THE WEATHER

Threatening weather and showers; fair and cooler Wednesday afternoon; southerly winds, shifting to westerly; probably cooler and fair Thursday.

The Evening Times

THE TIMES' CIRCULATION YESTERDAY WAS 38,610 COPIES.

NO. 512 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.—SIX PAGES ONE CENT

THE FLOOD CRISIS TO COME

Col. Dunwoody Says the Mississippi's Fury Is But Half Spent.

PEOPLE HAVE BEEN WARNED

It Will Take the Waters Ten Days to Travel From Cairo to Vicksburg—There Is Yet Time to Save Much Property—Great Rains the Sole Cause.

The crisis has not yet been reached in the great floods of the Mississippi, say the experts at the Weather Bureau. This means no more or less than that, terrible and awful as the flood has been, it is to be still worse. It rained yesterday afternoon and last night in the water shed of the great Father of Waters and this only added to the fear and trembling that has filled thousands of souls for the last ten days.

From Cairo to the delta it seems that the case could not be worse. And yet along this route of several hundred miles, the weather men announce certainly, disaster and havoc have only played half their ruin. The water at Cairo last night was fifty-one feet and rising. It has been fifty-two and two-tenths feet. It will almost assuredly be more this time. The rains last night and the conditions for further rains merely emphasized the prediction.

At Vicksburg the river is now forty-six and one-tenth feet. The time has been when it was five feet higher. It is probable that those five feet will be made up in a few days. At Memphis the Mississippi was never so high as at present.

Strange as it may seem when the raging torrent at Cairo is considered, it will take the waters ten or twelve days to go from there to Vicksburg. This means, the Weather Bureau people explain, that if the rains ceased immediately that the highest waters in the Mississippi would not occur for almost two weeks. Recognizing this inevitable happening, the bureau folks have warned the citizens in the lower river regions.

"The people have been warned and are being warned now," said Col. Dunwoody last night to a Times reporter. "The inhabitants of the lower river regions will have been told two weeks before the crisis comes at that point. Those who have already lost their lives were warned in due time to leave. They were loth to flee. It is not improbable that others will be the same and fail to heed the warnings. They will have to suffer the consequences.

"There will be the greatest destruction ever known between the mouths of the Arkansas and Red rivers. There is water enough going down now to cause unprecedented loss of life and property. The first of the week we gave warning to the people below Vicksburg to get away from their homes, and they will have a week yet to remove their stock and effects. A great flood is inevitable. We never before gave such positive warnings."

It is hardly in the jurisdiction of the weather prophets to go back to the primeval causes of the great rains that have poured almost ceaselessly throughout the Mississippi valley for the last fortnight. It suffices to say that it has rained. The rains have swollen rivulets into small torrents. Creeks have widened into rivers. Small rivers have broadened into lakes and gulfs that moved, and moved rapidly. Such general rains have not been witnessed in decades. Whether sun, moon or stars had to do with it, the weather-makers cannot say. They can only forestall coming occurrences after the floodgates of the heavens have been opened. When the gates will close, they are unable to tell.

The melting snows in the mountains have almost absolutely nothing to do with it, they assert. In the spring of the year it is common for the floods to be modest, if they are not augmented by the winter's snow, that liquefies under the heating sun. This spring, however, the melting of the snow has been gradual, and all danger from that source has passed. The rains alone are responsible.

STORM IN INDIANA GAS BELT.

Damage to Property and Several Persons Killed by Lightning.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 23.—The storm yesterday played havoc in some parts of Indiana. The gas belt was visited by a heavy rain, with electrical accompaniments. In the southwestern counties the storm partook of the nature of a tornado. Gibson county was visited with particular severity.

At Princeton a new hotel in course of construction was blown over, and several sheds were unroofed. Just beyond Princeton the tornado struck the ground and cut a wide swath, leveling the trees and fences.

Near Fremont Otto Spurn, a thirteen-year-old boy, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

At Lima two men, William R. Jones and W. L. Mott, were struck by lightning and fatally injured.

ENTIRE FAMILY JAILED.

Sisters and Children of Insurgent Leaders Sent to Prison.

New York, March 23.—An Havana dispatch, via Tampa, Fla., to the Herald, dated yesterday, says that in a ranch at Artemisa the Spanish troops captured the family of Luis Perez, an insurgent chief, who has been very active of late in Pinar del Rio province.

