

The News and Observer.

Library of Congress
VOL. XXXV. No. 40. S2:95

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

CHINA SUES FOR PEACE

LI HUNG CHANG AND HIS SUITE OF 130 PERSONS HAVE REACHED JAPAN.

THEY LAND AT SIMONOSEKI.

The Viceroy is Invested With all the Necessary Powers to Conclude Peace Negotiations—Russia and England Will Keep Their Hands Off Unless Japan Asks Too Much—France Does Not Like to See the Island of Formosa Go—Japan Will Get all She Asks.

LONDON, March 19.—A Central News dispatch from Tokio says Li Hung Chang with his suite of 130 persons, accompanied by Hon. John W. Foster, arrived at Simonoseki at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of March 19th.

Count Inouye immediately boarded the vessel which conveyed the Chinese envoys and at 10 o'clock returned accompanied by Li Hung Chang, Mr. Foster and the other members and attaches of the peace commission.

The party then visited Mr. Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and one of the Japanese officials delegated to treat with Chinese envoys.

Simonoseki is on the extreme southwestern coast of Japan, and it was here that in the early '60s the foreign powers forced the Japanese to assent to certain indemnities demanded of the empire.

Japan has been informed that Li Hung Chang has full power to arrange terms of peace and has been assured that China desires that the war be stopped by treaty agreement. The details as to the price China shall pay have not been definitely arranged, neither of exact cession of territory nor the amount of indemnity or kind of money in which it shall be paid. Japan has reached certain conclusions, especially respecting the cession of territory, but no conclusion has been reached by China.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—It is not believed here that Russia has any intentions of interfering with the peace negotiations between Japan and China. Neither, it is said, is Great Britain likely to interfere unless Japan should demand a large slice of Chinese territory, which is not likely to be the case. The only foreign power that may make a protest against certain of the terms of peace is France, which country, it is believed, will strongly object to the occupation by Japan of the island of Formosa.

Some of France's colonial territory lies close to Formosa, and it has been known for months that France looks with disfavor upon this rich possession falling into the hands of a power which has developed such extraordinary military and political strength as Japan has done during her war with China. So no significance is attached here to the report from St. Petersburg that the Russian Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to the Pacific coast to cooperate with the British fleet in regard to Japan's demand upon China.

The Japanese authorities at Tokio, however, are represented as having no fear of foreign interference in any conclusions reached between Japan and China.

It is still believed here that an armistice will be the first agreement reached between Li Hung Chang and the Japanese plenipotentiaries at their meeting at Simonoseki early this week. As has been previously stated, much will depend upon the character of Li Hung Chang's instructions. If plenary powers have been given to him his first consideration will be, it is said, to secure an armistice. Should the negotiations for peace proceed with reasonable rapidity, the armistice will be continued until some further understanding has been reached. Should the peace negotiations fail it is not doubted that the victorious Japanese troops will proceed at once to Peking, believing that when that point is reached, articles of peace can be signed practically upon Japan's own terms.

THE NEW JUDGESHIP.

Ewart and Jones Preparing to Test Case in the Courts.

Special to the News and Observer.

ASHVILLE, N. C., March 19.—Senator Pritchard left this morning for Thomasville, Ga. He is going there, it is understood, to meet McKinley. From there they go to Washington.

The seven-year-old daughter of Mr. Stanley, who lives a few miles west of Asheville, was badly burned Sunday and died last night. Her clothing caught from the fire place.

Rev. W. P. Southern, pastor of the Baptist Mission Church here, and Mrs. Adelia S. Worth, of Knoxville, Tenn., were married here this afternoon.

Mr. H. G. Ewart was here to-day. He and Judge Jones, who was sworn in yesterday before Judge Graham, agreed to submit the controversy without action under the Code. Judge Graham will hear the case soon, and from his decision it will be appealed to the Supreme Court. It is expected that a decision will be rendered before the next term of the Criminal Court in April.

Spain's Proverbially Slow Action.

MADRID, March 19.—United States Minister Taylor informed a reporter of the United Press last evening that the Spanish government had answered his note saying that as yet the foreign office had received no notice of the alleged firing upon the American ship *Allianca* by a Spanish war ship. The government promised to make urgent inquiry for an official report of the incident and the affair is adjourned pending this inquiry.

MAY STILL BE MINISTER.

Resignation of Sagasta and His Colleagues Not Yet Accepted

MADRID, March 19.—General Martinez de Campos, Captain General of Madrid paid another visit to Queen Regent Christiana today. Later it was stated that Premier Sagasta and his colleagues in the cabinet who had tendered their resignations would probably resume their ministerial functions.

BARCELONA, March 19.—A military court here has ordered that two directors of local newspapers be arrested for protesting against the excesses of the socialists in Madrid. Great excitement prevails and serious disturbance is threatened.

When Premier Sagasta learned of this state of things he meditated summoning the civil guard, but he found that he could not depend upon that branch of the service, its officers expressing sympathy with those of the regular army. Thereupon the prime minister and his colleagues tendered their resignations, Senor Sagasta informing the Queen Regent that he feared insistence upon the punishment of the offenders would result in a mutiny of the military officers in Madrid and the provinces and might even endanger the monarchy.

The impression produced upon the general public at seeing the government at the mercy of a few score of Subalterns is most painful.

