

HUNTINGTON'S SCHEME GOES.

Refunding of Debts of the Pacific Roads Virtually Agreed Upon.

MAY PAY IN DRIBBLETS.

Central Pacific People to Be Given a Long Time in Which to Settle.

THE BILL TO BE REPORTED.

No Relief to the Coast Will Be Given in the Measure Prepared by the Joint Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The joint sub-committee of the Senate and House on Pacific railroads has completed a bill which will be reported to the full committee of both houses at their next meeting, and with the exception of some changes of little importance it will undoubtedly be reported in the Senate and House at an early date.

The bill is divided into two parts, that referring to the Union Pacific and branches and that relating to the Central Pacific.

For the Central Pacific and Western Pacific companies the bill requires the Treasury Department to determine their indebtedness as it will stand on the first day of 1897. Precise directions for this are made at length. The companies must deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury a mortgage to bear date of January 1, 1897, for the full amount of indebtedness and covering the entire property of said companies of any and all description, real, personal or mixed, or in securities and all beneficial interests which it may have in the lease of its property to the Southern Pacific Company.

An inventory of all said properties shall be filed at the Treasury Department. This mortgage shall be held as security for the payment of the principal of the debt and the interest on bonds.

The Central Pacific Company is to issue bonds in an amount equal to the full indebtedness of the roads. These bonds shall be of \$1000 each, to bear interest at 2 per cent per annum payable semi-annually, beginning with the 1st of July, 1897, and continuing with the life of the bond. The bonds shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury as provisional payment of the indebtedness. The corporate character of the Central Pacific Company shall continue until the bonds shall have been fully paid.

The Central Pacific Company shall on the 1st of January of each year for a period of ten years, commencing January 1, 1898, pay into the treasury in addition to the interest then due on its indebtedness, the sum of \$500,000 per annum, and for a period of ten years following it shall pay in addition to the interest \$500,000 per annum, and thereafter, in like manner, commencing January 1, 1898, it shall pay annually \$750,000, until the whole amount of the bonds shall have been paid.

These payments shall be applied to the redemption of bonds of the Central Pacific in the order of the numbers of such bonds, beginning with the highest unpaid number, and no other bonds under said mortgage shall be issued by the company in lieu thereof. As soon as all the bonds have been redeemed the total indebtedness shall be wholly discharged, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall discharge the mortgage.

The statutory lien now subsisting under the acts of Congress approved July, 1862, July 2, 1864 and May 7, 1878, is to stay in force for the security of the Government debts until all liens on the property affected by the company's mortgage shall have been paid and discharged. Whenever the President of the United States shall deem it necessary for the preservation of the security of the United States in respect to its mortgage or other interest in any of the company's property named in this act, upon which paramount title is held by the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may be authorized by him to redeem any such paramount title or other incumbrance by paying the sum due thereon out of the treasury, and the United States shall thereupon be subrogated to all rights pertaining to the debts of the title when such payment shall have been made.

It is provided that in such case of payment by the United States repayment may be required from the company of all money paid for such purpose, with costs; and if the company fails to make such repayments within one year after notification the entire indebtedness of said company may become due and payable, and all the Government's rights thereon shall be enforced.

The Central Pacific Company is allowed, without injury to the present lien thereof, to extend the payment of, or refund, by issuing new bonds secured by mortgage, any of its indebtedness authorized by section 10 of the act of July 2, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, at a lower rate of interest than it now bears, not to exceed 5 per cent, payable semi-annually. Should there be default continuing for six months in the regular payments of interest on bonds or of principal required in this act, the entire debt due the Government shall, at the option of the President, immediately mature, and the United States may take possession of the mortgaged properties of such companies without applying to court or Congress, or may institute proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce its claim. The bonds must include such stipulations as shall secure said bonds and the application thereto of the money paid to the Government, these to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Certified duplicates of bonds shall be kept for public inspection and shall be placed for that purpose with the clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States and of the Superior Court of

territories wherever any part of the railroad lines concerned traverse their domain.

While any bonds remain unpaid no dividend shall be declared by the company which issued the same, unless really earned, nor unless the company shall have paid all the interest due on the debt having a lien prior to the Government and all matured installments of the principal and interest then due on the Government debt, nor unless said earnings shall warrant such dividends.

