1st Edition

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TARIFF RELIEF BILL

Will Probably Be Reported to the Senate Today,

JUST AS IT CAME FROM HOUSE.

Senator Jones of Nevada Expected to Discontinue His Obstruction.

Republicans Say the Bill Will Be Passed Practically Unchanged—An Attack on Appropriations to Church Charitable Institutions in the House.

Washington City, Feb. 3.—It is the expectation of the Republican members of the finance committee that the tariff bill will be reported from the committee tomorrow. It is believed that the bill will not be amended, but will be reported as it came from the house. This expectation is based upon the belief that, now that the silver bond bill has been disposed of by the senate, Senator Jones of Nevada will no longer insist upon holding the tariff bill in committee. He has not, so far as can be learned, given his assent in explicit terms, and when spoken to on the subject he said that he had not yet definitely decided upon a course of action. The committee agreed, at his request, at the meeting held on Tuesday of last week, to allow the tariff question to go over until tomorrow's meeting, notwithstanding that the Republican members were anxious to secure a report, even though it should be adverse to the bill. Mr. Jones did not then say in so many words that he would agree to a report at the next meeting, but the committee understood this to be an implied condition.

If Senator Jones shall fail to attend the meeting tomorrow the Republican members will make an effort to have the bill reported without consideration. They say they care little as to the nature of the report, so that they succeed in getting the bill before the senate. The friends of the bill argue that any efforts to have the bill amended in committee would be futile, as the Republican members are under instructions from their caucus to admit no amendments, and the Democrats are committed to the existing law. Hence they conclude that there could be no object in further delay. It has been suggested that Mr. Jones may want to offer a free coinage amendment in committee, but he has not intimated such a purpose, and it is understood that in case he should do so he would be opposed by the other silver men on the committee. For these reasons the advocates of the bill feel sure of securing a report tomorrow. They expect amendments to be offered in the senate, among others one for free coinage, but they say that such an amendment to the tariff bill would be voted down, and they are fairly confident of passing the bill practically as it came from the house. To do this they will have to secure all the Republican votes and at least one Populist vote.

FATE OF THE SILVER BILL.

Republican Votes Will Kill It After a Short Debate.

Washington City, Feb. 3.—The senate free coinage substitute for the house bond bill was referred to the ways and means committee as soon as it reached the house today. Under the rules a motion to concur could not be made. It will be reported back tomorrow or Wednesday, with the recommendation that the house non-concur and insist upon its bill. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, says that "reasonable time" for debate will be allowed. The silver men are asking for two days in which to discuss the bill.

The fate of the substitute is so well assured that the house programme excites almost no interest except for the fact that it will furnish the first direct test of the silver vote at from 100 to 125, the latter figure being the limit prophesied by the most sanguine silver Democrats. Hartman, of Montana, predicts that the Republican vote for the silver substitute will be 35 or 40, and Bailey, of Texas, says that about seventy of the Democrats in the house can be counted on to support any free silver proposition. These estimates are based on the supposition of the full attendance, which may not materialize, for there are many absentees this week. There are several Southern Republicans, new members, who are an uncertain factor upon the financial question. The silver men are preparing speeches upon the financial question, and are anxious for a much longer debate than the opponents of free coinage.

The silver Republicans have asked that six hours of time be allotted to them for debating the silver bill. It is probable that they will be given three hours. Mr. Hartman will lead the silver men and allot the time to his colleagues.

IN THE HOUSE.

A. P. A. Members Object to Charitable Appropriations.

Washington City, Feb. 3.—In the house Hull, Rep., chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported the army appropriation bill, and it was placed on the calendar.

At 12:30 the clerk of the senate announced the passage of the senate free coinage substitute for the house bond bill. It was referred under the rules to the ways and means committee. A motion to concur was not entertainable under the rules.

The house went into committee of the whole for consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Hainer, Rep., Neb., provoked a long discussion by offering an amendment to take from private sectarian orphanage and infant asylums the $34,000 proposed to be distributed among them for the maintenance of destitute children, and place that money under the control of a public board of guardians created several years ago.

