The Topeka State Journal.

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SENDS IT BACK.

Grover Today Vetoes the Bland Seigniorage Bill.

His Conscience Won't Let Him Approve It.

IT ROBS US OF GOLD.

And is Loose and Imperfect in Construction.

Thinks it Would be Simply a Retrogression.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The president today sent to the house the following message, vetoing the Bland seigniorage bill.

He puts it on the ground that the bill is loosely drawn and would rob us of our gold. He says he believes the coinage of the bullion seigniorage might be safely and advantageously done provided authority were given secretary of the treasury to issue bonds at a low rate of interest. He expresses a hope for a comprehensive adjustment of our monetary affairs in a short time in a way to accord to silver, its proper place in our currency.

To the House of Representatives:

"I return without my approval house bill No. 5496, entitled 'An act directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the treasury, and for other purposes.'

"My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both houses of congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve of it if I could believe that the public good would not thereby be endangered, and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold, forbids the indulgence of my personal desire, and inexorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment, and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people.

"The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year was unparalleled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be almost an entire displacement of faith in our financial stability and a lack of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to assign causes for our distress it was very generally conceded that the operation of a provision of law then in force which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and issue its notes in payment therefor, was either entirely, or to a large extent responsible for our condition.

"This led to the repeal, on the first day of November, 1893, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression and timidity, and apprehension had so completely gained control in financial circles that any rapid recuperation could not be reasonably expected. Our recovery has nevertheless steadily progressed, and though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods is so far restored as to produce the most encouraging results both at home and abroad.

"The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion and the tide of foreign investment has again started in our direction. Our recovery being so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalescence, nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging.

"I believe that if the bill under consideration should become a law, it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indulged by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases, that it would weaken if it did not destroy returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that as a consequence our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

"This proposed legislation is so related to the currency conditions growing out of the law compelling the purchase of silver by the government that a glance at such conditions and a partial review of the law referred to may not be unprofitable.

Amount of Silver Notes Issued.

"Between the 14th day of August 1890, when the law became operative and the 1st day of November 1893, when the clause it contained directing the purchase of silver was repealed, there was purchased by the secretary of the treasury more than 168 millions of ounces of silver bullion. In payment for this bullion the government issued its treasury notes of various denominations, amounting to nearly one hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars, which notes were immediately added to the currency in circulation among our people.

"Such notes were thereby made legal tender by the law in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated and were made receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received might be reissued. They were also permitted to be held by banking associations as a part of their lawful reserves. On the demand of the holders these notes were to be redeemed in gold or silver coin in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury; but it was declared as a part of the redemption that it was the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.'

"The money coined from such bullion was to be standard silver dollars, and after directing the immediate coinage of a little less than twenty-eight million ounces, the law providing that as much of the remaining bullion as should be thereafter coined might be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes issued on its purchase, and that any gain, or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

"This gain or seigniorage evidently indicates so much of the bullion owned by the government as should remain after issuing a sufficient amount of coin as many standard silver dollars as should equal in number the dollars represented by the treasury notes issued in payment of the entire quantity of bullion. These treasury notes now outstanding and in circulation amount to $155,931,280, and although there has been thus far but a comparatively small amount of this bullion coined, yet the so-called gain or seigniorage, as above defined, which would arise from the coinage of the entire mass, has been easily ascertained to be a quantity of bullion sufficient to make when coined 35,156,681 standard silver dollars.

Parity Between Gold and Silver.

"Considering the present intrinsic relation between gold and silver, the maintenance of the parity between the two metals, as mentioned in this law, can mean nothing less than the maintenance of such a parity in the estimation and confidence of the people who use our money in their daily transactions. Manifestly the maintenance of this parity can only be accomplished so far as it is affected by these treasury notes, and in estimation of the holders of the same, by giving to such holder on their redemption, the coin, whether it is gold, or silver, which they prefer.

"It follows that while the terms of the law leave the choice of coin to be paid on such redemption to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder is entirely inconsistent with the effective and beneficial maintenance of the parity between the two metals. If both gold and silver are to serve its as money, and if they together, are to supply to our people a safe and stable currency, the necessity of preserving this parity is obvious.

"Such necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties and in our federal statutes. It is nowhere more emphatically recognized than in the recent law which repealed the provision under which the bullion now on hand was purchased. This law insists upon the 'maintenance of the par value of the coins of the two metals and equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts.'

"The secretary of the treasury has therefore, for the best of reasons, not only complied with every demand for the redemption of these treasury notes in gold, but the present situation as well as the letter and spirit of the law, appear plainly to justify, if they do not enjoin upon him, a continuation of such redemption.

