

# FIFTY MILLIONS

Will Be Voted by Congress as an Emergency Fund.

TO BE USED IN CASE OF WAR.

Uncle Sam Looking About For Powerful War Vessels.

MAKES PURCHASES IN EUROPE

Government Officials Will Not Make Indiscriminate Purchases, Though Mr. Charles Cramp Asserts That an International Syndicate Is Endeavoring to Unload Filmmally Built Vessels on This Country—Spaniards Deny the Report That Consul General Lee's Recall Had Been Urged.

Washington, March 8.—There were no less than five important events yesterday having a bearing more or less direct upon the troubled relations between the United States and Spain, viz, the introduction in congress by Mr. Cannon of a resolution carrying \$50,000,000 for the public defense; the withdrawal by the Spanish government of its intimated objection to the continuance in office of Consul General Lee; the order of the cruiser Montgomery to proceed to Havana in place of the Fern; the passage through the house of the bill increasing the artillery arm by two regiments, and the institution of negotiations looking to the purchase of warships for our navy.

Mr. Cannon's resolution probably leads all other topics in interest, particularly when it became known that it was a result of a conference between the author, the president, Senator Hale and other leading spirits in congress.

As for General Lee's case, the news of the satisfactory ending of the incident through the withdrawal of the suggestion by Spain was expected as soon as it was noted that a loophole had been open through the failure to make the complaint in anything like an official shape. A cable message from Senator Gullon, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, disavows the report that application had been made for Lee's recall. As a matter of fact Senator Gullon had expressed a personal desire to Minister Woodford that General Lee be recalled "as proof of the good will of the United States." The authorities at Washington firmly refused to give this "proof of good will," Spain denies that it was an official request, and the incident is dead.

As there has been no explanation so far of the purpose which prompted the introduction of Mr. Cannon's resolution, it may be said that the money is wanted primarily as an emergency fund. It is said by officials who will have the disposition of this treasure that it by no means follows because congress places such a sum of money in the control of the president that he will feel bound to spend all of it.

Those who look for a wholesale purchase of warships from the bargain counters of European builders are likely to be disappointed. The navy department at present is inclined to make but one purchase of this kind, at first at least, in the shape of a substantial ironclad. It does desire to get possession of several of the larger class of torpedo boat destroyers, such as the Sokol, of the Russian navy, vessels of 300 tons able to keep the sea in bad weather, a weak point with our own boats, and capable of enormous speed, such as 32 knots. But such craft are not for sale at all times; they are built to order generally and could not be procured in this manner in less than six months from the date of contract, even in Europe, unless special prices were paid. There is no disposition on the part of the navy department to lumber the navy with a lot of unseaworthy craft in a spasm of fear, but rather get a few of the best vessels to be had.

The offers of ships to the navy department are now assuming definite and formal shape. During the day Secretary Long received a call from A. F. Lane, representing the Maxim-Nordenfeldt company, and the agent for several war vessels now nearing completion in large foreign shipyards. These include two cruisers of the type of the Cincinnati, which are designed to be 20 knot vessels, and two ironclads of 14 knots, which would be called third class battleships under our rating. These are now open to purchase, and it is understood that Mr. Lane's visit was in this connection. Mr. Lane regards these ships as first class in every particular, as they were designed on modern principles and are being built by one of the leading shipbuilding firms of Europe. They are well along toward completion, and all four, it is said, could be in commission within a few months. They were originally designed for one of the South American republics, but there is said to be no obligation which would prevent their acquisition by the United States. Mr. Lane recently sold the navy department 60 of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt rapid fire guns, and his standing with officials is such as to give his representations as to ships much weight.

There are things that are wanted much more than warships in case of trouble, and the army shares these needs, so that a fair proportion of the \$50,000,000 would have to go to the war department. These are abundant supplies of shot and shell and powder. The army is as short as the navy of these essential stores. It has been found, greatly to the gratification of the army officers, that there will not be nearly as much difficulty in securing modern arms for the army, even on a war footing, as was anticipated. This is because certain private gunmakers have just brought out a type of repeating rifle very similar in general features to the army rifle, using the same cartridge of .30 gauge, and with about as great rapidity of fire. The plants of these companies are so extensive that they could turn the arms out very rapidly, so that the Springfield in the hands of the militia could be replaced in short order.