After the debate had run on for over two hours, Robertson, Dem., La., openly charged that the war on these appropriations to charitable institutions had been precipitated by the A. P. A. He opposed the amendment on the ground that the appropriations were not for the benefit of the sectarian institutions, but for charity through their agency.

Morse, Rep., Mass., and Bowers, Rep., Cal., favored the amendment, while Wheeler, La.; Bartlett, N. Y., and Washington, Tenn., all Democrats, opposed it. The appropriation for the first of the institutions complained of was adopted, 120 to 33. When the next appropriation was reported (for the German orphan asylum) the sectarian character of that institution was challenged, and Willis, Rep., Del., made a stirring appeal to the house. With all the lingering prejudice against state aid to sectarian institutions, he urged the house to defer the work of uprooting these charities until something better was put in their place. "That is right," came from several parts of the hall.

Hainer, however, claimed that the purpose of his amendment was not to deprive the children of the means of support, but to vote the money intended for these institutions to the board of childrens' guardians in order that the public control might follow the appropriation of public money.

Milner, Rep., Mich., opposed the appropriations on the ground that they constituted an appropriation of public money for private purposes.

The appropriation for the German orphan home was stricken out. The next appropriation (for the National Association for the Destitute Colored Women and Children) brought several protests from members who had supported the previous amendments.

Pitney, Rep., N. J., explained that the institution had been chartered by an act of congress, signed by President Lincoln, and was entirely dependent upon the government for support. If that support were withdrawn it must close. Referring to the Hainer amendment, he said most emphatically: "I am opposed to such tomfoolery." (Applause.)

Crain, Dem., Tex., in opposing Hainer's series of amendments, called attention to the strange spectacle presented by Southern representatives advocating an appropriation of $9,500 for destitute colored women, while gentlemen from the North were opposing that appropriation and some of them seemed only ready to yield when the niggardliness of private charity was pleaded. Without reaching a vote the committee arose and the house, at 4:50, adjourned.

RESERVE DOWN AGAIN.

Only Forty-seven Million Dollars Left in the Treasury.

Washington City, Feb. 3.—The treasury today lost $1,175,000 in gold coin and $20,000 in bars, leaving the true amount of the gold reserve $47,792,649.

The Federal Supreme Court

Washington City, Feb. 3.—In the United States supreme court today the solicitor general moved to advance the hearing of the telephone case involving the validity of the Berliner patent to an early day next term. It was important, he said, to secure an early disposition of the case. The Bell telephone receiver having become public property, the Berliner and Edison patents are the only obstacles in the way of the free use of the microphone transmitter in practical force, and with these patents out of the way the telephone would become much cheaper and its use be immediately extended.

Chief Justice Fuller announced the assignment of Justice Peckham to the Second circuit; Brown, who recently presided in the Second district, to the Seventh, and Harlan to the Sixth.

The court advanced the hearing of the sugar bounty cases to the first Monday in March.

In the case of the Chemical National bank, of Chicago, vs. the Hartford Deposit Company, appealed from the supreme court of Illinois, the decision of the Illinois court holding that the appointment of a receiver does not terminate the existence of a national bank was affirmed.

The Proposed Postoffice at Nip.

Washington City, Feb. 3.—Special.—A strong petition from citizens owning land or actual residents near Mabton, Yakima county, and Bickleton, Klickitat county, has been filed with the postmaster general by Representative Hyde, asking for the establishment of a mail route between those two towns, and also the establishment of a postoffice about half-way between the two, to be called Nip, and recommending the appointment of Arthur Jacot as postmaster. Mabton is on the line of the Northern Pacific and Bickleton is served by stage route from Goldendale, which in its turn is served by stage to The Dalles. If a man in Mabton had occasion to write a letter to a friend in Bickleton, which is a distance of only twenty-three miles, it would go to Tacoma, thence to Portland, Or.; thence over the Oregon Railroad & Navigation to Arlington, Or.; thence by stage to Bickleton, Wash., over 500 miles. The new route asked for would not only save the long distance but two or three days' time. As regards the establishment of the new office, Nip, a number of the petitioners for that office now have to go ten or twelve miles for their mail.

Senate to Increase Appropriations.