The family consisted of the following persons: Celima Perez and Elvira Perez, sisters of the chief, and eight children, from the age of four months to fourteen years. They were all brought to Havana and placed in the prison for disorderly women.

Trying Hard to Save Durrant.

San Francisco, March 23.—George A. Knight has been added to Durrant's counsel, and is now preparing a petition asking the supreme court for a rehearing of the application previously made and denied for a new trial. If this petition, which will be submitted without argument, be denied, the Federal courts will be appealed to.

Engineer and Fireman Drowned.

Murphysboro, Ill., March 23.—The engine and four cars of the north-bound local passenger train on the Chicago & Texas railroad went down with the bridge across the Big Muddy River, at Aldridge station, south of Grand Tower. Engineer Joe Forrester and Fireman James Anderson were drowned.

Best Nails, per keg, 100 lbs., $1.60. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. tf

MR. McKINLEY'S BROTHER.

Mistaken for the President on His Appearance in New York.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 23.—Abner McKinley, of New York, brother of President McKinley, with his family, arrived in the city last evening, and was immediately driven to the Hotel Dennis. Mrs. McKinley, the aged mother of the President, is with them.

Something of a sensation was created by a rumor that President McKinley was a member of the party, his brother bearing a strong resemblance to him.

While it is admitted that President and Mrs. McKinley will shortly join the other members of the White House family here, all information as to the time of their expected arrival is refused.

REWARD FOR WHITECAPS.

Tennessee State Officials and Legislature Move to End Outrages.

Nashville, Tenn., March 23.—The State authorities have taken steps to put an end to whitecap outrages, notably in Sevier county. Governor Taylor recently offered the reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of William Whaley and his wife, who were shot down at their home, near Sevierville, last December.

Leading citizens of the county also offered a reward of $750 for capture and conviction of the guilty ones. Yesterday the house of representatives passed the senate bill, declaring the conduct of whitecap a felony, and fixing the punishment for the violation of the law at imprisonment for not less than three or more than twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

LARGE INVESTMENT IN WOOL

Heavy Purchases in Anticipation of a High Tariff.

Mills at Lewiston, Me., in Which Mr. Dingley Is Said to Be Interested, Among the Buyers.

New York, March 23.—The Evening Post says: It is reported that the woolen mills at Lewiston, Me., in which Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, is said to be interested, have bought heavily of imported wool, in anticipation of the passage of the Dingley bill. These mills are the Cumberland mill, of 1,760 spindles, and the mill of the Cowan Woolen Company, of 33,000 spindles. The former is owned by Libbey & Dingley. The latter is a corporation of which H. M. Dingley is treasurer, and Seth M. Milliken, of the New York firm of Deering, Milliken & Co., is president. The H. M. Dingley mentioned as treasurer of the Cowan Company, and as a partner in the ownership of the Cumberland mill, is the son of the Representative who gives a name to the pending tariff measure.

An effort was made today to obtain a verification or denial of recent heavy wool purchases on the part of the Dingley mills. Mr. Milliken is out of the city, but a representative of his firm, who was exceedingly averse to being quoted, said that so far as he knew Chairman Dingley was not connected "directly" with either of the mills named. Further than this he would say nothing with regard to the mills or their purchases of wool.

It was learned from another source, however, that while the purchases of wool by the Cumberland mill and the Cowan Woolen Company were not as heavy as was the case with many other mills, there was still a large amount of wool on hand, probably enough to run the two mills for a year at least.

An importer said yesterday that a supply of foreign wools, practically enough to last American manufacturers two years, was at present in this country or on its way to our ports.

Chairman Dingley was seen this afternoon regarding the report. Mr. Dingley smilingly replied: "I venture to say that neither of the mills mentioned have ever imported a single pound of wool."

"Are you interested in either mill?" the Maine Congressman was asked.

He responded with a smile and the statement that he had nothing whatever to do with one of the companies, and only held a small share of stock in the other.

"My interest is so small that I do not know anything much as to what the mill is doing, but I am certain that neither mill ever imported any wool."

"Do you then absolutely deny the truth of the report?" he was asked.

With another pleasant smile Mr. Dingley answered that he would venture the assertion that not a pound of foreign wool had been purchased by either of the mills mentioned.

"I cannot see that I can say anything more to refute the charge," he concluded.

TRAMPS IN A WRECK.

