# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

NINETY-SECOND YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.


# BOWED TO WILL OF CONGRESS.

## Grosvenor Says McKinley Still Favors Porto Rican Free Trade Policy.

### Thinks the Present Time Is Inopportune, That Is All—Administration's Spokesman Attempts to Explain—Sharp Controversy.

Washington, April 18.—The debate on the naval appropriation bill, under the five-minute rule, to-day, drifted into politics, and for a good portion of the afternoon members fought hammer and tongs across the political aisle. The partisan tones almost culminated in a sensational scene between Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, the champion of the administration, and Mr. Williams of Mississippi.

Some of the Democrats began worrying Mr. Hawley of Texas by pointedly asking if the President had not changed his mind on the Porto Rican tariff question, and Mr. Grosvenor finally threw himself into the breach. Mr. Williams made an interruption that drew a sharp rejoinder from the Ohioan about the "unfair" advantage taken by the Mississippian. This aroused the wrath of the latter, and after Mr. Grosvenor had concluded, he made a stinging response in which he said parliamentary language would not permit him properly to characterize Mr. Grosvenor's offense. Later Mr. Grosvenor disclaimed intentional affront, and there the matter ended.

Some progress was made with the bill, but most of the controverted points went over. A motion to strike from the bill the contingent fund of $50,000 for the Navy Department was defeated. A point of order against the appropriation of $70,000 for the new naval academy at Annapolis was pending when the House adjourned.

**Kitchin's Motion.**

Mr. Kitchin (Dem.) of North Carolina moved to strike the appropriation of $70,000 from the bill.

During some remarks by Mr. Hawley of Texas in eulogy of the President's course, Mr. Kitchin asked him if the President had not denied that the Constitution, the greatest of all blessings, followed the flag.

"That is a technical question," replied Mr. Hawley.

"In order not to embarrass the gentleman, I withdraw the question," observed Mr. Kitchin, amid laughter.

Later, Mr. Hawley challenged Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky to give the name of the officer of the United States who, he yesterday expressed the opinion, was responsible for the armor-plate trust.

Mr. Wheeler replied that he had expressed the opinion, but he did not give the name of the officer he had in mind.

Then Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio and Mr. Williams of Mississippi became involved in a sharp controversy. Mr. Williams quoted an alleged interview with the president of a Western university, in which, speaking of the President's position on the Porto Rican bill, he had said that, while it might be proper to speak of Peel and Gladstone having changed their minds on public questions, it would be more precise to say that President McKinley "had permitted his mind to be changed for him." (Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.)

"Does not the gentleman know that the purported interview was utterly repudiated by its alleged author?" asked Mr. Grosvenor.

"The gentlemen does not know it, but it was repudiated the anecdote is just as true on my own responsibility," replied Mr. Williams, who proceeded to ask whether it was not true that the President had changed his mind on the Porto Rican question.

There was considerable fencing. Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky, taking a hand in trying to force the Ohioan. At last Mr. Grosvenor made an allusion to Mr. Williams's method of interrupting him, which the latter resented with an emphasis that portended a personal quarrel on the floor, but Mr. Williams finally allowed Mr. Grosvenor to proceed, reserving his reply until the Ohioan had finished.

**Kitchin's Question.**

"Does the gentleman deny that the President has changed his mind?" asked Mr. Kitchin.

"As soon as it became manifest to the President that money had to be raised in some way and that the Ways and Means Committee of this House had brought in a tariff bill providing for 15 per cent or 25 per cent," replied Mr. Grosvenor, "the President recognized the right and power of this House to originate that tariff bill. Up to the very last moment of the passage of that Porto Rican bill, gentlemen on the other side insisted that the President was still in favor of free trade in Porto Rico, and newspapers, from one end of this Continent to the other, claimed that we, on this side of the House, were in a contest with the President; that the President never had changed his mind; that he was still in favor of free trade. But I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that, in the message of the President he gave no sign or indication of when he desired that free trade measure should go into effect. We, by our vote, put it so that within the next sixty days, ninety days, four months, any time after the organization of the civil government, the people of Porto Rico can have free trade. The President has signed it and thereby given his approval to it."