In connection with the subject of the purchase of naval armaments it is said that no contracts have been closed, but the department has informed itself fully as to how speedily it could secure every kind of ammunition and supplies in case of emergency. This inquiry has shown in a general way that the facilities of this country are ample to meet any demand for powder, projectiles, cartridge cases, primers, fuses, etc. These supplies are not kept in stock, however, and in case of emergency they would have to be made on orders.

While no exact estimate has been made of the share of the \$50,000,000 appropriation to be allotted to ammunition, it is roughly estimated that at least \$10,000,000 would be so assigned, owing to the enormous cost of refilling the ammunition chests of the warships now in service. At present there is not enough ammunition on hand for one refilling beyond that now on board. A single refilling costs \$2,000,000. The appropriation of \$50,000,000 will not involve the issue of bonds. This announcement was made by the treasury officials, who stated that the treasury was amply prepared to meet any demands that will likely be made upon it. The decision of the navy department concerning the sending of ships to Cuba was made in the following brief statement posted by the bureau of navigation: "Montgomery will relieve the Fern at Havana. Fern will carry provisions to Matanzas and Sagua la Grande." This conclusion was reached after conferences between the officials of the state and navy departments. The Fern is a dispatch boat, without heavy armament or guns, although she belongs to the navy and is technically a naval vessel. As she comes as near being a transport as anything in our naval service her selection will accord with the Spanish suggestion that a transport or merchant ship undertake the carriage of relief supplies.

# DEADLY ITALIAN DUEL

Brilliant Author and Statesman Killed on the Field of Honor.

WAS CRISPI'S BITTER OPPONENT.

Signor Cavallotti Brought the Charge of Trafficking in Decorations Against the Ex-Premier, and Relentlessly Pursued Him.

Rome, March 7.—Signor Felice Carlo Cavallotti, poet, dramatist, publicist, and the well known Radical member of the chamber of deputies for Cortona, was killed here yesterday afternoon in a duel with swords with Signor Macola, member of the chamber of deputies and editor of the Gazzetta Di Venezia. The encounter was the outcome of a press polemic in the columns of the Milan Secolo and the Gazzetta Di Venezia. It took place at an unfrequented spot outside the Porta Maggorie.

The first two engagements were without result, but in the third Signor Cavallotti received a thrust in the throat that severed his jugular. The doctors and his seconds carried him to Zellino and laid him on a bed in the residence of the Countess Cellario. Tracheotomy was performed, and artificial breathing attempted, but all efforts were useless. Signor Cavallotti expired in ten minutes. Signor Macola did not receive a scratch.

Signor Cavallotti made his will immediately before the duel, which was the 32d he had fought. The body will be embalmed and lie in state at his residence.

Though political opponents, Signor Cavallotti and Signor Macola were personal friends. For this reason their seconds tried to avoid the duel, but the matter becoming ridiculous in the public eyes, the principals decided that they must fight. The death of Cavallotti is a great loss to the Radical party. Italian laws regard killing in a duel as "qualified murder," but Signor Macola has gone to Venice, unmolested, under the protection of his parliamentary prerogative.

The news on reaching this city caused a great sensation. Numerous deputies and friends hurried to the spot, and there is universal regret over the tragic end of Cavallotti.

The late Signor Felice Carlo Emanuele Cavallotti, who was a member of a family originally Venetian, was born at Milan on Nov. 6, 1842. At the age of 18, having become already noted for his poetry breathing hatred for Austria, he threw himself with ardor as a writer and a soldier into the struggle for Italian independence, taking part in various expeditions and publishing in the newspapers of the day articles and verses whose revolutionary audacity attracted wide attention.

Often elected to the Italian parliament, his career in the chamber from time to time was signalized by no less agitation than the publication of his poetic efforts. More than once his interpellations and his speeches invoked the parliamentary tempest. He was a lifelong opponent of Signor Crispi, and was said to be known as one of the Italian politicians who resisted with all their energies the tide which, under the auspices of Crispi, carried Italy toward Germany.