Piling Freight Cars Kill Four and Badly Injure Others.

Springfield, O., March 23.—Twenty-two cars of Big Four freight No. 71 are piled in a mass on the Ohio Southern tracks, which pass the Big Four near Buffalo crossing. The wreck was caused by the breaking of the coupling between two of the cars at 1 o'clock this morning. The train came together again and the wreck followed.

Four tramps have been found badly injured, and four others are supposed to be buried in the wreck. The injured are:

William Sidney, Jersey City; shoulder, head and back injured.

Frank Fay, St. Louis; cut and back, head, leg and shoulder badly hurt.

William Kinsley, St. Louis; both legs crushed.

Ed Kinsley, St. Louis; legs injured.

All were taken to the hospital here.

TRIED TO TAKE HIS LIFE.

Howard Graham First Took a Shot at Wife and Child.

Police Lieut. Heffner reported to police headquarters today that "about 3 o'clock a. m., March 22, Howard Graham, about twenty-seven years old, residing at No. 629 Second street northeast, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the breast with a pistol while on a drunken spree. Previous to shooting himself he tried to shoot his wife and child."

It is stated that Graham returned to his home after midnight Sunday morning very drunk. He informed his wife that he was going to end his life. She thought he was joking, but a few moments later he attempted to shoot her and her child. Failing in this, he went to a small room upstairs and fired two shots into his own body, neither of which will prove fatal. He is now at Providence Hospital and will recover. No cause but intoxication can be found for his rash act.

ANTI-TRUST LAW UPHELD

Supreme Court's Decision of Far-Reaching Effect.

TRAFFIC CONTRACTS ILLEGAL

The Sherman Statute Is Declared to Prohibit Agreements to Maintain Rates—Four Judges Dissented, But the Majority Opinion Governs. Arraignment of All Trusts.

Far-reaching in its effect upon the railroads of the country is the decision rendered yesterday, as stated in The Morning Times, by the United States Supreme Court, in the case of the United States against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, embracing all the great roads of the West.

The decision sustains the Sherman anti-trust law, and holds that the act applies to railroads; that it renders illegal all agreements which are in restraint of trade or commerce, and that the agreement made before the court was in restraint of trade and illegal.

Although this decision was reached by a vote of five to four and a dissenting opinion was filed the conclusion reached by the majority is just as effective as if it had been unanimous. Justice Peckham delivered the opinion, which was also concurred in by Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan, Justice Brewer, and Justice Brown. Justice White announced the dissenting opinion, concurred in by himself, Justices Field, Shiras, and Gray.

In its effect the decision is applicable to the Joint Traffic Association, embracing the Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania, Wabash and other great Eastern systems, with headquarters at New York city. The case of the Eastern roads has hinged upon that of the Western Association.

All of the decisions of the lower courts have been favorable to the traffic associations, and they were confident that the court of last resort would sustain them. The decision of the Supreme Court not only makes railroad pools amenable to the Sherman anti-trust law, but it sweeps away every pretext by which they had sought to evade this law.

Chairman Morrison, of the Interstate Commission, explains the decision as follows:

"It affects freight and passenger traffic associations of every character. The provisions of the anti-trust law, as well as the interstate commerce acts can now be invoked in the case of every traffic association existing for the purpose of pooling interests and maintaining rates.

"The great associations thus affected are the Joint Traffic Association, covering all of the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio; the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, covering the territory east of the Mississippi, south of the Ohio and west of the Potomac; the Western Association, embracing the section between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and lines between Chicago and St. Louis; the Southwestern Traffic Association, somewhat subordinate to the Western, operating in Missouri, Texas and the Southwest, and the Transcontinental Traffic Association, including the Trans-Missouri Association, operating west of the Missouri and throughout the far West and Northwest, but with ramifications into the territory of the Western and Southwestern associations.

"Thus the railway traffic combines throughout the country come within the scope of the decision, and are liable to be arraigned in the courts by United States district attorneys for violation of the two laws cited."

The history of the case is: In January, 1892, the United States, as complainant, filed in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Kansas a bill for the purpose of having the agreement between the defendant railroad companies set aside and declared illegal and void and to have the association dissolved. This agreement was signed by the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, and seventeen other railroad companies, "for the purpose of mutual protection by establishing and maintaining reasonable rates, rules and regulations on all freight traffics, both through and local."