**Wheeler Interrupts.**

"The gentleman says the President bows to the will of Congress," interposed Mr. Wheeler. "In the debate on the Porto Rican question, when the gentleman appealed to his colleagues to support the pending bills, he charged it to be true that the President of the United States was then in accord with him."

Mr. Grosvenor: "I say so now."

Mr. Wheeler: "He changed his opinion."

Mr. Grosvenor: "I say he did not change his opinion in any material respect; he simply changed from the original idea of free trade to what was almost the condition of free trade, that we appended to the measure. The country understands it. Congressman after Congressman, who stood here in defense of the bill, has gone to his constituents, just when the Democratic noise was the loudest, and has been sent back here with a unanimity almost unparalleled in the nomination of Congressmen. And the great body at Philadelphia, the Manufacturers' Association, on yesterday approved the Porto Rican bill, the very body that a few weeks ago was quoted on this floor as opposed to it (applause on the Republican side), and from one end of this country to the other the people of this country are taking care of it. The Republican party will not lose any votes in the coming election because of its action on the Porto Rican bill. We are not holding back by the coat tails of the world and hollering whoa! (Laughter on the Republican side.)

"We have got something to show for our opinions. Witness the splendid organization of the government of the Hawaiian territory; look at the liberal, generous, Christian laws that we have bestowed upon the people of Porto Rico; look at the fact that but for the intervention of a few men on this side of the water we should have extended the same benefits of the Constitution, the same liberty of American citizenship, in embryo, at least, to the people of the Philippine Islands. But we would not consent that you should drive us to admit that the people of Porto Rico and the people of the Philippine Islands were upon an equal footing with the people in the United States. (Applause on the Republican side.) We would not consent that millions and millions of Malayas and all these people might come over here and march into our labor markets, and we will make it warm for you before the campaign is over. (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.) You voted that the Constitution carried equal citizenship to the Malayas and the Chinese of the Philippine Islands, and that is your position to-day. It is your complaint that we would not let you do it, but in due time, under the wisdom of the Republican party, and under the blessings of God, we will send liberty and equal rights as rapidly as they can comprehend them to the people of Porto Rico and to the people of the Philippine Islands." (Applause on the Republican side.)

**Williams Replies.**

When Mr. Grosvenor took his seat, Mr. Williams demanded an opportunity to reply, and time was accorded him.

"Mr. Chairman," said he, speaking with deliberation, "as a man grows old he learns some things. I have learned something to-day. I will never again while a member of the American Congress undertake to ask a question of any member on this floor who is not sufficiently well versed in the ordinary courtesies of human intercourse as to be capable of returning at least a polite reply to a polite inquiry. Further than that it would be almost impossible for me, without a breach of parliamentary rule, to express myself upon that particular subject.

"I asked the gentleman from Ohio a question which he either could not answer or would not answer, or in his usual lawyerlike politician style desired to evade. That question has not been answered yet. The gentleman said on this floor that the President of the United States had not changed his mind upon the Porto Rican question. Remember, I did not make the charge that he had. What I charged was that he had permitted others to change his mind for him, which, in my opinion, was not a thing of which any man could at any time be proud. But in charity to the President and in charity to many of the members of this House, I asked the gentleman when he denied that the President had changed his mind that he permit me to ask a question and he yielded.

"I asked him whether the President had not in a public message announced that he was in favor of free trade between Porto Rico and the balance of the United States, and also whether various members of this House had not arisen, one after another, to say that the President had told them in private conversation subsequently that he was at the time of the conversation in favor of the bill which passed the House. There was nothing rude in that inquiry; there was nothing personal in it; there was nothing discourteous in it; there was nothing unprecedented in it; there was nothing in it that could have stirred up wrath in the breast of any man except one who felt as if he had to break up the convention in a row in order to keep from arriving at an election. That is all." (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Grosvenor disclaimed any intention of affronting Mr. Williams.