Dividends of more than 4 per cent shall not be paid unless an amount equal to such excess over 4 per cent shall be paid to the treasury to be applied to the redemption of bonds. Fines and penalties are provided for any action subverting this requirement. The act is to go into effect upon the written acceptance of its terms being filed with the Secretary of the Treasury on or before January 1, 1897, for the Union Pacific Railroad, and within three months after the passage in the case of the Central Pacific, subject, however (as to the Central Pacific), to the adjustment of the debt as provided for.

The Central Pacific is required to change the terms of the lease of its road to the Southern Pacific Company. The latter company must guarantee the payment by the Central Pacific Company of the continuation of such lease of the interest and installments on the principal of the bonds provided for in this act. The modified lease shall be worded, that should the Southern Pacific Company agree to terminate it before the payment of the debt it shall guarantee that the Central Pacific Company pays such interest and installments while any of such bonds remain unpaid.

The lease shall require that sums amounting to about \$2,439,000, now credited in the treasury to the Central Pacific Company for services rendered on non-aided lines, a portion of which is now in the judgment in favor of the Southern Pacific Company, shall immediately be applied to the cancellation of the bonds as herein provided for.

A duplicate original of the modified lease shall be filed at the Treasury Department by the Central Pacific. Should the lease be abrogated by the parties thereto the principal of the bonds shall, at the option of the President, mature at once.

As long as the bonds are owned by the Government any of the railroad companies may redeem the whole of them. The United States will sell any of the bonds at any time for not less than their face value and accrued interest.

When this act is accepted the Government directors are wiped out and all the laws relating to the collection of any percentage of the net earnings or to the withholding or application of any sums due to the Government other than provided for in the bill shall end.

The railroad companies must transmit dispatches over their telegraph lines, and mail, troops, munitions, public stores, and stores whenever called upon, allowing the preference to the Government at all times, and the Government shall pay a reasonable price, not greater than what would be charged private parties.

The Attorney-General shall enforce this act and shall report to the President every year (or oftener) thereon, which report shall be transmitted to Congress. This act is to be subject to alteration or repeal at the hands of Congress, and nothing contained in it shall impair any right or remedy in the premises now existing in favor of the Government.

The provisions of the Union Pacific Company require that its mortgage shall embrace all property, terminals, land and everything pertaining to it, real, personal, or in security. Interest on principal on its bonds are arranged on the same basis as is shown in the foregoing for the Central Pacific Company. It may issue a certain amount of stock, provided that from the proceeds of the same all existing bonds upon its property or lands or holdings be extinguished and all mortgages cancelled.

Such new mortgages as are authorized in the bill must be a new lien on the property of the railroad covered by existing mortgages and the second mortgage authorized in the bill to be made to the Government shall be junior and subject to no other lien than the new first mortgage. The Union Pacific may execute its bonds under date of January 1, 1897, to mature January 1, 1947. Interest is not to exceed 4 per cent and principal not to exceed the amount of outstanding first mortgage bonds prior to the issue of the United States on subsidized parts of its railway, and those secured by mortgages constituted for liens on parts of some or on terminal properties, equipment or upon lands of said company and those secured by mortgage upon the Omaha bridge, aggregating \$54,731,000.

Bonds must be secured by a first mortgage upon all properties, terminal or otherwise, and all the then unsold land grant lands and all the then outstanding lands and all other property shall be included in such existing mortgages of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and upon all of its rights, titles, privileges and franchises.

The Union Pacific may issue its preferred stock to not more than its present stock; but no dividends shall be paid upon it over 4 per cent nor except out of such net or surplus earnings as shall be acquired by the company in that year of the dividend and as shall remain after the payment of operating expenses and interest upon new first mortgage bonds and on the fixed annual sums required to be paid upon its second mortgage bonds.

Should the railroad and property of the Union Pacific Company contemplated to be included in the new mortgage be sold under pending foreclosure proceedings, or other proceedings, but subject to all the existing liens of the United States, or parts thereof, the purchasers of said railway and other property who shall have acquired the same, subject to Government liens, and who shall have filed with the Secretary of the Treasury their written acceptance of this act within the time limited, or within such extended time not exceeding six months as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, shall be, together with their associates and their successors, created a corporation by name and style of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

These purchasers and their associates must file with the Secretary of the Treasury a written instrument executed by them as incorporators indicating fifteen persons who shall act as directors of said corporation, and such persons so designated, or a majority of them, shall meet within thirty days after the filing of such instrument at the place where the annual meetings of the stockholders of the Union

Continued on Third Page.