"The conditions I have endeavored to present may be thus summarized: First, the government has purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver bullion to permit the coinage of all the silver dollars necessary to redeem in such dollars, the treasury notes issued for the purchase of said silver bullion and enough besides to coin as gain or seigniorage, fifty-five million one hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-one additional standard silver dollars.

"Second—There are outstanding and now in circulation treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased amounting to $155,931,280. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated, they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues. When held by banking associations, they may be counted as part of their lawful reserves, and they are redeemable by the government in gold at the option of the holders. These advantageous attributes were deliberately attached to these notes at the time of their issue, they are fully understood by our people to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, and have inspired confidence in their safety and value, and have undoubtedly thus induced their continued and contented use as money, instead of anxiety for their redemption.

His Specific Objections.

"Having referred to some incidents which I deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration.

"This bill consists of two sections, excluding one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect. The first section provides for the immediate coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury which represents the so-called seigniorage, which would arise from the coinage of all the bullion on hand, which gain or seigniorage this section declares to be $35,156,681.

"It directs that the money so coined or the certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the treasury demand it, the secretary of the treasury may in his discretion, issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage not exceeding the amount of seigniorage in said section authorized to be coined.

"The second section directs that as soon as possible after the coinage of this seigniorage, the remainder of the bullion held by the government shall be coined into legal tender standard silver dollars, and that they shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of the treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion.

It provides that as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes, they shall not be reissued, but shall be canceled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the coinage provided for and that silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law.

"It is however, especially declared in said section that the act shall not be construed to change existing laws relating to the legal tender character, or mode of redemption of the treasury notes issued for the purchase of the silver bullion to be coined.

"The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed. Nearly every sentence presents uncertainty and invites controversy as to its meaning and intent. The first section is especially faulty in this respect and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes.

"I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the coinage of the bullion constituting the gain, or seigniorage, as it is called, into standard silver dollars, and yet there is positively nothing in the section to prevent its coinage into any description of silver coins now authorized under any existing law.

"I suppose this section was also intended, in case the bids of the treasury called for money faster than the seigniorage bullion could actually be coined, to permit the issuance of silver certificates in advance of such coinage; but its language would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of seigniorage as stated, one half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the treasury.

"The debate upon this section in the congress developed an earnest and positive difference of opinion as to its object and meaning. In any event, I am clear that the present perplexities and embarrassments of the secretary of the treasury might not to be augmented by devolving upon him the execution of a law so uncertain and confused.

"I am not willing, however, to rest my objection to this section solely on these grounds. In my judgment sound finance does not commend a further infusion of silver into our currency at this time, unaccompanied by further adequate provisions for the maintenance of our treasury for a safe gold reserve.

Faulty Construction of the Bill.

"Doubts also arise as to the meaning and construction of the second section of the bill. If the silver dollars therein directed to be coined are, as the section provides, to be held in the treasury for the redemption of treasury notes, it is suggested that strictly speaking certificates cannot be issued on such coin, in the manner provided by law, because these dollars are money held in the treasury for the express purpose of redeeming treasury notes on demand, which would ordinarily mean that they were set apart for the purpose of substituting them for these treasury notes.

"They are not, therefore, held in such a way as to furnish a basis for certificates according to any provision of existing law. If however, silver certificates can properly be issued upon these dollars, there is nothing in the section to indicate the characteristics and functions of these certificates.

"If they were to be of the same character as silver certificates in circulation, under existing laws, they would at best be receivable only for customs, taxes, and all public dues; and under the language of this section, it is to say the least, extremely doubtful whether the certificates it contemplated would be lawfully received even for such purposes.

"Whatever else may be said of the uncertainties of expression in this bill, they certainly ought not to be found in legislation affecting subjects so important and far reaching as our finances and currency.

"In stating other and more important reasons for my disapproval of this section, I shall, however, assume that under these provisions the treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion will continue to be redeemed, as heretofore, in silver or gold at the option of the holders, and that if, when they are presented for redemption, or reach the treasury in any manner, there are in the treasury coined silver dollars equal in nominal value to such treasury notes, and in that case, the notes will be destroyed and silver certificates to an equal amount be substituted.

"I am convinced that this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation treasury notes, where legal tender for all debts public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which whatever may be their character and inscription, will have none of those qualities in anticipation of this result and as an immediate effect.

"In effect the treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them and the further fact that their destruction has been decided when they reach the treasury must lead to the withdrawal from general circulation to be immediately presented for gold redemption or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season.

"The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the treasury.