Mr. Kitchen's motion was lost.

When the provision relating to the appropriation of $100,000 for ocean and lake surveys was reached, Mr. Moody of Massachusetts reserved a point of order against it, and by arrangement debate upon the section went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois made a point of order against the appropriation of $50,000 for the construction of the new naval academy at Annapolis and increasing the limit of cost to $2,500,000. Mr. Mudd of Maryland controverted the remarks of Mr. Cannon in support of his point.

Without deciding the point of order, the committee rose.

May 3 was set aside for the consideration of the "free homes" bill.

The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to.

At 5:25 p. m. the House adjourned.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

### Army Officers to Serve Temporarily in Porto Rico.

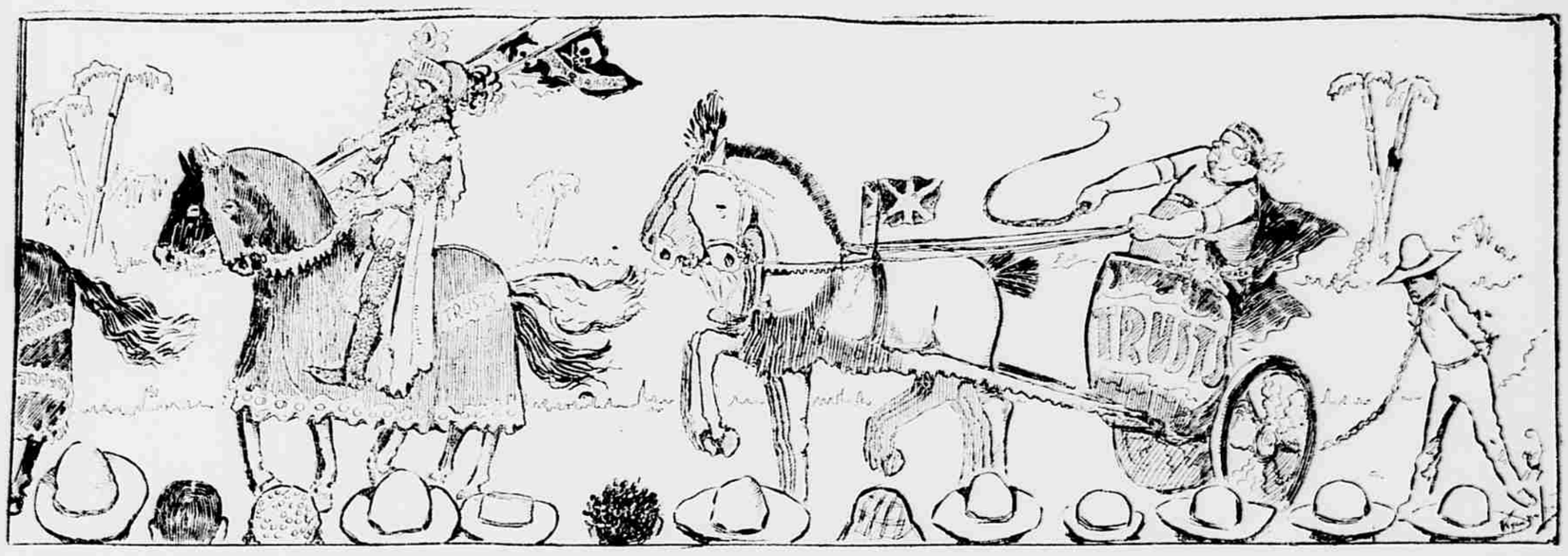
Washington, April 18.—The President to-day sent to Congress the following message:

"The time remaining before the 1st of May, when the act of April 12, 1900, entitled 'an act temporarily to provide revenue and a civil government for Porto Rico and for other purposes,' will take effect, appears to be insufficient for the careful inquiry and consideration requisite to the proper selection of suitable persons to fill the important civil offices provided for by the act. The powers of the present Government will cease when the act takes effect, and some new authority will be necessary to enable the officers now performing the various duties of civil government in the island to continue the performance of those duties until the officers who are to perform similar duties under the new Government shall have been appointed and qualified. That authority cannot well be given at present by temporary appointments of the existing officers to positions under the act, for the reason that many of the existing officers are officers of the army detailed to the performance of civil duties, and section 1222 of the Revised Statutes would prevent them from accepting such temporary appointments under the penalty of losing their commissions. The selection of the new officers and the organization of the new Government under the act referred to will be accomplished with all practical speed, but in order that it may be properly accomplished, I recommend the passage of a joint resolution to obviate the difficulty above stated. WILLIAM McKINLEY."