WEATHER REPORT :

For San Francisco, brighter; Rainy in Southern California.

"NOT ENTITLED TO THE HONOR"

Dan Lamont's Objections to the Promotion of Miles.

OPPOSED TO THE BILL.

Why the War Secretary Thinks the Lieutenant Generalship Should Not Be Revived.

NEVER COMMANDED AN ARMY

Gallant Record of the Man Who Was Not in West Point Is Skimmed Over.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The letter of Secretary of War Lamont, returning to General Hawley, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, without approval, a bill pending before that committee bestowing upon General Nelson A. Miles, the General commanding the army, the grade of lieutenant-general, was to-day made public. Accompanying the letter were voluminous extracts from the military records of Generals Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield, who held the grade of lieutenant-general, and Generals Miles, Ringer and Merritt. The letter follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, March 30, 1896. Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt through your reference of Senate bill 113, also Senate resolutions 41 and 51, now pending in the present session of the Fifty-third Congress, and relating to the revival or bestowal by assignment of the grade of lieutenant-general. In response to your request for information and remarks respecting these measures I respectfully submit the following:

Since the organization of the Government, but six officers of the army have held the grade of lieutenant-general and in no instance has an officer attained this rank until he has successfully commanded the whole or separate army in battle and campaign. The grade was created in 1798, when a commander was to be provided for an army expected to be required in the impending war with France. Washington, who had been general-in-chief throughout the seven years' war of independence and had been eight years President, was chosen to fill the position. Fortunately the expected hostilities were averted, only a small part of the army was enrolled and the necessity for a commander-in-chief was of short duration. The office ceased to exist in December, 1799, with the death of Lieutenant-General Washington.

The grade has been revived three times since its first creation and always with the object of conferring complimentary rank upon generals who had rendered "eminent and distinguished services" or those "most distinguished for courage, skill and ability" in war. Five besides Washington were thus honored, of whom four had received the thanks of Congress by name for most distinguished military service, while the fifth had commanded a separate army during the late war, had attained the highest regular grade thirty years before his promotion, had held the chief command of the whole regular army for seven years and had successfully discharged most delicate and responsible military and civil duties. The officers promoted in pursuance of the statutes reviving the grade of lieutenant-general were Major-General Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield. The promotion of General Scott was not authorized until eight years after the service thus recognized was rendered, and General Schofield's

advancement was postponed until the eve of his retirement from active duty. Lieutenant-General Sherman while on his deathbed was promoted to general. The reorganization act of 1866 fixed the strength of the army at sixty regiments, and the corps of general officers consisted of General Grant, one lieutenant-general, seven major-generals, Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas and Hancock, and ten brigadier-generals, McDowell, Cooke, Pope, Hooker, Schofield, Edward, Terry, Ord, Canby and Rousseau.

But four years later this force was reduced to forty regiments, the major-generals were reduced to three, the brigadiers to six and the grades of general and lieutenant-general, when next vacated, were not again to be conferred. At the time of the enactment of this statute forbidding further promotion to lieutenant-general there still served on active duty several officers who had successfully commanded the whole army, separate armies or army corps during the Civil War, and as such had rendered most distinguished services, but the power to reward by further promotion such men as Halleck, Meade, Hancock and others was deliberately taken away. It was enacted in 1870, during the administration of President Grant, that the offices then held by Sherman and Sheridan, when next vacated should not be filled. The present major-generals of the army attained brilliant reputations for gallantry while commanding subdivisions of army corps during the late conflict and have added to their laurels since by efficient performance of arduous service upon the Indian frontier; but it is no reflection upon these excellent officers to say that the services they have so far rendered are not of that exalted character that has hitherto been regarded as a prerequisite to the advancement now proposed.