In 1895, when the Banca Romana scandal was the sensation of Europe, Signor Cavallotti, then leader of the opposition in the Italian chamber, discovered what he called a new and most promising lode. Going through the list of great and little men entitled to wear the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazzare, he came upon the name of Dr. Cornelius Herz. Rightly conjecturing that it would not be there except for a cash consideration, he prosecuted his inquiries until he felt warranted in making the public declaration that Signor Crispi, the premier of that day, was guilty of an illicit trafficking in decorations. Not long after he published a pamphlet against Crispi repeating this charge, and adding the charge of bribery in the fifth district of Rome, where the premier had defeated the Socialist, Giuseppe de Felice Guffrida. He even gave notice in the chamber of a motion to annul the election. When the matter came up Crispi flatly declined to make any statement as to the quarrel, and the chamber sustained his action.

Signor Cavallotti then renewed the attack in his paper, The Secolo, of Milan, and announced that he would prefer charges in the courts. This threat he carried out, and in his denunciation of Crispi to the criminal authorities he asked for the examination of the Marquis di Rudini and Signor Beni, secretary of the department of decorations, as witnesses in support of his charges, as touching Cornelius Herz, a Panama canal lobbyist. These proceedings, with various modifications, were continued until the court of cassation recently transferred the whole matter to parliament. Pending this decision, however, Signor Cavallotti proposed the impeachment of Signor Crispi, then fallen from power, for the disasters in the Abyssinian campaign. To the last he relentlessly pursued Crispi, and the latter, in the death of his brilliant and fearless adversary, will probably see the end of the long campaign against him.

Will Not Rush Into War. Cleveland, March 8.—Colonel Charles Dick, secretary of the Republican national committee, and a close friend of President McKinley and Senator Hanna, arrived here from Washington yesterday. In answer to questions he said: "Just before leaving Washington I talked with both President McKinley and Senator Hanna. Of course nothing that either of them said on the subject of our relations with Spain is for repetition. I can say, generally, however, that the grave situation is realized fully in Washington, and all preparations are being made for any emergency. At the same time there will be no war with Spain or any other foreign power at this or any time unless absolute justification for it exists. This nation will preserve its dignity and independence, but will not rush pell mello into war."

Strike Stops Work on the Wisconsin. San Francisco, March 8.—Owing to the strike of the steel molders at the Pacific Rolling mills, in this city, work upon the battleship Wisconsin, which was recently ordered rushed, has been delayed very materially. The contract for the steel moldings has been sublet by the Union works to the Pacific Rolling mills for the purpose of expediting matters, but when the men were asked to work overtime they struck for an extra wage, which was considered exorbitant by the officials. The result was almost the entire force of molders went out on Feb. 28, and the pieces of the strikers have not yet been filed.

To Man Coast Defenses. Portsmouth, N. H., March 8.—Sergeant Cahill, stationed at Fort Constitution, has received orders from Washington to proceed with all possible haste to prepare a building at the fort for immediate use. This order is interpreted to mean that a company is to be detailed here at once for the purpose of manning the coast defenses. The utmost secrecy is being observed in connection with the work.

Austria's New Cabinet. Vienna, March 8.—Privy Councillor Count Von Thun Hohenstein has constructed a cabinet as follows: President of the council and minister of the interior, Count Von Thun Hohenstein; minister of public instruction, Count Von Bylandt-Rhiedt; agriculture, Baron Von Kasi; finance, Dr. Von Kasi; commerce, Dr. Baeren-Reither; justice, Dr. John Von Ruber; national defense, Count Von Welsersheimb; railways, Dr. Von Wittner; minister without portfolio, Count Welsersheimb.

NINE PEOPLE DROWNED. By the Upsetting of a Schooner Off the Florida Coast. Key West, Fla., March 4.—The schooner Speedwell, Captain Collier, from Marco, Fla., for Key West, was struck by a squall yesterday while off Marquesas, 18 miles from here, and capsized. Nine persons were drowned out of 13 all told on board. Among the victims were the three children of Captain Collier, George, Tom and Wilbur, aged respectively 4, 6 and 8 years, and the entire Nichols family, Bradley Nichols and his wife, their son and the latter's wife and two children. Those saved are Captain Collier, Samuel Gates and Jesse Green, deck hands, and R. W. Bates, of Myers, Fla., a passenger.

The Nichols family had been staying for a month or two at a small hotel kept by Captain Collier, at Marco, and they were on their way home. They were wealthy residents of Bridgeport, Conn., and the only surviving child of the young couple was left with the maternal grandparents at Bridgeport.

# A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Wednesday, March 2.

The Turkish press censors suppressed the news of the attempted assassination of King George of Greece.