Washington City, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on appropriations today agreed to report the pension appropriation bill. As it came from the house this bill carried $141,325,820. The senate committee added $52,850, of which $50,000 was for fees and expenses of examining surgeons. The committee also reported the military academy bill, with an increase of $2,400 in the total appropriation.

State Percentage on Public Lands.

Washington City, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on public lands today authorized a favorable report on the bill to give the public land states 5 per cent. of the proceeds of sales of public lands in those states.

Suicide of a New York Politician.

New York, Feb. 3.—Ex-Police Commissioner Stephen B. French committed suicide today by shooting himself through the heart. For some time French had been moody and despondent. Recently he told his wife he was worried over business affairs. At another time he said to Mrs. French: "You would be better off if I were not here." His friends have observed, both in appearance and conversation, that French was not quite himself. As far as known, there was no adequate cause for suicide.

Mr. French was 67 years old. He was a member of the police board from May, 1887, to 1889, the last part of his term as president. In 1849 Mr. French went to California, where he worked at gold mining and engaged in the hotel business, subsequently sailing between San Francisco and the Hawaiian islands. Having returned East, Mr. French was elected treasurer of Suffolk county in 1869. In 1876 he was appointed an appraiser at the port of New York.

Another New York Society Scandal.

New York, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Thomas S. Foote, jr., a daughter of the late Supreme Justice Lane, has decided to apply for an absolute divorce from her husband, Thomas S. Foote, jr., a young broker and a figure in New York social circles. He is connected with the well-known Jerome family and Lady Randolph Churchill. Mrs. Foote bases her proceedings on her husband's acquaintance with Vera Beverly, who had apartments for some time at the Waldorf. Her chafing-dish suppers were largely attended by rich and notable young men. For a year or two she was one of the most-talked-of women in the city. She is a daughter of Col. Gordon Graham, of the Royal Guards, and the divorced wife of Col. Beverly, of an English Hussar regiment. The Footes have been married for two years and have no children. Mrs. Foote charges her husband with residing with Mrs. Beverly in the city. It was at a private supper party one night that Foote was introduced to Vera Beverly. One person says Beekman Borrowe introduced him, and another that Harry Vane Millbank, the English duelist, made them acquainted. Borrowe was a friend of hers in England, and Millbank was a cousin of her mother.

Business Failures.

New York, Feb. 3.—William Wheelock & Co., piano manufacturers, made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors to Henry W. Beebe. Wheelock & Co. had close relations with the Weber Piano Company, which recently failed. The liabilities of Wheelock & Co. are $225,000; assets not stated.

A motion was made for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Stuyvesent Piano Company on behalf of William Wheelock, Robert F. Tilney, S. Hubbard and Robert Vidaud. Liabilities, $73,855. The petition states that there will probably be enough realized to pay all the claims, but the assets cannot be realized upon at this time.

Overman Bicycles to Be Boycotted.

Indianapolis, Feb. 3.—William Cowell, of Toledo, secretary of the International Polishers, is in consultation today with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, asking indorsement of the action of the polishers in declaring the Overman goods, manufactured at Chicopee Falls, Mass., to be "unfair," as that factory employs non-union help. The executive committee has agreed to so declare, and information to this effect will be sent to the associations of the federation. The goods in question are bicycles and bicycle supplies.

You cannot vote at the primaries if you are not registered.

MACEO HURRYING EAST

To Reunite His Army With That of Gen. Gomez.

SPANIARDS AGAIN OUTWITTED.

Gomez With Great Skill Eludes the Army of the Boastful Marin.

The "Wall of Men" Thrown South From Havana Broken by Gomez, Who Is Playing With Marin While Maceo's Forces Leave Pinar del Rio.

Havana, Feb. 3.—Gen. Marin has had an engagement with a body of the insurgents, which he reports to be the main force under Gomez, and which was put to flight with a loss of twenty killed. The entire absence of any details as to the number of insurgents in the body attacked leaves some ground for doubt as to whether it was in truth Gomez' immediate following. Pretty much the whole of the combined columns under Gen. Marin, including 1,700 cavalry, seems to have been engaged. This force was equipped with a special view to running down and cornering the insurgents when once it should come face to face with them, and great expectations were founded on its supposed ability to do this.