Noting that the grade of lieutenant-general has not been regarded as a permanent office necessary to our army organization, and has been conferred only upon a few officers who have rendered marked service in war; that the complimentary rank, when bestowed, has often been withheld until years after the demonstration of their superior ability, and has only been voted as a reward of great military genius and a conspicuous leadership, the conclusion is reached that whatever the merits and promise of an officer of our peace establishment they will as yet have no opportunity to demonstrate their genius and capacity as commanders of large armies, but the measures heretofore required and the existing conditions do not demand its revival at this time. Very respectfully, DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

Discovery of the Remains of a Missing Farmer in Kansas.

Wounds on the Body and Other Marks of Violence Indicate a Terrible Struggle.

WICHITA, Kans., March 30.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of a young man, a wealthy farmer, near Douglas, Kans., from his home last Thursday morning, was partly solved to-day when one of the numerous searching parties found his body in the Walnut River.

The body was lodged in the projecting roots of a big tree. There was a gaping bullet wound in the head, dirk-knife wounds in several places on the body, and other marks of violence, showing that a terrible struggle had taken place. The coroner's men's clothes were in shreds and his pockets had been rifled.

The coroner was notified and is making every possible effort to unravel the mystery. The country has been scoured for days by friends of the missing man. The coroner believes he has a clue to the perpetrators of the deed, and arrests are looked for to-morrow.

Get a Complete News Service.

WINONA, Minn., March 30.—The Daily Herald of this city, the most influential journal in this section of the State, to-day began receiving the service of the United Press.

LEADER ALEMAN PUT TO DEATH.

Shot by the Spanish in the Government Fortress at Cabanas.

MORE MEN ARE DOOMED

Heavy Damages Demanded for the Bombardment of a Plantation.

OUTRAGE CLASSED AS VICTORY.

Cuban Insurgents Declared to Be More in Need of Arms Than Sympathy.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 30.—The rebel leader, Enrique Aleman, was shot this morning in the Cabanas fortress. Other executions will take place this week.

General Melguizo had an encounter yesterday with a rebel party under the leader Aguirre at a point one kilometer south of Banoa, between Havana and Matanzas. One Spanish captain and three soldiers were wounded with machetes. Eighteen rebels are reported killed.

Here is the story of the three brothers Farrar, all American citizens and joint owners of the coffee plantation Estrella in Havana province, near Alquizar. It does not differ greatly from the experiences of many other owners of estates in the interior, but as these men happen to be Americans and have made sworn statements protesting against the excesses committed by Spanish troops and demanding damages, the affair has become one of official record. The papers are now in the hands of Consul-General Williams. Miguel Farrar, one of the brothers, has furnished me with a copy of his statement. It is as follows:

"On Saturday, March 21, the dwelling-house of the coffee plantation Estrella was the object of a wanton attack by the column of General Bernal, operating in that region. The said building received cannon shots of grape and cannister, breaking the doors, one window, several piazza columns and greatly endangering the lives of the families of my brothers, Don Tasco and Don Luis Farrar, both American citizens. There were two small children in the house. From information it appears that the troops mentioned had sustained a fire with a rebel band in Paz plantation, a quarter of a league from Estrella. The rebels having fled toward Buena Esperanza Plantation, the Government troops advanced toward Estrella, in quite an opposite direction from that taken by the rebels. On arriving at the borders of Estrella plantation the Spanish troops began firing cannon at the dwelling-house and we were immediately invaded by soldiers who ransacked the house, carrying off wardrobes, all jewelry, men's clothing, as well as the sum of \$60 in money. They also took away everything found in the workmen's dwellings, arresting at the same time twelve of the occupants whom they conducted to Alquizar as insurgents. It should be observed that the cannon were fired solely at the dwelling-house of the owners, although there were twenty

other buildings on the plantation and the place was entirely clear of insurgents.

In consideration of all the above, and particularly on account of the damage and the unjustifiable looting on the part of the regular troops in the service of a constituted Government, the undersigned does most solemnly protest and asks an immediate indemnity for the damages suffered, which he values at \$5000, as all work has been stopped on the plantation and everything abandoned.

The Spanish official account of what happened on the Estrella plantation is as follows:

"The column of General Bernal found several bands of rebels, who made themselves strong in the house of the plantation Estrella, where they were beaten, and by artillery shots and cavalry charges the enemy were dislodged from their position. Twelve were captured, besides arms, ammunition and instruments to destroy railroad tracks. It is believed by the trails of blood seen that the rebels had many dead and wounded. All the prisoners will be summarily court-martialed."