A terrific hurricane has devastated New Caledonia, doing great damage to shipping. A French gunboat was sunk on the Loyalty Islands.

Adam Weaver, who killed a deputy constable and wounded a constable at Bursenville, Pa., spent Sunday night as a lodger in the Portland, Pa., lockup. There will be no relief expedition sent to the Klondike. The war department announces that the project has been abandoned for the reason that no necessity now exists for such relief.

Thursday, March 3.

Senator Johnson, at Trenton, introduced two bills to reform the election law of New Jersey.

Prince Albert, heir apparent to the throne of Belgium, is en route to this country, where he will make an extended tour.

C. G. E. D. Dimond, of San Francisco, who on May 1 will be 102 years old, is about to start on a pedestrian trip to New York.

Six alleged widows have laid claim to the estate of James Henry Whitelegge, formerly a well known lawyer of New York, who left property valued at about \$50,000.

Friday, March 4.

Military Cadet F. Marko is under arrest at the West Point academy for misquoting Scripture.

Isaac Levin committed suicide in New York on the eve of his wedding because his funds had run low.

Over 5,000,000 tons of United States merchandise in bond were shipped through Canada during the year 1897.

General Wesley Merritt, after an inspection, says the gulf coast is fairly well protected, with improvements still going on.

A young Paris student, crazed by the Dreyfus case, and imagining himself Count Esterhazy, committed suicide by throwing himself from a window.

Saturday, March 5.

The coal miners of the Northern district of Colorado threaten to shut down every mine there.

The candidacy of U. S. Grant for United States senator is being promoted in California.

A Japanese tramp was picked up at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he said he had come east to blow up Spain.

Of the 84,240 government employes in the classified service list 54,253 would be exempted by the operation of the Evans bill now pending.

Martin G. Nalls, who had been threatened to be shot for alleged desertion from the Confederate army, and who was supposed to be dead, was found in a hospital at Montclair, N. J., by his daughter.

Monday, March 7.

Tramps in the Lehigh county (Pa.) jail live on bread and water and are required to carry pig iron.

Mrs. Nellie J. Peterkin, of Paterson, N. J., has been sentenced, at Boston, to five years for killing Mrs. Katherine Murphy.

United States Senator Mills, of Texas, has withdrawn from the race for reelection, which leaves the field to Governor C. A. Culberson.

The condition of General Rosecrans, who is lying ill at his ranch near Los Angeles, Cal., is slightly worse, though his physicians say there is hope of his recovery.

Tuesday, March 8.

Two men are dead and two others dying from the effects of drinking wood alcohol at Moose Lake, Mont.

Mounted customs inspectors now patrol the boundary line between Washington state and British Columbia.

George S. Cralle, an alleged notorious pension swindler, who is wanted in several states, has been arrested in Kansas.

Friends of the late W. G. Ferris are investigating the story that a Pittsburg undertaker is holding his ashes for unpaid expenses.

Hugh J. Jewett, of Maryland, a well known railroad man, and once mentioned as a Democratic presidential candidate, died at Augusta, Ga.

# PARTITION OF CHINA.

London Chronicle Declares That It Has Already Begun.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN'S ATTITUDE

"As a Rebuttal to Lord Salisbury," Says the Chronicle. "Nothing Could Be Clearer and More Painful"—The Morning Aspost of Affairs.

London, March 8.—All the morning papers comment on the menacing aspect of affairs in the far east. The Daily Chronicle, in a strong editorial, says:

"As a rebuttal to Lord Salisbury nothing could be clearer and more painful. Russia has simply begun the partition of China. If anybody asks what China will do, the answer is simple. There is no such a thing as China. The real questions are: What will England do, and what Japan? If ever Great Britain needed a strong man, it is now, and the country will learn with dissatisfaction that again, at a moment of acute crisis, the premier's health compels him to go abroad. Thus both the queen and the prime minister are absent when their presence is peculiarly needed."

The ministerial Standard's editorial, milder, but to the same effect as the Daily Chronicle's, says: "Years may pass in the execution of the designs, but from the moment the covenant is signed the partition of China is begun. The disguise is too thin to be meant to deceive. It is no wonder that the eyes of the nation are fixed in eager expectation upon Japan. The question remains whether England will resist Russia or proceed to restore the equilibrium by independent measures of her own."

