steamer mixed, 32½a32¾—receipts, 48,627 bushels; shipments, 60,000 bushels; stock, 649,596 bushels; sales, 72,000 bushels—southern white and yellow corn, 33¼a34¼. Oats steady—No. 2 white western, 26½a27; No. 2 mixed do., 25½ bid—receipts, 6,583 bushels; stock, 80,008 bushels. Rye inactive and steady—No. 2, 43a44 nearby; 45a46 western—receipts, 589 bushels; stock, 95,334 bushels. Hay steady, good inquiry for the better grades—choice timothy, $16.00 bid. Grain freights very dull, unchanged. Sugar and butter firm, unchanged. Eggs and cheese steady, unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Effect on Prices of Political Disturbances in Europe.

AWAITING WASHINGTON ADVICES

Railway List Disposed to Yield to Profit Taking.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Political disturbances in Europe and the uncertainty incident to the reopening of the Cuban debate next week have magnified the professional narrowness of the present speculative situation and furnished an incentive to short selling. The decreasing enthusiasm among interests heretofore conspicuous in advancing prices, and the absence of any significant outside demand, have combined in the creation of a short interest of sufficient proportions to warrant a sharp advance upon the appearance of any improvement in the financial outlook.

The character of Washington advices will determine the course of values during the coming week. An early adoption of the House resolutions with as little oratorical effort as possible would insure