The charge made by the government was that the defendants were "engaged in unlawful combination and conspiracy of great injury and grievous prejudice to the common good and to the welfare of the people of the United States."

The circuit court of the district of Kansas dismissed the bill without costs against complainant, and the Government appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit. That court affirmed the decision of the court below. From that judgment the Government appealed to the United States Supreme Court, with the result already mentioned.

Justice Peckham, in his decision, overrules nearly every point made by the defendant. Coming to the merits of the suit, he states that there are two important questions that demand investigation. They are whether the trust act applies to and covers common carriers by railroad, and, if so, does the agreement set forth in the bill violate any provision of that act? As to the first question, the court held:

"A contract that is in restraint of trade or commerce is by the strict language of the act prohibited, even though such contract is entered into between competing common carriers by railroad, and only for the purposes of thereby affecting traffic rates for the transportation of persons and property. If such an agreement restrains trade or commerce it is prohibited by the statute, unless it can be said that an agreement, no matter what its terms, relating only to transportation cannot restrain trade or commerce.

"We see no escape from the conclusion that if any agreement of such a nature does restrain it the agreement is condemned by this act. The point urged on the defendant's part was that the suit was not really intended to reach that kind of an agreement relating only to traffic rates entered into by competing common carriers by railroad. The terms of the act do not bear out such construction.

"The commerce act does not authorize an agreement like the one in question. It may not in terms prohibit, but it is far from conferring, either directly or by implication, any authority to make it. If the agreement be legal, it does not owe its validity to any provision of the commerce act, and if illegal it is not made so by that act.

"We see nothing either in contemporaneous history, in the legal situation at the time of the passage of the statute, in its legislative history or in any general difference in the nature or kind of trading or manufacturing companies from railroad companies, which would lead us to the conclusion that it cannot be supposed the legislature, in prohibiting the making of contracts in restraint of trade, intended to include railroads within the purview of that act.

"The next question to be discussed is as to what is the true construction of the statute, assuming that it applies to common carriers by railroad. The conclusion which we have drawn from examination into the question before us is that the anti-trust act applies to railroads, and that it renders illegal all agreements which are in restraint of trade or commerce, as we have above defined that expression, and the question then arises whether the agreement before us is of that nature.

"Does the agreement restrain trade or commerce in any way so as to be a violation of the act? We have no doubt that it does. The agreement on its face recites that it is entered into 'for the purpose of mutual protection by establishing and maintaining reasonable rates, rules and regulations on all freight traffic, both through and local.'

"To that end the association is formed, and a body is created which is to adopt rates, which, when agreed to, are to be the governing rates of all the companies, and a violation of which subjects the defaulting company to the payment of a penalty, and although the parties have a right to withdraw from the agreement on giving thirty days' notice of a desire so to do, yet, while in force and assuming it to be lived up to, there can be no doubt that its direct, immediate, necessary effect is to put a restraint upon trade or commerce, as described in the act."

It is said by officials of the Department of Justice that any combination of telegraph or telephone companies in the matter of rates may be prosecuted under this decision of the Supreme Court.

GOING TO CUT DUTIES DOWN

Senate Finance Committee to Slash the Tariff Bill.

FORMER POLICY REVERSED

Passage of Dingley Measure in Its Present Shape Would Cause Commercial War With European and Asiatic Countries—Fight Likely to Be More Widely Ramified.

The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance are at work already on the vivisection of the Dingley tariff bill. There is every evidence that the measure will be unrecognizable when the upper house gets through with it. Two important schedules are already under consideration by the experts of the Finance Committee—lumber and wool—and changes of the highest importance are likely to be made.

The general drift of Senatorial revision of tariff bills heretofore has been to raise duties, but this time the trend is in the opposite direction. The wool manufacturers are complaining bitterly of the high rates on raw wool which make necessary enormous compensatory duties. These duties will no doubt "protect" the manufacturer against the foreign producer, but the cost of the American product will be so high that the consumer will have to get along with very much less of it.

"If a suit of working clothes costs $20," says Mr. S. N. D. North, of the National Woolen Manufacturers' Association, "and the would-be purchaser only has $10, what good does it do the American manufacturer to know that a foreign-made suit will cost $25? The high cost resulting from the increased duties will undoubtedly reduce consumption, and with a smaller output at a higher price and with no more profit, the manufacturer's opportunity to work economically is gone."