On Wednesday twenty prisoners, taken in the recent operations around Artemisa and Alquizar, arrived in Havana. On being escorted through Obispo street to the palace they were followed by a mob, who shouted "Viva Espana" and "Death to the rebels!" The men were kicked, beaten, and one had his head cut open by a flying missile. It was a pitiful sight to see the poor wretches with arms pinioned and a mob at their heels shouting for blood. By the time the prisoners reached the palace the mob numbered between 200 and 300. General Alameda, the second chief of the Government, came out and ordered the guards to disperse the mob.

General Weyler has had several interviews with Jose Maria Calves and other leaders of the Autonomist party. He asked if it was true that the party intended remaining away from the polls in the coming election. Senor Calves said no decision had yet been reached. General Weyler then said:

"If you do not take part in the elections it will be because you are enemies to Spain, but have not sufficient valor to go to the field. I will guarantee your party three Deputies, and in case you do not take part in the elections I shall treat you as I treat our enemies."

In all probability the Autonomists will go to the polls. The reformists still say they will not take part in the elections.

During the past week the principal war news has been the destruction of the camps, hospitals and strongholds of the insurgents in Sigüenza Valley, near the Cienega, and at Los Palos. While Maceo was in the west and Gomez moving east, columns acting under special orders have razed these camps and many wounded rebels have fallen into the hands of the Spanish troops.

J. FRANK CLARK. REBELS WELL ORGANIZED.

An Expatiated Correspondent Scores Weyler for His Blunders.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 30.—Elbert Rappelle, the Cuban correspondent of the Mail and Express, who was recently expelled from Havana, arrived here to-day on the steamer Yucatan. In an interview with a reporter of the United Press Mr. Rappelle said from Cuba as a deportado of General Weyler. In his decree expelling me from the island I am called an enemy of Spain, that charge being based on letters published in the Mail and Express over my signature. Any person familiar with existing conditions in the island of Cuba will know that the only enemy, if any, I've shown toward Spain has been in telling the truth without fear or prejudice. This, of course, has resulted in my expulsion. As an impartial observer sent to Cuba to study and inform myself and report the progress of events there without restriction having been placed upon me when I accepted the mission, I unhesitatingly wrote that within three months the insurgent cause would be triumphant if the United States Government would meet the belligerency rights and give the Cubans anything like a fighting opportunity.

"The Spanish are now on the defensive. Every battle fought in Cuba in the past thirty days has been invited by the rebels. They have more ammunition now than they have ever had, and if they can maintain a source of supply there is not anything that can prevent them from winning. General Weyler has been Spain's greatest mistake in the war. His name and reputation carries an odium which attracted the attention of the world. The best evidence of his bad generalship is his complete failure to hold the insurgent armies back after they had left the western provinces of Cuba. Maceo started his western campaign, which is now completed with 15,000 men, one-third of whom had not a single arm to fight with. Those who had guns went into battles with one or two cartridges and fought, knowing that unless they captured the enemy's ammunition they would have nothing to fight with the next day. They are coming back now with the whole cargo from the Bermuda and General Weyler is withdrawing the Spanish defenses from at least one-half of the principal points of the island to bar their progress.

"This leaves Gomez with a larger army than Maceo, practically unrestricted to do as he pleases in three-quarters of the area of Cuba, while the barrier which Weyler is attempting to place before Maceo is acknowledged by one of his own generals with whom I talked before my departure, to be much stronger numerically than Maceo's army, notwithstanding the fact that in all the invasions heretofore the Spanish have unsuccessfully attempted to prevent them with the numbers in their favor, of at least 4 to 1. While there have been doubts, perhaps justified, about the military organization of the rebel armies, they need not exist any longer as they are perfectly organized with commanders of every rank at this time, and all their operations are being conducted as systematically as those of the Spanish. Their one appeal to the world is not for sympathy, but for ammunition."

YOUNG DYGARTS CASE. Boyish Enthusiasm That Will Probably Be Executed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—General Weyler cabled to the Spanish Minister to-day that the case of young Walter Dygart, who was captured near Guines February 22, is under investigation. When Dygart was captured by Spanish officers he was wandering helplessly about in the interior trying to find a band of insurgents which he wanted to join. The Spanish think he was led by boyish enthusiasm and as he had not accomplished his purpose they are disposed to release him.