To carry into effect the President's message, Mr. Foraker, chairman of the Porto Rico Committee, introduced this joint resolution:

"That until the officer to fill any office provided for by the act of April 12, 1900, entitled 'an act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes,' shall have been appointed and qualified, the officer or officers now performing the civil duties pertaining to such office may continue to perform the same under the authority of said act; and no officer of the army shall lose his commission by reason thereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be held to extend the time for the appointment and qualification of any such officers beyond the first day of August, 1900."

On motion of Senator Foraker the resolution and the message were referred to the Committee on Porto Rico.




THE ADMINISTRATION'S TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO PORTO RICO.

## BRUTALLY BEATEN BY TWO FOOTPADS.

### Edward Y. Jones Robbed of His Valuables After Being Felled With a Billy.

### IN LAFAYETTE PARK DISTRICT.

Assault Occurred at Park and Armstrong Avenues—Victim Shot at the Robbers and Then Fainted.

Edward Y. Jones, 39 years old, living with his parents at No. 1227 Armstrong avenue, was held up last night within a stone's throw of his home by two footpads.

The men attacked him just after he had left an eastbound Park avenue car, at Armstrong and Park avenues, opposite Lafayette Park, and had started in the direction of his home. They were seated on a low stone wall on the corner.

As Jones passed them one of the men asked him to slow up. He turned to look at them, and as he did so one of them, who had been crouching from the wall, rushed at him and struck him on the forehead with a billy.

The blow stunned the young man, and before he could resist both of the footpads fell upon him and bore him to the ground. One of them sat across his chest, pinning down his arms. While he was in this position the other fellow went through his pockets and took what they contained. He also took a valuable stick pin and a gold ring.

At this juncture the one who was doing the robbing saw a man walking down Park avenue.

"Here comes some one," he said; "we had better hike out. Put this guy out, so he can't squeal."

The other thug proceeded to do his best to put Jones out. He struck him three times on the head with his billy, and then both men started to run. Jones was badly hurt, but was game. He staggered to his feet and fired four shots after the fleeting men.

The man who was approaching came up with Jones and told him to let them have it. He reached Jones just in time to catch him as he fainted. A crowd gathered and the boy was restored to consciousness and taken to his home.

There, his mother, who had heard the shots, was in the yard to receive him. The shock she sustained was so great at seeing her son carried in covered with blood that she is at present in a serious condition, suffering from nervous prostration. A doctor was called, who pronounced Jones's wounds serious, though not necessarily fatal. Four stitches were taken in his head.

The neighborhood for two or three blocks in every direction was aroused by the four shots, but no policeman appeared. The Chief of Police was notified by telephone and people went all through the district hunting for an officer. The hold-up and brutal attack happened at 11:30 o'clock, but it was not until 12:45, after the representatives of the press and everybody in the neighborhood had called at the Jones home, that an officer leisurely walked in to make a report.

The Joneses were robbed by porch climbers about six weeks ago. At that time two men entered their house and got away with considerable booty. Since that time Mr. and Mrs. Jones, both of whom are old people, have been nervous, and the affair last night was a great shock to them.

"I was coming home from a social call at the time I was held up," said young Jones to a Republic reporter. "I had a revolver with me, as when I went out I knew that there was a fashionable wedding in the neighborhood and thought that thugs might be out to get some of the guests if possible. Their attack was so sudden that I was taken off my guard and could not draw my revolver. One of the fellows held a revolver to my head when they had me on the ground. I would know the men if I saw them. They appeared to be about my own age, and nearly my build."