The one-dollar lumbermen would feel more cheerful if they could hear the discussion in Senate cloakrooms of the $2 rate incorporated in the new bill. It is condemned by many Western Senators, whose States are interested in preventing the absolute denuding of their timber lands, and who have observed the steady rise in the price of lumber. The $1 rate is believed to be steadily gaining in popularity and the $2 men have by no means won a final victory.

Prominent Republican Senators say that the passage of the tariff bill in anything like its present form would cause the outbreak of a commercial war between this country and several European and Oriental powers. Germany is said to be incensed at the imposition of special duties to offset the bounties she gives her sugar-growers, while there is high authority for the statement that the lumber tariff has already caused special instructions to be sent to the British minister here, which may subsequently be made the basis of diplomatic representations.

In the silk schedule the Dingley committee has aimed a tremendous blow at this industry in Japan and China by assessing a rate of duty equal to $5 per pound on the beautiful lightweight fabrics made by the deft hands of Oriental workmen, and for which absolutely no substitute is manufactured in the United States. Japan and China believe they have a powerful weapon in their hands with which to return Chairman Dingley's blow. Both governments communicated with their legations here, and the Senate Finance Committee will be informed that if the enormous duties specially levied upon Oriental silks are left in the bill American kerosene will be called upon to pay an equally exorbitant rate of duty when landed at Oriental ports.

American petroleum producers have been fighting the Russian oil men for years to gain a share of the Eastern market and have now secured it, realizing an enormous annual profit therefrom. Both Japan and China realize the great influence wielded by the men behind the petroleum industry in the United States and they have shrewdly decided to enlist them in the effort to save the original silk industry.

All things considered the tariff fight now on promises to have wider ramifications than any previous campaign and the end cannot be predicted. All indications point to decided reductions in several of the most important schedules of the bill.

Doctors Save Blanther's Life.

San Francisco, March 23.—Chief of Detectives Lees has received a dispatch from Meridian, Tex., stating that physicians had succeeded in saving the life of Blanther, who is wanted in this city for the murder of Mrs. Langfelt, and who attempted suicide Saturday night by swallowing morphine.

No. 1 Ceiling, Beaded, $1 25 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. tf

SECOND DAY OF THE DEBATE

Gibson, of Tennessee, Begins the House Tariff Talk.

McKINLEY'S NAME CHEERED

Dockery Denies That the Last Campaign Was Fought on the Tariff Issue—The Battle Was on Money. Newlands Regrets the Issue Will Not Affect the Silver Question.

Members of the House on the way to the Capitol for the second days' tariff debate were greeted at the great reservation on the brow of the hill with a green sward, starred with dandelions, and a balmy air, bearing the fragrance of bursting buds and flowers. There was every temptation the schoolboy knows to go fishing. In spite of it, within the first hour a large attendance on the floor and in the galleries encouraged the speakers with close attention. Even the private gallery on the west side had scarcely sitting room at 11 o'clock. Among the leaders then present were Messrs. Grosvenor, Payne, Bland, Hopkins, Evans, Wheeler, Hepburn and Bell.

The preliminaries were very brief, and Mr. Gibson of Tennessee took the floor for a twenty-minute speech.

He said his section was not ready for direct taxation. He did not believe any party was ready to impose direct taxes. It remained, then, to raise money by customs duties. The question was whether this tariff should be levied according to the principles of the fathers of the Constitution of the United States, duties for revenue and protection to American industries, or according to the principles of the fathers of the Confederate constitution—duties for revenue only. He bought the former. That was the idea of Washington, who in signing the first tariff bill declared he was signing the second declaration of American independence.

The people had decided nine years ago against a protective tariff, but it was under Democratic misrepresentation. No men on earth had so varied a stock of misinformation as the Democratic tariff reformers, except those who attack the Bible. Last year, however, the people again had the tariff issue presented to them throughout the campaign, and after a deliberate consideration of it they reversed the decision of nine years ago. They had presented to them the picture of losses and business depression under four years of Democratic free trade on the one hand and the high priest of protection pointing the way to prosperity on the other. (Applause from the Republicans.) They chose only as a patriot could do. They preferred to follow William McKinley.

(The President's name drew forth enthusiastic applause.) The people had followed the leader who promised to give them the tried policy which had made the country rich and powerful. (Cheering marked the close of his speech.)