But the report of today's engagement, although it indicates that the Spanish attack was made with vigor, seems to show that the insurgents were as successful in evading the Spanish forces as they have been at any time heretofore. Gen. Marin had information that Gomez had encamped at the plantation of Luz, and prepared for a combined attack by all the columns under his immediate command. Two columns were ordered to take the advance, together with seven squadrons under Col. Ruiz. Upon coming up with the insurgents' vanguard, the Spanish cavalry made an impetuous charge, passing over the enemy's second line and falling upon the main force, which was stationed near the plantation of Luz. The insurgents were put to immediate flight, leaving behind them twenty killed, eleven with machetes in their hands.

There was apparently no successful pursuit, as the rebels succeeded in carrying off their wounded, the number of which is unknown. Several prisoners were taken, and the loss of the troops is insignificant.

It is also reported that the columns under Gen. Cornell, operating in combination with those under Gens. Linares and Aldecoa, are in pursuit of a numerous band of insurgents near Artemisa, which is supposed to be Antonio Maceo's main force. This band is said to be striving to effect a junction with Gomez, and it seems in a fair way to do so, as there is no apparent check in its advance along the southern coast of Pinar del Rio.

Further news is awaited with lively interest, as it is believed it will be proved in a very short time whether the efforts of Maceo and Gomez to form a junction will prove successful.

Havana, Feb. 3.—Maximo Gomez, accompanied by 400 mounted men, succeeded on Thursday in recrossing the trocha or military line established by the Spaniards between Havana and Batabano. He crossed a few miles south of Bejucano, near Buena Ventura, which is about ten miles north of Quivican. At the same time he destroyed a small culvert, tore up the railroad tracks, cut the telegraph wires and crippled the section of railroad between Rincon and Quivican. People wonder how Gomez evaded the Spanish columns, and how it was possible for him to practically cut through the wall of men of which the Spanish generals expected so much. At the very time Gomez played this trick on the Spanish guard along the trocha, Gen. Marin, the acting governor general of Cuba, who had left Havana the same day at the head of the best equipped force put in the field during the present rebellion, was slumbering quietly, surrounded by his troops, at San Antonio de Los Banos, about ten miles east of Guanajay. While Gomez was coming east and approaching the trocha, Gen. Marin and his corps were going west on a train from Rincon toward Guanajay. Gomez's route of march was parallel with the railroad used by Marin, and not more than from six to ten miles distant at any time. Yet they did not learn till the following morning (Friday) that Gomez was in the east again. The first intimation received here was by a telegram from Quivican.

Gomez and Maceo have met. The meeting, it is said, took place at a plantation near Artemisa, in the province of Pinar del Rio, at the very time that Acting Gov. Gen. Marin, with five columns, was looking for either of the rebel chiefs only fourteen miles to the northward, near San Antonio de Los Banos. It was supposed that the guarded railroad line from Havana to Batabano would prevent the meeting, but Gomez crossed the line and Maceo, with a comparatively small part of his forces, made a quick march from the westernmost part of the island and kept his tryst. The next campaign of the insurgents must have been decided upon by this time. "I have seen Moro's light every night for a week," Gomez said recently.

An exceedingly large number of people have been leaving Cuba in the past fortnight, and it seems as if the exodus had only just begun. Every steamer leaving Havana carries hundreds of families, not only to the United States, but to Mexico, South America and West Indian ports. Steamship agents talk of putting on extra steamers to carry the passengers away. Business is practically at a standstill.

Some sugar plantations in the extreme eastern province of the island are grinding. All that are grinding are doing so under strong military guard and are compelled to feed the troops, and the profits are small. One or two plantations, it is said, obtained permission from Gomez to start their machinery. At Constancia 400 regulars and 600 civil guards are encamped on and about the plantation to protect the men at work. Small stone fortresses have been built at equal distances around the plantation, all being connected by telephone.

GOOD NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Spaniards Quarreling, and Gomez and Maceo Not In Peril.