The boy's father, L. R. Jones, is a well-known real estate agent. He has been in that business in this city for twenty-five years.

## WHITE SLAVERY IN FRISCO.

### Railroad Uses the Police to Recapture Deluded Emigrants.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

San Francisco, April 18.—White slaves have been hunted down, herded and held by force by the police of San Francisco, with the connivance of the Federal authorities.

Two weeks ago twenty men, women and children from the Austrian Tyrol were brought over the Southern Pacific to this city and loaded into the steamer Doric for Honolulu. They came under contract to work on plantations in Hawaii. Their friends say they were cheated in the contracts and that they signed to work for $5 a month for five years. After they had been placed on board the Doric they learned that as contract laborers they were nothing more than white slaves. One of the party appealed to the Austrian Consul, who placed the facts before the Federal authorities.

Then the Southern Pacific appealed to the police of San Francisco to recapture the Austrians, who meanwhile had been landed from the Doric. Three of the escaped men were recaptured and placed in the hold of the ship. Eleven others were persuaded to board the vessel, and yesterday they sailed for Hawaii. The police now are after the remaining members of the party. The Southern Pacific Railroad apparently is a party to the outrage, having, it is said, contracted to deliver the emigrants in the Sandwich Islands.

## EARL RUSSELL'S STRANGE ROMANCE.

### Married in Nevada, While According to British Law, He Has a Wife.

### COUNTESS IS AN ACTRESS.

Divorce Secretly Obtained in This Country Not Recognized in England—London Society Is Shocked.

Reno, Nev., April 18.—A marriage license was issued to John Francis Stanley Russell, who, it now develops, is Earl Russell of England, and Mollie Cooke, in this city Saturday, April 14.

They stopped at the Riverside Hotel Saturday night, and were married Sunday by District Judge Benjamin F. Curler. They left Sunday night for the East. Their destination is not known.

The bride appeared to be a woman of 40 years. Her features are not prepossessing. When the couple procured the marriage license, she gave her age as "over 18." The marriage ceremony was witnessed by A. Holmes and Miss Fernandez.

Mollie Cooke's son, about 22 years old, was with the couple. They came to Reno from Glenbrook, Nev., a small summer resort on the shores of Lake Tahoe.

**ALL LONDON SURPRISED.**

London, April 18. The cabled announcement in the marriage columns of the Times this morning of the wedding of Earl Russell to Mollie Cooke, at Reno, Nev., April 15, has created a sensation here, as it appears that Earl Russell, according to the English law, is still legally married to the first Countess Russell, who is now performing at the Tivoli Music Hall.

The Star thinks the announcement, which also appeared in this morning's Standard, may be a hoax, for, it says, by marrying another woman the head of the noble house would render himself liable to imprisonment for bigamy on his return to England.

The marital trouble of the Russells commenced in the courts in 1891, when the Countess, who is a daughter of the well-known Lady Scott, applied for a separation from her husband on the ground of cruelty, which was refused.

**Only Separation Granted.**

Four years later, the same petition resulted in the defendant nobleman being granted a judicial separation, but further litigation and cross-petitions followed. The litigation was ended by the Court of Appeals refusing relief to both parties, so they are still legally married.

The Westminster Gazette suggests Earl Russell may have secretly secured an American divorce. But it is pointed out that this would not save him from the penalties of the English courts.

**Countess Russell Prostrated.**

When Countess Russell was interviewed this afternoon on the subject, she was almost prostrated, and is arranging to postpone her stage appearance this evening. She was accompanied by her mother. All the Countess knew of the affair was the announcement in the papers. She said:

"When I saw the news the blow was terrible. It seems such a dreadful addition to all my troubles. It is terrible, if it is true, that a man can go to another country and get married after the courts of this country have decided against him. It is quite untrue to say Earl Russell obtained a judicial separation. When the House of Lords heard the case it was decided against him."