Mr. Dockery followed with a discussion of the late administration as a disappointment to the Democratic party, both by its performances and its failures. He denied that the last campaign was fought upon the tariff issue. He declared that the two political battles, 1892 and 1896, presented a paradox. In 1892 the tariff issue was fought out and the Democrats won gloriously, and the bonfires of victory were hardly gone out when the President called an extra session of Congress to deal with the money question. In 1896 the fight was on money, and the Republicans won.

Then, even earlier than in 1892, the President had called an extra session to revise the tariff. The proposed plan would take $113,000,000 from the people; he would prefer to vote for a measure that would put that amount out among the people. What the people wanted was lower taxes and more money. Democrats heartily applauded this. He declared that it lay, not with the Republicans to criticise the bond issues of the last administration. The Democrats had done so, and had a right to do so. They had repudiated the administration at the Chicago convention. But the Republicans had indorsed the bond issues by a vote in the House no later than last year.

Mr. Curtis interrupted to ask whether the Republicans would have indorsed a bond issue if there had been a sufficient revenue.

"Then you admit you indorsed the bonds," exclaimed Mr. Dockery, and declined to be interrupted for a reply, unless it was put as a question. Considerable amusement was caused by Mr. Curtis' repeated efforts to get in a word.

Mr. Dockery proceeded to show that the closing of factories, business depression and labor troubles preceded the adoption of the Wilson-Gorman tariff. He referred to the Homestead riots, and was interrupted by a question from Mr. Dalzell. Without attempting to reply directly Mr. Dockery exclaimed:

"I know that the country saw at Homestead Pinkerton detectives, paid by Carnegie, a protected manufacturer, shoot down protected workingmen. When the bulletin announcing that dreadful tragedy came in here a gentleman then holding a seat on that side of the House, now in another body in this building, met me right there in front of the Speaker's desk, and we talked over the horror. He said it was the worst disaster that had befallen the Republican party in twenty years."

Democratic cheering gave approval of this shot, and Mr. Dockery proceeded with the evidence that the tariff was not responsible for the financial troubles of the country.

Mr. Dockery turned to the schedule concerning agricultural products. He said his district was agricultural, and he had some knowledge of the articles treated, whether an expert or not. The increase of duty on horses and mules and sheep were passed in review, and he asked derisively if the Republicans expected to build up those infant industries by the protection afforded. He continued to ridicule the items in this list of duties, and declared that such advantages could not prevent the unfortunate condition of farming communities nor lift the mortgages from their farms.

Mr. Tawney interrupted him, and in a short colloquy said there were no farm mortgages in his district, though largely farming. Mr. Dockery expressed surprise at this, and ventured that the records would show Mr. Tawney to be mistaken.

"The making of farm mortgages," he said, "has been built up by this protective system till it has become a great and thriving industry in all parts of the country. I'll venture there is not a farming district in the country that has not hundreds of farm mortgages."

A Democrat here interrupted him to read from the statistics the aggregate of mortgages in Minnesota. He showed that the total incumbrances on country homes and lands in that State was $37,000,000, and on city homes $27,000,000, and asked Mr. Dockery if he thought the figures were correct.

"I would be willing to accept these," said the speaker with a broad smile, and bowing to Mr. Tawney, "but for courtesy to my colleague from Minnesota."

The Democrats laughed and applauded, while Mr. Tawney arose to say:

"I spoke only for my own district."

Derisive laughter met this, and Mr. Dockery added:

"I think the gentleman would find himself in the same position for his district as for his State."

When Mr. Dockery had finished, Mr. Newlands took the floor, declaring himself a representative of the silver party. He was characteristically dressed, and had a smooth, forceful manner. He said he had believed in protection when extending its benefits to the whole country, but such was not the present measure. Yet if it were, he would not hesitate to put the knife to its vitals, by obstruction or any other means, to defeat it, if anything could be accomplished for silver. He knew, however, that this would do no good.

He had seen the efforts made to relieve the prevailing distress and had recognized that they were wrong and must fail. He had seen the repeal of the Sherman law recommended and applied as a panacea and it failed. He had seen the Democrats try the effect of the Wilson bill and prosperity had not returned.

LORD SALISBURY BETTER.

List of Distinguished Persons Suffering From Grip Increases.

London, March 23.—Lord Salisbury has recovered from his attack of influenza and took part in a cabinet council, which was held at his residence, No. 20 Arlington street, today.