New York, Feb. 3.—The news brought to this city today by the Havana steamer was cheering for the friends of Cuban liberty. The letters of the secret agents of the revolutionary party in Havana spoke of a split among the Spanish parties on the island, of jealousies among the military, and of a crisis in the commercial situation. Mr. F. C. Peirra translated one of the most important letters. Parts of it were as follows:

"There is a very decided division between the Conservative and Reformist parties of the Spanish, and they are pouring hot shot into each other's ranks through the columns of the press. As a proof of this, I send you the papers of the Conservative party, in which the editorials are written in a particularly bitter strain against their former allies. The Reformist party was in favor of the mild policy of Campos, while the Conservatives believe in fire and bloodshed. The situation is a most critical one, and no one recognizes this fact better than the Spaniards.

"The excitement in Havana is increased by the fact that the government does not allow any news to be printed except that given out from the official bureau. Spaniards as well as Cubans know that the better part of the news given out is fabricated." The correspondent then goes on to detail several engagements, in one of which a whole troop of 300 Spaniards were annihilated. The news given out, however, was a tremendous Spanish victory.

"The price of provisions is rising very rapidly, and destitution in the city of Havana is increasing rapidly. A great many families are now dependent for subsistence on what the government gives to them—a small amount weekly. There have been times within the past few days when there have not been provisions of any kind to be bought at the public market. Even those having money to spend have gone hungry. Nothing has been received from the surrounding country for a long time.

"Another circumstance which aggravates matters is the fact, well known to everybody on the island, that there is very great discontent known to exist among the military friends of Gen. Pando, who, they think, was slighted by the government at Madrid in appointing Gen. Weyler to the position formerly filled by Campos. It is well known that this part of the Spanish element are far from being willing to co-operate with those who are favorable to Weyler, and that they will do anything they may safely do to make him fail.

"On the whole, everything looks very bad for the Spaniards. Pay no attention to the cable dispatches in regard to the movements of Gens. Gomez and Maceo. I know for a certainty that they have been operating with entire freedom, and that they have remained in Havana and Pinar del Rio because they are not in the least afraid of being worsted by the Spaniards."

In another letter it is stated that the commercial situation in Havana is critical. Business is paralyzed, and large commercial houses are dismissing all of their employes. Business men are anxious that the trouble should be ended one way or the other without loss of time.

MASSACRE AT SABANILLA.

Horrible Butchery of Women and Children by Spanish Troops.

Key West, Feb. 3.—Some time ago, when the insurgents entered Sabanilla, the Spanish official report stated that they were driven out by the garrison, and that "unfortunately three women were killed by stray bullets." The truth of what happened there has just been learned, and it shows that the Spaniards are acting as barbarously in Cuba as the Kurds in Armenia. Sabanilla, which is an important town in Matanzas province, was entered by 400 insurgents under Garcia. The Spanish regulars retreated to the barracks, and made no resistance. The Spanish volunteers, however, retreated to the church and fired on the insurgents. The latter returned the fire, killing five volunteers. The volunteers then ceased firing. The inhabitants received the insurgents cheerfully, and many poor people who had eaten nothing but cane were fed by Garcia, who made the merchants open their stores, and told the people to take food. Thirty stores were looted of provisions, and one storekeeper was shot for resisting. The insurgents then retired.

As soon as they were gone the Spanish volunteers came out of the barracks, and opened fire on the people in the streets. Forty-six were killed, of whom thirty were women and children. Their only offense was cheering the insurgents and taking food to save themselves from starvation. After shooting these people, the volunteers took ten Cubans, who had surrendered on promise of amnesty, and shot them in cold blood. Two thousand men, women and children have reached Matanzas from Sabanilla. They fled, fearing further massacres by the Spanish volunteers. These facts are vouched for by Mayor Juan Galvez, of Sabanilla, who is in Havana to ask Gen. Marin to punish the volunteers.