Lady Scott said she and her daughter knew the Earl had been in America about a year, but they had heard nothing from him. She added: "Lady Russell has placed the matter in the hands of her solicitor and is not at all inclined to resign herself to the acceptance of her noble husband's motto, which is: 'What will be, will be!'"

**Earl Russell Going Home.**

A close friend of Lord Russell, in confirming the announcement of the Earl's marriage, adds:

"For some time Lord Russell felt that his years of suffering and annoyance had released him from all obligations, moral and otherwise, connected with his first marriage, and, therefore, was free to do as he desired. I do not believe the question of bigamy will be raised, but at any rate, Lord Russell and his Irish bride are returning to England next month."

**TWO DIVORCES IN NEVADA.**

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Carson, Nev., April 18.—Earl Russell and Mollie Cooke Somerville, both of England, for several months past, as strangers, excited the curiosity of the residents of Glenbrook, on the shores of Lake Tahoe. The mystery of their residence was explained when, in the District Court at Genoa, Douglas County, Nev., two applications for divorce were granted on Saturday last. The first was that of Lord Russell from his wife on the ground of desertion, in which it is alleged that she left him nearly ten years ago.

The second was that of Mollie Somerville vs. George John Somerville. The application alleged that the parties were married at Aberdeen, Scotland, on July 23, 1889, and the plaintiff had since been a true and faithful wife. The complaint further alleged cruelty in various forms; that her husband treated plaintiff wrongfully and unjustly and without cause abused her and her minor children by a former husband, and also her maid and friends for the purpose of annoying her and succeeded so well that her health became greatly impaired.

**Many Charges of Cruelty.**

Also, it was contended, that in April, 1899, while plaintiff was at Cuba Cottages, Maidenhead, England, with her children, the youngest was taken ill with pneumonia and that defendant willfully neglected him, refusing to go to his bedside or to pay for the services of the physician and nurses, and that in September, 1898, plaintiff was in great danger of her life from serious heart trouble and that her husband refused her medical aid. His treatment became so unendurable, the application adds, that on July 4, 1899, plaintiff was forced to cease living with the defendant.

The last specification is, that while at her home, in England, early one morning in February, 1899, plaintiff awoke and found said defendant leaning over her and glaring savagely at her, that said defendant then and there, without just cause or provocation, cruelly raye her a great blow on her chest. The testimony of the complainant was strengthened by documentary evidence from physicians and surgeons in England, and the decree of divorce was granted, with restoration of name of Cooke and the custody of the minor children given to the mother.

**Lord Russell Popular.**

Nevada laws require an applicant for a divorce to be a resident of the county in which the application is made for six months prior thereto. Lord Russell made many warm friends while here, and his conduct is spoken of very highly, although his title was not known. Presumably the couple are now on their way to England.

E. D. Vanderlieth, the attorney of the parties in question, refused to be interviewed.

## LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

**For Missouri—Fair Thursday; increasing cloudiness Friday; variable winds.**

**For Illinois—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday fair; fresh southwesterly winds.**

**For Arkansas—Fair Thursday; showers Friday; easterly winds.**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## RUSSELL'S UNHAPPY LIFE.

### He Is the Son of One of England's Most Famous Premiers.

Earl Russell, not yet 35 years old, is the second of the title granted to his father, long famous as Lord John Russell, who was Premier of England from 1846 to 1852, and again in 1865-66. He is described as quiet and shy, and left Oxford University somewhat under a cloud. He is an agnostic in religion, and is interested scientifically and commercially in electricity.

He married on February 6, 1900, Miss Mabel Edith Scott, youngest daughter of the late Sir Claude Edward Scott, fourth Baronet of the title, who was described as "the spendthrift son of a rich banker."

In 1891, the Countess brought suit for divorce, based on charges of cruelty and revolting crimes, in which she accused her husband of participating on his yacht.

Countess Russell's suit completely broke down, and the Judge took the unusual course of requiring her to pay its costs, amounting to more than $25,000.

Then followed some unsavory litigation between Lady Scott and Countess Russell, following which the latter went on the stage. She is now filling an engagement in London.