Among the distinguished persons who are suffering from influenza are Sir William Harcourt, the opposition leader in the House of Commons; Sir William H. Walrond, M. P., the ministerial whip in the House of Commons; Sir Walter Besant, the author, and the Countess Cadogan.

A dispatch from Dublin says that the Most Rev. William C. Lord Plunket, Protestant archbishop of Dublin, is seriously ill with influenza.

HIGHWAYMAN KELLY HANGED.

His Crime Double Murder While Attempting a Hold-Up.

Center City, Minn., March 23.—At 1 o'clock this morning George Kelly was hanged in the county jail for complicity in the murder of Edward Paul and Jacob Hayes. Kelly's neck was broken and he was dead in ten minutes.

Nine months ago Edward Paul and Jacob Hayes, youths just entering manhood, were shot by one of two men, who attempted to hold up Dr. Burnside Foster, of St. Paul, who arrived in the little village of Wyoming shortly after midnight. The two men were George Kelly and Robert Wilson. Wilson was killed by a pursuing posse of citizens the following day. Kelly was tried in October, found guilty, and sentenced to hang.

WANT STEVENSON FOR JUDGE.

His Friends Propose Him for the Eleventh Illinois Circuit.

Chicago, March 23.—A Times-Herald special from Bloomington, Ill., says: Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Vice President, has scarcely settled down to his old life and ways, until there is talk of him as an active factor in local politics. Three circuit judges are to be elected in the Eleventh judicial circuit. The district is Republican, but the Democrats believe that by a coalition with the Populists they will be able to elect one of the three judges.

If this coalition is formed, as it seems likely, the nomination will be offered to the ex-Vice President.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRESS

Newspaper Men Call Upon the Executive by Invitation.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon President McKinley received the newspaper correspondents at the White House. Some days ago the President extended an informal invitation to these gentlemen, through Mr. Secretary Porter, to call on him at this hour.

Fully two-thirds of the correspondents on duty at the Capital took advantage of the invitation to pay their respects to the President. Republican and Democratic correspondents alike participated in the visit. The gentlemen were cordially welcomed by the President, who was well acquainted with very many of them during his service in the House.

There was a striking contrast between the attendance in response to President McKinley's invitation and the visit of the correspondents to President Cleveland a month ago. Fourteen newspaper men found their hearts warm enough to pay their respects to the retiring President. Ten times that number were present at the Executive Mansion to meet Mr. McKinley this afternoon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE WITH PAY.

Bill to Give It to Employes of the Engraving Bureau.

There has been a falling off in the number of bills introduced. The total is about 2,000. Of these, several not heretofore noticed have been of local interest.

Mr. Cummings has introduced a bill giving compositors and pressmen in the awards division, at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a leave of thirty days annually with pay.

Mr. Samuel W. Smith of Michigan has offered a resolution appropriating $6,000 for the purchase of historical manuscripts compiled by Erastus Thatcher, and relating to the District of Columbia, the city of Washington, the towns of Alexandria and Georgetown.

Mr. Howe has introduced a resolution asking why the chiaro-oscuro in the Capitol rotunda should not be completed, or the scaffolding taken down, and directing the Library Committee to investigate and report.

Marriage Licenses.

Licenses to marry have been issued as follows:

Champion T. Evans and Mary Johnson.

William O. Head, of Baltimore, and Virginia Bowie.

Samuel E. Galloway and Margaret L. Holines.

Stansberry J. Plemmer, of Knoxville, Tenn., and Marie J. Dobbin, of New York city.

W. A. Chamberlain, of Altoona, Pa., and Bertha M. Kahlert.

Mantels, Any Size, $1.00 Apiece. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. tf

RESPITE FOR MURDERERS

President Grants Grace to Condemned Mexicans.

WERE TO HAVE HANGED TODAY

Execution Postponed to Enable the Executive to Examine Papers in the Application for Clemency. Story of the Series of Crimes Growing Out of Politics.

President McKinley has granted a respite of ten days to the four Mexican murderers who were sentenced to be hanged today at Santa Fe, N. M. The men were tried and convicted in the First judicial court of New Mexico for the murder of Francesco Chavez. The respite was granted for the purpose of giving an opportunity for the President to examine the application and papers which have been filed asking for clemency.

This is the first case where human life is at stake that President McKinley has been called upon to decide.