Another Filibustering Steamer.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Feb. 3.—It is reported here that the Spanish authorities will make a movement against the steamer Neptune, suspected of being under the control of the Cuban authorities. Among those who visited the shipyards of Hugh Ramsay on Sunday two men, evidently Spaniards, were the most prominent. They went through the yard several times and gazed curiously at the Neptune, which is in the dry dock. They avoided those who attempted to speak to them, and did not talk to any of the other visitors in the yard. Mr. Ramsay said that the Neptune was hauled into the dry dock on Saturday to have her bottom scraped and painted. She would probably remain on the dock until Tuesday. Mr. Ramsay said that he noticed the two Spaniards in the yard. He did not know them, and was uncertain whether to class them as detectives or curiosity visitors. He declared that he knew absolutely nothing about the Neptune's destination. The cases of guns which arrived here by the Pennsylvania will be, it is said, placed on board the ship. Mr. Ramsay said that if any one attempted to seize the steamer or prevent her departure he could say or do nothing to prevent it. It is reported here that the Federal authorities are watching the Neptune. The steamer is still in charge of a watchman, no crew or commander having been on her since she arrived at Perth Amboy.

MORE ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

The Turks Determined to Destroy the Christians.

Boston, Feb. 3.—The first letter from the disturbed district in Turkey under a January date was received here today. It was written at Aintab, Central Turkey, January 2, and says that although no more mobs have been let loose, a purpose to ultimately crush and destroy the people is apparent.

"Twenty-five of the principal Christians," says the writer, "have been called to the government headquarters and questioned, and now they are in prison. What this means those familiar with Turkish methods can surmise." The writer refers to the relief work, which has already been begun, saying: "Aid from England and America is arriving, and the work of relief for this city is well organized and most efficiently managed."

Turkish Indemnity to United States.

London, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to the St. James Gazette from Washington City says that the correspondent of that paper has the highest authority for announcing that the entente between Russia and Turkey is known at the state department, and has had a most important effect in modifying the plan the administration had prepared to compel Turkey to pay an indemnity for damage done to American property in Armenia. The correspondent says that in spite of denials he knows that a naval demonstration was prepared. Secretary Olney entered into communication with Russia and Great Britain, asking if they would oppose action of the United States against Turkey. Great Britain's reply was favorable, but Russia informed Olney that she preferred that there be no naval demonstration, as Russia was negotiating to bring about restoration of order in Turkey. Kotzebue, Russian minister to the United States, is said to have informed Olney that Turkey would pay any indemnity required.

To Stop Smuggling on the Hudson.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 3.—The government is preparing to send an expedition to Hudson bay next summer to establish customs offices to prevent American whalers from smuggling goods into the country, and also to complete the investigation into the navigability of Hudson strait.

Norwegian Parliament in Session.

Christiania, Feb. 3.—The storthing was opened today. In the speech from the throne King Oscar said he hoped that the meeting of the committee on the condition of the union of Norway and Sweden would lead to an agreement tending to the happiness of both nations.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formula of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well-known standard remedies by the World's fair commissioners.

Voters should register.

GEN. HARRISON SAYS NO

He Will Not Be a Candidate For President.

TWO NOMINATIONS SUFFICIENT.

He Thinks That the Voters Are Entitled to Have a New Name.

The Announcement Causes Stir Among Partisans of Other Candidates—Kentucky Republicans Still Hopeful of Electing Congressman Hunter Senator.

Indianapolis, Feb. 3.—Capt. John K. Gowdy, chairman of the Republican state committee, called on Gen. Harrison this evening by invitation, and the ex-president handed him the appended self-explanatory letter:

"Hon. John K. Gowdy, Indianapolis: In view of the resolutions passed by the state central committee at its recent meeting, and of the fact that the delegates to the national Republican convention are soon to be chosen in this state, I have concluded that some statement from me as to my wishes and purposes should now be made to my Indiana friends. Hitherto I have declined to speak to the public on this matter, but scores of friends, to whom I have talked and many scores more to whom I have written, will recognize in this expression the substance of what I have said to them.

"To every one who has proposed to promote my nomination I have said, "No." There never has been an hour since I left the White House that I have felt a wish to return to it. My Indiana friends have been most devoted and faithful, and I am their grateful debtor. The Republican party has twice in national convention given me its indorsement, and that is enough. I think the voters of our party are now entitled to have a new name. For the sentiment, great or small, that has been manifested for my nomination, I am grateful; and of that wider respect and kindness—breaking party lines—which has been shown me in so many ways, I am profoundly appreciative. I cannot consent that my name be presented to or used in the St. Louis convention, and must kindly ask my friends to accept this as a sincere and final expression upon the subject. "BENJAMIN HARRISON."