## PROTEST TO BRITAIN.

### Transvaal Objects to Deportation of Boers to St. Helena.

Pretoria, April 18.—As soon as the Reeus award in the Delagoa Bay Railway arbitration was published, the Transvaal Government offered to lend Portugal the amount she was condemned to pay ($5,000,000), which, however, was courteously declined, the statement being made that the money was already provided.

The Government is receiving many memorials from burghers on the subject of sending the Boer prisoners to St. Helena, and will formally protest to Great Britain on the subject.

Secretary of State Reitz says the Transvaal Government is not taking any resolution regarding the destruction of the mines.

## REALLY WENT TO FIGHT THE BRITISH.

### Members of Chicago Ambulance Corps Tear Off Red Cross Badges.

### ARE NOW IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Armed by the Boer Government—Hay Threatens to Communicate With the United States.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Thursday, April 19.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Daily Mail publishes this dispatch from its special correspondent:

"Lorenzo Marquez, Wednesday.—Nearly half the members of the Chicago Ambulance Corps, which arrived here in the Caravallas, on being offered Mausers upon their arrival at Pretoria, tore off their Red Cross badges.

"Mr. Hay, the American Consul, notified the Transvaal Government that it will be necessary for him to communicate the circumstance to Washington."

**WENT AS RED CROSS MEN.**

The ambulance corps mentioned in the foregoing dispatch was equipped through the efforts of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, which raised $25,000 for the purpose. It was raised under the auspices of the American Red Cross Society.

There were fifty-seven members. During its stay in New York, the corps stopped at the Morton House, where the members were visited by many well-known Irishmen, among them James Moriarty and Major Lynch. Doctor John R. MacNamara was the chief surgeon in charge of the corps. His associates were Doctors Herbert H. McAuley, James J. Slattery, R. D. Long, A. F. Conroy and A. D. Aderholt.

Before the volunteers were declared acceptable in Chicago, and after undergoing a rigid physical examination, each one made affidavit that there was no one dependent upon them, and added:

"I declare that it is my intention to go to South Africa solely and only for the purpose indicated—namely, as a member of the hospital corps."

Every member of the company belonged to military organizations of Chicago—the Seventh Illinois, the First Illinois or the Clan-Na-Gael Guards. Miss Clara Barton presented a flag to the corps.

## ONE DEWEY PLAN FAILS.

### Mission to David B. Hill Meets With Discouragement.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, April 18.—Admiral Dewey's political friends in New York found plenty to talk about to-day. The arrival at the Waldorf-Astoria of John R. McLean of Ohio, the Admiral's brother-in-law, set the political tongues wagging early in the afternoon. Later in the day the fact became known that a close friend of Admiral Dewey had just returned from a visit to former Senator Hill in Albany.

Mr. McLean declined to be interviewed on the Dewey candidacy, but it was learned that the envoy sent to Albany had failed utterly in his mission. This ambassador, it was readily discovered, was Perry Belmont. He came back from Wolfert's Roost feeling very blue. According to members of the Democratic Club, who conferred with Mr. Belmont, Mr. Hill, who copyrighted the phrase, "I am a Democrat" before the Admiral nailed it to his mast, told his caller frankly that the Dewey candidacy had been announced too late and that nothing could prevent the nomination of Mr. Bryan.

As for Dewey's candidacy on an independent ticket, the Sage of Wolfert's Roost is said to have discouraged the idea as impracticable, undemocratic and calculated to injure the Admiral in the eyes of the people. Had Dewey taken his stand as a candidate six months ago in a letter frankly avowing himself a Democrat, Senator Hill said, the case might be different. His candidacy would have been genuine, and might have proved attractive.

But with the lines so sharply drawn as they are now, he could see nothing in Dewey's candidacy but failure for the Admiral and embarrassment for his friends.

It could not be learned to-night whether or not Mr. McLean met Mr. Belmont after his return from Albany, but the Cincinnati man seems to be well informed as to all that is going on and at least is making a pretense of supporting Admiral Dewey in a quasi social-political way.