A dispatch from Mexico states that the "Button gang," of which the four condemned men were leaders, was organized by T. B. Catron and his associates to combat the political influence of Frank Chavez, leader of the Democratic natives.

In the winter of 1891-'92 Catron's right to a seat in the legislature was contested, and when the legislature met, he called on the members of the Button gang to arm themselves and assemble in the capitol to "support" him. Catron himself was an oath-bound member of the Button gang, as he subsequently admitted on the witness stand. The gang assembled in response to his request, armed with weapons secretly furnished from the State penitentiary, whose warden was Catron's tool, and a wholesale killing was averted only by a vote to seat Catron.

Believing that they had intimidated the legislature, and elated by Catron's victory, the members of the league then and there determined to do their "patron" further service by removing Frank Chavez from his political path.

A conspiracy to assassinate Chavez was formed by the "executive committee" of the Button gang, consisting of Hippolito Vigil, Frank Gonzales y Borrego, Antonio Borrego, Lourimo Alarid, Patricio Valencia, Frank Riveria, Juan Gallegos, and a few more who kept in the background.

Juan Gallegos weakened, and after writing a note to Chavez informing him of the plot and giving the names of the others in the conspiracy, fled the Territory.

On the night of May 29, 1892, Chavez was led into ambush by Atilano Gold, a pretended friend, and shot to death.

A reign of terror followed in Santa Fe. Everybody knew that the Button gang had murdered Chavez, but the assassins and their backers had control of the machinery of the law, the district attorney and sheriff were oath-bound members of the league, and Catron's money and influence were all-powerful.

For declaring that he knew who killed Chavez, Juan Pablo Dominguez was shot down by Antonio and Frank Borrego, and "Chico" Alarid. Two days later Frank Borrego gave himself up, pleaded self-defense, produced his brother and Alarid as witnesses, was tried before a jury selected by the Button gang sheriff, and was acquitted.

This was the state of affairs when Gov. Thornton was appointed in 1893. He removed District Attorney Tweedell and Sheriff Conlin, and appointed new men. The new sheriff began hunting for evidence and the district attorney procured a confession from Riveria.

Early in January, 1894, another of the conspirators confessed. Vigil, Borrego and others went to Riveria, and with guns at his head, compelled him to go to Catron's office and make an affidavit that his confession had been extorted from him under duress.

Sheriff Cunningham decided to move at once. Cunningham and Deputies Tucker and Otero suddenly appeared on the street with rifles and shotguns. Frank Borrego, armed with two revolvers and with his pockets full of cartridges, was the first wanted man encountered. The sheriff leveled his rifle at him and Borrego threw up his hands. Hippolito Vigil, chief of police, coroner and school director, resisted, and was killed. Antonio Borrego was penned in his house, and preparations were made to blow up the place with giant powder. He surrendered. Chico Alarid, Patricio Valencia and Frank Riveria were arrested without resistance.

The preliminary examination of the prisoners was held before Judge Seeds, a Republican judge, in February, 1894, and was full of startling and sensational episodes. Frank Riveria, Louis Gonzales and other minor members of the gang, turned State's evidence and confessed the conspiracy, and Riveria, when confronted by Catron with his affidavit denying his own confession, told how that affidavit had been forced from him by Catron, and the Borregos in Catron's office. Juan Gallegos was brought back from Colorado, and he related in detail the efforts of Vigil and the Borregos to induce him to shoot Chavez. The sensation of the trial came when Gallegos said: "Frank Borrego said to me: 'Mr. Catron will give you $700 if you kill Chavez, and will protect and defend you. He is a powerful protector. I killed Sylvester Gallegos and nothing has been done to me. Mr. Catron is my patron.'"

When the case finally came to trial in April, 1895, the defense attempted to set up an alibi and the court reeked with the rankest perjury. The four prisoners were found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. The case was appealed to the supreme court on a writ of error and a long delay ensued. Plot after plot to release the Borregos from jail was hatched, attempted, discovered, and foiled.

The murderers were sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of July, 1895, but the supreme court was unable to hear the appeal until August, 1896. The judgment of the lower court was then affirmed and the date of execution set at September 24, 1896.

The case went to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ directing the Territorial supreme court to grant the murderers a new trial. The Supreme Court finally dismissed the appeal and returned a mandate to the Territorial court to resentence the murderers.

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