"Indianapolis, Feb. 3, 1896."

When Gen. John C. New was spoken to this evening about the letter of Gen. Harrison he said of the letter: "It takes Gen. Harrison entirely out of consideration as a candidate before the St. Louis convention. Gen. Harrison is not accustomed to fight behind disguises, and it will be unjust to him to suspect that there is offered any opportunity of reading between the lines. The letter says what he has said to me and others of his friends for a year. We had hoped that he might be induced to change his mind, but he has evidently made up his mind and his declaration should be regarded as final."

"Do you think Gen. Harrison will take any hand in the selection of a candidate?"

"I do not think he will turn his hand over to forward the chances of any other man. The Republicans of the state, so far as he is concerned, will be perfectly free to exercise their own wishes in the matter. He undoubtedly has his preferences, but he will not try to influence the vote of any delegate."

"For whom will the vote of the Indiana delegation probably be cast?"

"I think that in the great manufacturing districts of the state the sentiment will be for McKinley. In some parts of Indiana Senator Allison has a following that will probably get him some delegates. I do not take it that Speaker Reed will develop much strength."

"Will Gen. Harrison be a quantity in the senatorial race to succeed Voorhees?"

"I do not have any idea that he will. In this, however, I am only speaking for myself. Gen. Harrison desires to get away from official life and public notice. He wants to become a private citizen again, in truth and in fact. He wants once more to be able to come and go without being stopped at every cross-road and asked what he thinks about every question under the sun.

"The letter of Mr. Harrison is an honest and straightforward expression from himself of his position as to the presidential candidacy this year, and he should be credited with being sincere in his declarations. When he was a candidate in former campaigns he readily took the public into his confidence and announced his position without reserve. Now that he is not a candidate, he has taken the same course, so far as candor is concerned, and openly declares his position.

"I am not used to speak for Mr. Harrison, but from his letter of this evening I perfectly understood his feelings. What he says in it I have known for some months. The action of the Republican state committee a few weeks ago in indorsing him for the presidency this year gave him the opportunity to express publicly what he has indicated privately for some months. He has now made an honest declaration, and I do not see how he can be misunderstood."

J. K. Gowdy, chairman of the Republican state central committee, said: "I take it that the letter of Mr. Harrison means just what it says, and that he is not and will not be a candidate. I think the strength of Indiana will go for the most part to McKinley, with a liberal following for Allison and some support for Reed." Mr. Gowdy is known personally as a McKinley man, with Harrison out of the race.

Cleveland, Feb. 3.—M. A. Hanna was shown the Associated Press dispatch from Indianapolis this evening, announcing the withdrawal of Gen. Harrison from the presidential race, and was asked what effect the letter would have on the candidacy of McKinley. "I cannot but regard the withdrawal of Gen. Harrison in the most favorable light," said Mr. Hanna, "because of the well-known strength of Gov. McKinley in Indiana. He has long been very popular among the Republicans of that state, and the accessions he will get there will be a strong addition to his forces in the Central West. Of course, the other candidates are likely to be represented in the Indiana delegation, but it is my judgment that the sentiment among the Republicans of that state is overwhelmingly for McKinley."

New York, Feb. 3.—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, when informed tonight of the nature of Gen. Harrison's letter to the public, refused to express any opinion as to the probable effect. Edward Lauterbach, chairman of the Republican county committee, declared that he believed Gov. Morton's candidacy would be greatly strengthened through the withdrawal of Gen. Harrison.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Gov. Morton had retired when the news of Gen. Harrison's declination was received here. Col. Cole, the private secretary, said: "We had not expected a public declination, although we were sure he would not be a candidate."

Detroit, Feb. 3.—After reading the dispatch containing Gen. Harrison's letter of withdrawal Gen. Alger said: "I never have believed that after the honor he received twice at the hands of the party and after the worry of two campaigns he would be a candidate again. I am not surprised at the information contained in the letter."

Cleveland, Feb. 3.—A correspondent called on Gov. McKinley at his home in Canton tonight. Gov. McKinley said he did not care to make a statement regarding Gen. Harrison's letter.

Washington City, Feb. 3.—The announcement from Gen. Harrison that he will not