England Cannot Assent. London, March 7.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the dispatches from Peking, says: "Russia's protest is neither more nor less than a thinly veiled demand upon China to abandon the whole of Manchuria and the province of Shing-King, which includes the Leo-Tong peninsula. If China yields those provinces will practically pass away forever, to be incorporated in the czar's empire. While recognizing that Russia's desire for an ice free terminus for her Asiatic railway is reasonable and legitimate, England cannot assent to the practical absorption of two great and wealthy Chinese provinces."

Chinese Officials Uneasy. Peking, March 8.—Much uneasiness is felt in Chinese official circles in consequence of the Russian demands. The Russian minister of finance, moreover, is reported to have urged these demands peremptorily, and to have complained that the Chinese loan was settled in spite of the disapproval of Russia. All kinds of speculators are flocking here for the purpose of securing concessions for electric lighting, street railroads and regular railroads, etc. The Chinese merchants are showing great eagerness to participate in the enterprises.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS. Henry W. Corbett Denied a Seat in the Upper Body.

Tuesday of last week the house began consideration of the Loud bill relating to second class mail matter. An amendment permits newspapers and periodicals to send sample copies through the mail at pound rates up to 10 per cent of the bona fide circulation of the paper. The senate passed a bill providing for a bronze tablet to be erected in the Capitol in honor of the victims of the Maine disaster.

In the senate Wednesday there was a spirited debate over the Alaskan homestead and railway right of way bill. Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, declared that the Canadian Pacific railway was enabled to make war on American interests, which ought to be stopped. Messrs. Hoar, Chilton and Nelson opposed Mr. Elkins' strictures. The house debated the Loud bill relating to second class mail matter.

On Thursday in the house the Loud bill to correct alleged abuses of the second class mail matter privilege, which last year passed the house by a majority of 144 to 104, was buried under an overwhelming majority. The vote was on a motion to lay on the table, which was carried by 162 to 119. The senate debated the Alaska homestead and railway right of way bill.

On Friday the senate passed the bill extending the homestead laws and privileges for right of way for railroads in the district of Alaska. The house passed the pensions appropriation bill and the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

On Monday last the house, with only three dissenting votes, passed the senate bill providing for two additional regiments of artillery in the regular army. Mr. Cannon presented a bill appropriating \$50,000,000 as an emergency fund, to be used by the president, at his discretion, in the purchase of vessels and materials of war if he deems it necessary. The senate considered the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

A PRINCELY DONATION. Due de Loubat Presents Columbia With Property Worth \$1,100,000.

New York, March 8.—Property valued at \$1,100,000, having a frontage of 125 feet on Broadway and extending through to Mercer street, was formally accepted by the board of trustees of Columbia university at a meeting of that body yesterday. The donation will be known as "The Gaillard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund," and will be used for the benefit of the library. The donor is Joseph F. Loubat, known in the courts of Europe as the Due de Loubat. He divides his time about equally between Europe and this country, and when in America lives at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

Though not a graduate of Columbia university, Mr. Loubat has long been his friend, and has in the past given it many valuable donations in the shape of books, manuscripts, etc. He has been extremely liberal to the Roman Catholic church, and Pope Leo XIII made him a count in 1888. In 1892 the pope elevated him to his present rank. The chairman of the board of trustees said that the Loubat donation, with the \$1,000,000 given by Mr. Low will place the library on an independent basis forever.

# THE GREAT TRIAL NEARLY ENDED

Closing Arguments in the Prosecution of Sheriff and Deputies.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 8.—The beginning of the end of the famous trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of the strikers at Lattimer on Sept. 10 attracted the largest crowd to the Luzerne county court house yesterday that has yet been present. A big squad of policemen had to be called to force the people back.

Attorney Scarlett opened the argument for the prosecution. He held that the strikers had a perfect right to march on the public highway, and that Sheriff Martin and his deputies had no right to shoot down and kill them. They had committed no act of violence, and consequently declined to disperse when the sheriff read his proclamation to them, notwithstanding that the sheriff told them, "If you are determined to go to Lattimer you will have to go over my dead body." He declared that the strikers had been wronged and murdered with vengeance and malice by the richer class who formed the deputies. As he closed he classed the trial as the greatest in the history of the world, armed men being charged with shooting down ruthlessly and wantonly martyrs of labor on a public highway for merely making threats, and who had done nothing that could be classed as an act of violence.