ATTACKED ON A PHOENIX STREET.

Governor Hughes Struck Down by a Newspaper Correspondent.

HIS FACE BADLY CUT.

The Blow Breaks His Eyeglasses and Causes a Serious Wound.

ASSAILED WITHOUT WARNING.

No Opportunity Given Him to Defend Himself—Result of a Political Feud.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., March 30.—Governor Hughes was assaulted at noon to-day by a newspaper correspondent named P. J. Clark. He was walking up Washington street with Price Behan and Colin Cameron, members of the Livestock Sanitary Commission, and, when on the corner of Center street, was accosted by a friend who handed him a letter, which he paused to read. While engaged in reading the letter, Clark approached, and, before his presence was known to any one, dealt the Governor a stunning blow in the face, breaking his eyeglasses and sending him stunned to the sidewalk.

The broken glasses cut Governor Hughes' eyelid badly and the wound bled profusely, and the bystanders feared that the sight had been destroyed; but this proved erroneous. His cheek was also cut.

Clark was seized by the Governor's companions before he could do any further damage and yet unexplained feature of the assault is that the blow tore a hole through the rim of the Governor's hat immediately over the eye, as though made by some pointed instrument. Whether Clark held a weapon in his hand or not is not known. He is out on bonds, furnished by B. A. Fickas and Tom Smith, two leading anti-Hughes Democrats.

This assault is the denouement of a long and bitter political fight made against Governor Hughes by members of his own party. Clark has been a very pronounced enemy and has worked with those who sought to secure his removal. This has provoked the Tucson Star, the Governor's paper, to speak of Clark in very uncompromising terms on various occasions, which served to intensify the hatred. It is believed that this assault was precipitated by an article which appeared in the Star a few days ago, which reflected upon Clark.

HUGHES TO BE REMOVED. President Cleveland Nominates a Successor to the Governor.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., March 30.—All Phoenix is alive with excitement to-night. Bands are playing, and bonfires burning around the executive chamber and on the principal streets to celebrate the appointment of Colonel J. B. Franklin as Governor of Arizona.

At the Commercial Hotel hundreds called to serenade the new Governor. He made a brief address, simply expressing the hope that his administration would meet the approval of loyal Arizonians of the better class.

This afternoon, Secretary of the Territory Bruce received this dispatch from Washington: Acting Secretary of Interior.

The news soon spread over the city, and it was later learned that the President had nominated Franklin for the place. Governor Hughes was seen by THE CALL correspondent to-night and said he had received no intimation of his removal except the dispatch to Secretary Bruce. One year ago charges were preferred against him by members of the Democratic party, some of the charges dating back twenty-five years.

Special agents of the Interior Department were sent here to examine into them and made a most thorough and rigid examination. The Governor apparently answered these accusations satisfactorily, for nothing was done toward his removal. He requested that the department inform him if he had failed to refute the charges in a single instance, and informed Secretary Smith that his resignation was ready at any time it might be wanted.

Through a friend the Governor had received the most positive assurances during the past three months that the President and Secretary Smith were entirely satisfied with him and that he need give himself no uneasiness, and he had no intimation that other charges had been preferred within twelve months.

The news was a surprise to him and he was at a loss to conceive the cause. He will insist on a thorough examination by the Senate into the causes which prompted the President to remove him and will meet all charges that may be preferred.

Secretary Bruce gave out to-day that he would assume the office of Governor at once, but leading lawyers express the opinion that while the Senate is in session the President cannot remove the Governor without its consent, and that he should continue to discharge the duties of his office until his successor is confirmed by the Senate. It is safe to say that a lively fight will follow.

Colonel B. J. Franklin, who has been nominated by the President for Governor, is a lawyer of ability and stands well here. He came here about three years ago from Kansas City, Mo., and has established a lucrative practice. Two years ago he was the Democratic nominee for District Attorney of Maricopa County, but was defeated by Hon. Jerry Millay. During Cleveland's first administration he was Minister to China and he has served two terms in Congress from Missouri.

For Interesting Pacific Coast Telegrams See Pages 3 and 4.