"The argument has been made that these things will not occur at once because a long time must elapse before the coinage of anything but the seigniorage can be entered upon.

"If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized under favor in the future, this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance; but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and nervous prostration which would immediately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences.

"I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government will be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of our people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates, if we are to preserve parity between gold and silver and maintain sensible bimetallism.

"We have now outstanding more than three hundred and thirty-eight millions of dollars in silver certificates issued under existing laws. They are serving the purpose of money usefully and without question. Our gold reserve amounting to only a little more than one hundred million of dollars, is directly charged with the redemption of three hundred and forty-six millions of the United States notes.

"When it is proposed to inflate our silver currency, it is a time for strengthening our gold reserve instead of depleting it. I cannot conceive of a longer step toward silver monometallism than we take when we spend our gold to buy silver certificates for circulation, especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our gold.

"This leads me to earnestly present the desirability of granting the secretary of the treasury a better power than now exists to issue bonds to protect our gold reserve when for any reason it should be necessary. Our currency is in such a confused condition and our financial affairs are apt to assume at any time so critical a position that it seems to me such a course as dictated by ordinary prudence.

"I am not insensible to the arguments in favor of coining the bullion seigniorage now in the treasury and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage, if the secretary of the treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest under authority in substitution and better suited to the protection of the treasury.

"I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensive and conservative manner as will afford to silver its proper place in our currency, but in the meantime, I am extremely solicitous that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discouragement to our people at home and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

GROVER CLEVELAND."

Executive Mansion, March 29, 1894.

SPOKE FOR MADELINE.

Two Witnesses Introduced for the Prosecution Never saw Lena Singleton.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The attorneys for Madeline Pollard began the proceedings in the great trial today with a request that the regular order of proceedings might be varied by permitting two witnesses for the plaintiff, who had been waiting in the city for a week and whose private business demanded their attention at home to testify at once. The lawyers retired for a conference and on their return announced that the request had been agreed to.

The first of these witnesses was a round faced young man, John Benckhart, of Lexington, Ky. Attorney Farrell, of the same city, conducted the examination. It developed that in 1882, the witness had lived at the northeast corner of Third and Upper streets in that town. The witness described in detail the houses on the block fronting on Third and Upper streets, and identified a diagram of the locality.

This is the block on which Lena Singleton is said to have lived, but the witness testified that no time between April, 1882 and 1887, had such a person lived there. Attorney Stoll wanted to know what this had to do with the case and Attorney Farrell reminded him of the testimony of 'your friend Brandt.'

From cross questioning it appeared that the neighborhood was a rather shady one, there being two or three houses which John termed "sporting houses" in the block. Some of them he had never visited while to others he had been an occasional visitor.

"Have you ever been indicted down there?"

"No sir."

"You need not answer that question," interposed Judge Bradley.

When Attorney Stoll dropped into the Kentucky vernacular asking about a "nigger grocery" kept by Mr. Ellis who had summoned the witness to Washington for Mr. Farrell, Judge Bradley received him askance. Then when Mr. Stoll proceeded to ask how many conferences the witness had held with the attorneys since he came to Washington, Judge Bradley said that it was entirely inconsequential, and that a lawyer who did not confer with his witnesses would be neglecting his duty.

Mr. Stoll remarked that it would depend upon how many conferences were held, but let the line of questioning drop.

The second witness was a tall, bewhiskered colored man, Stephen Dunn by name, who deals in furniture and lives at 102 North Upper street between Third and Fourth in Lexington. He gave the same line of testimony regarding the people who had dwelt in the vicinity since 1870 when he moved there. He was confident that Lena Singleton had never lived there if she had he would have known it.

THE RED SCOURGE.

Chicago in the Grasp of Smallpox—700 Cases Reported.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—The state board of health is informed that there are more cases of smallpox in Chicago than ever before known. There were 221 cases reported from March 1st to March 25th in that city, 18 new cases being reported yesterday.

The pest houses are full, over 700 cases being in them. One case is reported at Alton, and the disease is reported as having appeared at Hoopeston, Vermillion county.

FUNNY MEN'S FUN.

It Isn't Very Funny Traveling All Night to Make Other People Laugh.

Bill Nye and his companion in this season's amusement business, William Hawley Smith, arrived in Topeka at noon today and will give an entertainment at the Grand this evening.

The two funny men have been traveling night and day for over a week and do not find that very funny. Last night they were at Warrensburg, Mo., and were ushered out of bed at three o'clock this morning to take their train.