## ROYAL VISITORS.

### Czar and Other Rulers Going to Paris.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, April 18.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—The Czar will visit Paris August 8 and great festivities will mark the occasion. The Czar will stay only a few days, and immediately upon his departure the Shah of Persia will come.

The Queen of Sweden also is announced as a coming visitor. The Queen of Saxony visited the grounds to-day.

## SULTAN'S ENVOY TO QUESTION HAY.

### Turkish Minister Aroused by Threat to Hand Him His Passports.

### HE SAYS IT IS RIDICULOUS.

"Claim Is for a Paltry Sum"—European Powers Also to Visit the State Department To-Day.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, April 18.—Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister to the United States, will call at the State Department to-morrow to ascertain what foundation there is for the report that the administration is preparing to hand him his passports in the event that the Sublime Porte declines to pay the missionary claims pending against it.

Similar queries will be made by representatives of European Governments in Washington.

The State Department is maintaining a discreet silence, although it is known that when Secretary Hay returns from New York he will sign a peremptory note to the Sublime Porte demanding prompt payment of these claims.

Ali Ferrouh Bey, in discussing the matter to-day, declared that Turkey is not responsible for the claims, as it had given adequate protection to foreigners residing within its boundaries during the revolution in Armenia.

"I can hardly believe," he said, "that any foundation exists for the reports that there is grave danger of a rupture in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey on account of the latter's failure to pay claims arising out of alleged outrages suffered by American missionaries. The claims amount in all to $90,000, a paltry sum, I think, upon which to base such action.

"While I have not conducted negotiations on the subject and am therefore not familiar with all the facts, I am sure that had the Sultan given his promise to pay an immediate settlement would have been made. I am of the opinion that in the translation of his remarks the dragoman misinterpreted his language, conveying to the Minister the promise of which he speaks instead of a declaration that an inquiry would be made of the proper executive department. My Government is desirous of fulfilling its just obligations, and if the claims of the missionaries can be established they undoubtedly will be settled.

**Strikes Him as Ridiculous.**

"But it seems ridiculous for the press to speak of a rupture of diplomatic relations in view of the small importance of the matter and of the small amount involved. I may add that my Government is responsible in the eyes of international law for damages done the property of foreigners during the trouble in Armenia. At the time of the revolt, however, the Sublime Porte provided ample protection for Americans and their interests. This is all that could have been expected of it. Not a single foreigner was killed or injured. My relations with the State Department are so cordial that I can hardly believe there is any foundation for the report that a rupture is impending."

Those close to the Turkish Minister declare that the United States would be a greater sufferer than Turkey in the event that diplomatic relations are suspended. It was pointed out that the importation of American goods into Turkey is much larger and more valuable than the importation of Turkish goods into the United States. There are several hundred American missionaries with their families, besides other American citizens, in Turkey, and they would be left without the protection of the United States and would have to depend upon neutral Powers. So far as Turkey is concerned, there are comparatively few of her subjects in the United States and the Minister does not believe that they would be in any danger even should his legation be withdrawn.

Notwithstanding this, this Government proposes to force a settlement of the missionary claims and should Turkey continue to ignore the American demands, this Government may seize the Custom-house at Smyrna and occupy that port until the money is forthcoming. In that case the Powers will be notified that the American occupation is temporary and that there is no intention to acquire territory.

It is significant of the wide ramifications of American interests under present conditions that actual trouble with Turkey might cause uneasiness in the Sulu Islands. Minister Straus rendered a clever service to the Government when the question first arose of dealing with the Sultan of Sulu. The Sultan of Turkey is the head of the Mohammedan Church. It was in this capacity that he was approached by Minister Straus with the tact and skill which have always marked his services as Minister, and led to use his good offices in the Sulu Islands. The result was an arrangement with the Sultan of Sulu which has kept those islands peaceful and obedient, while insurrection and blood have reigned in the northern islands, where the Mohammedan Church is not paramount. It is not probable that the United States will go to war with Turkey in any serious manner, but if it should happen

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