John T. Lenahan, chief counsel for the defense, made a pathetic plea, and in an eloquent manner told how the prosecution's alleged crowd of 1,000 peaceable strikers were marching about the mining hamlets, ferocious and armed with deadly weapons, and who drove men from their labor. Mr. Lenahan reviewed the case very fully, and appealed particularly to the jury's love of law and order.

This morning Mr. Palmer made the closing plea for the defense, and District Attorney Martin will finish for the commonwealth. Judge Woodward will probably deliver his charge tomorrow.

FATAL FIRE IN PITTSBURG. One Dead and Three Probably Dying as a Result.

Pittsburg, March 7.—One of the most exciting fires the Pittsburg department has ever been called upon to fight occurred at 614 Webster avenue yesterday, when one woman was suffocated, and five other people so badly burned that three may die. Three families were penned in a rambunctious building and the stairs eaten away by flames while they slept. Here is the result of 15 minutes' captivity.

Dead: Mrs. Dominic Enriello, aged 30, wife of Dominic Enriello, fruit huckster, was separated from her husband in the smoke, was suffocated while trying to raise a window, and died in the patrol wagon.

Injured: Harry Levin, aged 16, burned about face, arms and shoulders. Injuries possibly fatal. Lillian Levin, aged 6, burned about hands, feet and face, condition serious; Max Verlinki, aged 22, burned about legs and head, and fatally injured internally; Jessie Verlinki, aged 22, his wife, burned about neck, feet and face, injuries serious; Ethel Verlinki, aged 8 months, burned about hands, head and body, will probably die; Elizabeth Levin, aged 18, ankle broken by jumping from second story window, and also hurt internally; Rita Levin, aged 3 years, thrown from second story window and badly burned.

The building at 614 Webster avenue is a three story brick tenement, old and shaky. On the first floor and the rear of the second floor lived Sam Levin, with his wife and seven children. On the second floor front lived Dominic Enriello, with his wife. On the third floor lived Max Verlinki, with his wife and 8-months-old baby.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS. Dubois, Pa., March 5.—The first death from Thursday's mine explosion here occurred yesterday, when Garfield Rhodes, a 17-year-old boy, succumbed. Edward Cryer, another of the victims, will probably die. The other four victims will recover.

Shamokin, Pa., March 8.—While working in the new Burnside shaft one of the workmen exploded a stick of dynamite by accidentally striking it with his pick. John Delaney, of Pittsburg, and Peter Quinn, of Boston, were fatally injured and William Kellerman sustained serious injuries in the explosion which followed.

Harrisburg, March 8.—William and Robert Burns and Harry St. John were committed to jail in default of \$1,000 bail here yesterday on two charges of highway robbery and larceny. Leopold Rissi and John Graybill, farmers in the lower end of Dauphin county, identified the prisoners as the parties who held them up on their way home from market in this city.

Stroudsburg, Pa., March 5.—A suspect supposed to be Adam Weaver, the Bucks county murderer, was captured at Bear Creek in the Pocono mountains late Thursday night. The capture was made by Dr. Blecker, John Schoch and George Dorsheimer of Effort, who lodged their prisoner at Warner's hotel, which was closely guarded by a large force of men. Constable Weiss made an attempt to see the prisoner's teeth for identification purposes, but the man resisted a close inspection. He was brought to town late yesterday afternoon.

West Chester, Pa., March 7.—Returns received from over three-fourths of the precincts of Chester county indicate that Saturday night's Republican primaries resulted in a victory for the Quay forces. Out of 159 delegates enrolled up to midnight 50 are for the Quay ticket and 69 for the anti-Quay. There are 43 to be heard from, and 101 1/2 is necessary to a choice. County Chairman Bingham and Auditor General Levi G. McCauley estimate that the Quay forces will have at least 110 delegates. That the Quay forces were victorious is generally conceded. The county convention will be held tomorrow, and resolutions, it is said, will be passed calling upon the delegates to secure the nomination of William A. Stone for governor by all honorable means.

Twenty-seven Killed in Religious Riot. Teheran, March 8.—The governor of the province of Kerman has routed the insurgents of several points in Persian Beluchistan, where it is expected order will shortly be restored. There were serious riots at Hamadan, capital of the Persian province of that name, on Feb. 22, due to a quarrel between the partisans of rival priests, during which 27 persons were killed.