As soon as they finished their dinner they retired, and have been spending their afternoon in Topeka in bed at the Throop. After their entertainment tonight they will have some more fun by leaving at 11:50 o'clock for Arkansas City, where they are billed for tomorrow night.

Santa Fe Pay Day.

Treasurer Wilder says that employes of the Santa Fe shops and other employes, excepting those in the general offices, will be paid on April 2.

George Ticknor Curtis Dead.

NEW YORK, March 29.—George Ticknor Curtis, the lawyer and writer on political economy, died today of pneumonia, aged 82.

HOGG'S HIGH HORSE.

He Rides the Steed With a Free Rein.

Rushes to the Defence of Frye's Industrial Army.

Starving in the Desert at Finlay, Texas.

HE USES HOT WORDS

To Officials of the Southern Pacific.

Accuses Them of Deliberate Attempt at Murder.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 29.—The United States industrial army of 700 men, of which Gen. L. C. Frye is the commander, is not moving on Washington very rapidly. At last accounts received here by Southern Pacific Railroad officials last night, the entire army was still camped at Finlay. The people of El Paso fearing that the army would turn back and visit their city again, are endavoring to raise sufficient money to pay for a train with which to bring the army to San Antonio, and negotations are pending with the railroad officials for securing the lowest possible rate for the men. The Southern Pacific officials state that they are perfectly willing to haul the men if their fares are paid. The injunction prohibiting the men from interfering with the movement of trains is still in effect in El Paso County. The company of Rangers under command of Capt. Hughes, who were guarding the railroad company's property at Finlay, were withdrawn to-day upon the following telegraphical order from Gov. Hogg.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 28 — Capt. Hughes, Finlay, Tex., By what authority are you in the service of the Southern Pacific Company, guarding their trains at Finlay and preventing the removal of the starving men at that point? You are hereby commanded to remove your forces from Finlay, and to interfere in no manner whatever unless either side resorts to arms. [Signed]

JAMES S. HOGG, Governor.

To Hold the Railroad Responsible.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 29—Governor Hogg declares that if the Southern Pacific railroad drives the tramps belonging to the Coxey army to commit any overt act he will hold the railway officials responsible. The governor informs the railway officials that he has no more rights to call out troops to protect the railways from tramps than he has to protect the residences of citizens from tramps begging food. In an interview to-night the governor said:

"The Santa Fe has been bringing unemployed men, derisively called tramps, into Texas all winter. A few days ago the railway company brought about 700 in one army from California or elsewhere into the state at El Paso. A sensational telegram asked that I call on the federal government for troops to repel the invading army. I was warned that the invaders were going to rob and plunder the people of that city. But instead of committing the folly of ordering out an armed force to shoot down and murder or arrest and confine that so-called army of human beings, I wired them in effect that the railroad company that brought those men into, could carry them on through the state, and that if any of them violated a provision of the penal code to report the case to the sheriff or myself and the laws would be enforced. The army came into El Paso and was orderly and peaceable. Not a crime was committed by any of the men. The people fed them without very much annoyance or expense, and they left on their journey eastward over the railway that had brought them into Texas. The railway company has hauled them into a barren desert on the road and switched them off on a side track where they can get neither water or food.

"Under this man Van Vleck's orders, I understand, these 700 men are to be starved and famished until they are forced to capture a passenger train, rob its passengers and obstruct the United States mail. So we find this railway company undertaking to force this large body of men to commit a crime for the sole purpose of having them punished. No armed force while I am governor will be permitted to shoot down men who commit no greater offense than to tramp and beg to keep from starving. If these men were violating any criminal law of our state I should unhesitatingly have them arrested and punished, but they are not. There is no criminal law in Texas nor in any other state, so far as I am advised, that punishes a man or any set of men for taking free rides in people's carriages or railroad cars. Road property and passengers have always been and will continue to be protected against criminals by the Texas authorities, and, as the Southern Pacific has brought these men into Texas, it can carry them on through the state unless they wish to remain among us and become citizens, which I hope they will do. If, however, it chooses to starve them into violating our criminal code, as it publicly proposes to do, then the state of Texas will teach the company a lesson that its very talkative superintendent and its whole official corps will never forget."

Some Hot Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—A special to the Picayune from Houston, Texas, says the following correspondence passed between General Manager Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific and Governor Hogg, yesterday and today:

General Manager Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, Houston:

Reliable reports have reached me that your company and connecting lines, in other words the Southern Pacific now dominating your line, has brought into Texas from other states about 700 men and left them at or near Finlay in a desert where they are being murdered by starvation and exposure. As your company and the one that dominates it have brought them into Texas you must carry them out or transport them to some place of refuge. You are given a reasonable time from this date to do your duty in the premises or, failing, submit to the consequences from the state of Texas. Take due notice that this state will not submit to such wholesale murder of any human beings on her soil without testing the company's life and every right claimed by it under Texas laws. JAMES S. HOGG,

Governor of Texas.

Manager Kruttschnitt's Reply.

General Manager Kruttschnitt replied denying the accuracy of the governor's information. Continuing, he said the industrials forced the company to haul them.

"They seek to seize our trains and appropriate the property against persistent remonstrance, and the destruction of our legal rights and in spite of our appeals to you, supported by proof which your reply shows that you hold. As we understand that law, officers are not authorized to interfere for our protection.

"We have simply refused to surrender our trains and yield our property to them. We have so far taken no affirmative action, and have not taken or contemplate a single step in the premises except in obedience to the plainest provisions of the law, and any reports to you to the contrary are wholly untrue. If we are failing in any duty we are not aware how to cheerfully perform it if pointed out."

"Whilst the men have reached their position by force, overcoming us, and whilst we are not under the slightest obligations legal or moral to do so, nevertheless we will at once order our trains to take them to El Paso, if you so desire, but no further, and with the expectation that the company nor its employees will be subjected to any penalties prescribed by any ordinance of such city for the voluntary carrying of such men into their limits. This is purely gratuitous, without the slightest recognition of any legal or other obligation resting upon us in the premises or any lawful right or any power on your part to require and enforce it."

To this end the governor replied laconically: "You are advised that the state of Texas stands by its notice to you of yesterday and will not multiply words on this subject. J. S. HOGG, Governor."

PROGRESS OF COXEY'S ARMY.

Snowstorm Makes It Very Uncomfortable for the Travelers.

SALEM, O., March 29.—After snowing all night, the roads between Salem and Columbiana were very heavy and the Coxey army did not make an early start with such a prospect before them. The men passed a very pleasant night in the two halls set aside for their accommodation. Dan Allen a Chicago barber, who is within the army shaved ninety of the men.

In consequence the brigade presented a much more respectable appearance at breakfast, as some of them had gotten rid of a two week's growth of whiskers. Unknown Smith made an appeal for clothing to the citizens last night and such men as required them got pants and coats. The sick men were reported all right.

Several citizens have complained here on account of the army men going around at midnight begging. This has frightened lots of people and there were quite a number of private watch men engaged last night. When Mr. Coxey did not arrive on the morning train, orders were given to get under way and a start was made at 10 o'clock. Fourteen recruits joined at breakfast.

The men got coffee, bread and jelly and made a big grumble again. Pies and meat were given the officers and teamsters and the rank and file thought this was discriminating. Smith quieted them with promises.

As the movement begins to look like a permanency, depots are being established along the route and Brown is having supplies shipped ahead. It was snowing all morning and Champ Slade L. Diggs, had a most forlorn aspect, the men shivered in groups. Two of the soldiers were dismissed last night for Smith for giving information about the camp. Smith says they were crooks.

AGAINST THE GULF ROAD.

Judge Caldwell Decides the Famous Union Pacific Gulf Case.

OMAHA, March 29.—Judges Caldwell and Sanborn of the United States circuit court today decided the famous Union Pacific Gulf case against the Gulf road.

Still They Go.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Tax collector Charles T. Morris of the town of Gravesend was brought before Judge Brown in the court of oyer and terminer in Brooklyn today and pleaded guilty of conspiracy in connection with the Gravesend election frauds, and was sentenced to six months in the Kings county penitentiary.

Cheaper Than Soft Coal.

The Southwestern Fuel company will deliver Lehigh or Los Cerrillos anthracite coal for the next thirty days at cost price, in order to dispose of a large stock on hand that they do not wish to carry over the summer months. They have all sizes of both Lehigh and Los Cerrillos, and will deliver either at the following prices: Lehigh, $10 per ton, Los Cerrillos, $9 per ton. You will need coal for the next thirty days. These coals will keep and will not likely be offered so low again.

THE S. W. FUEL CO.,
634 Kansas Avenue.

Tel 193.

Good Weather Now.

The thermometer on top of Signal Officer Jennings' headquarters dropped 12 degrees last night, or 4 degrees lower than Mr. Jennings predicted. At noon, however, it had reached 48, and Weather Officer Jennings expects milder, pleasant weather for the remainder of the week.

Freight Car Afire.

The fire at 3:30 this afternoon was in a freight car in the Missouri Pacific yards near sixth street. Tramps or boys are supposed to have set the fire.

Collector at St. Joseph.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of Clay McDonald to be collector of customs for the port of St. Joseph, Mo.