MADRID, March 19.—Gen. Martinez de Campos, Captain General, of Madrid, summoned the officers of the Madrid Garrison to him last evening and said to them: "If there is any further rioting on the part of the officers of this garrison they will have to meet me as an opponent."

Later he received a deputation of journalists, to whom he said: "If you make any further attacks upon the army which invite a renewal of the recent rioting you will undoubtedly be shot."

LONDON, March 19.—A despatch to the Central News from Madrid, via Bayonne, France, says that recently the condition of affairs in the Spanish Capitol had not been more serious than at any time for years past. The censorship of despatches leaving the country has prevented the full truth from becoming known. The fact is that the government is powerless to control the army and that the officers from the generals down, have sided with the riotous subalterns.

THE MISSING SPANISH CRUISER.

The War Ship *Reina Regente* Found Sunk Near Couil.

CADIZ, March 19.—The Spanish cruiser *Alfonso XII*, which has been cruising in the Mediterranean in search of the missing war ship *Reina Regente*, arrived here this morning. She found the *Reina Regente* at Bajo Acoitunos, near Couil, where she had sunk. Only about 18 inches of her masts were visible above the surface of the water.

The *Alfonso XII* has returned to the scene of the wreck with a company of divers. The news brought by the *Alfonso* has created a profound feeling of sorrow here.

From the best information obtainable here it is regarded as probable that all on board the *Reina Regente* were lost. Not a survivor has been reported as having arrived at any port, nor has a single body been found that could be identified as that of one of the officers or crew of the lost ship.

The *Alfonso XII* is taking divers and diving appliances for the purpose of removing the bodies from the sunken ship and examining the condition of the vessel with a view of ascertaining the possibilities of raising her. Until something further is heard from the *Alfonso XII* nothing can be definitely known, but all hands are undoubtedly lost.

MADRID, March 19.—The government has not received official information regarding the report of the finding of the cruiser *Reina Regente* and the statement that she had been found sunk in shallow water near the Straits of Gibraltar is generally discredited by the authorities.

All of the Madrid newspapers, however, publish the statement that the *Alfonso XII* discovered the cruiser sunk at Bajo Acoitunos, with only a small portion of her masts above water.

MADRID, March 19.—No definite confirmation of the report that the sunken wreck of the cruiser *Reina Regente* had been discovered has yet reached the government. A despatch from the agent of the Lloyds at Gibraltar was received near midnight saying it was reported that she had foundered near Couil, but that the fate of those on board is not known. The salvage steamer *Hermes*, the despatch also said, had been placed at the disposal of the Lloyds agents, who proceeded with the vessel to offer assistance in ascertaining whether or not the cruiser could be raised.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 19.—Twelve buildings were burned here to-day, causing a loss of \$250,000 and throwing 400 men out of employment. The principal establishments burned were Booth's planing mill, a refrigerator factory and a shade roller factory. Insurance about \$126,000.

Mr. M. L. Millington was burned to death in Booth's factory.

Interested in the Income Tax.

LONDON, March 19.—Owing to the vast number of residents of Great Britain, who derive an income from the United States, the foreign office has caused the publication in to-night's issue of the Gazette of the terms of the new United States income tax law, accompanied by a notification that the time of declaration under the law has been extended to April 15th.

THEY SAIL FOR AFRICA

TWO HUNDRED NEGRO EMIGRANTS LEAVE SAVANNAH FOR LIBERIA.

THE PARTY IS WELL EQUIPPED.

They Carry with them Farm Implements, Household Goods and Supplies—They Have Spent Much Money in Savannah, but Still Seem to be Well Supplied with Cash—A Great Crowd of Colored People See them Leave for their New Home.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 19.—The steamship *Horsa*, with 200 Liberian emigrants, sailed from Savannah this afternoon.

Five thousand negroes gathered on the wharf and cheered the vessel as it passed down the river. Knots of negroes began gathering in the vicinity of the dock where the steamer was lying early this morning. The number kept increasing, and at noon several thousand were packed in the streets and lanes and covered the roofs of the buildings for several blocks.

The effort by Rev. C. S. Smith, secretary of the Sunday School Union, of the African Methodist church, who has been endeavoring to prevent the clearance of the vessel on the ground that she was not properly equipped, failed to accomplish anything. The accommodations of the *Horsa* complied fully with the law and the vessel passed a thorough inspection by the custom officials. Shortly after noon the gates to the wharf where the emigrants were waiting, were opened and the negroes went aboard.

It was a curious procession, ranging in age from the baby in arms to the old man tottering on the verge of the grave. The women came first and made strange contrasts. One with a checked apron and sunbonnet was followed by a jauntily dressed girl of more tender years with gaudy plumed hat and bright ribbons. Some carried valises, others buckets, others tins full of small articles. After the women came the men with shot guns, rifles, and others with assorted luggage.

All were sent into the stern of the vessel and grouped together in order that a picture of the vessel might be taken. The count showed 202, of which 38 were children and 7 infants. The clearance papers put the number at 197.

Over 400 trunks and boxes were taken as baggage. In the boxes are agricultural implements, fire arms, ammunition, household utensils and supplies, clothing, etc. The party is probably the best equipped that has ever left America for the dark continent.

Since their arrival in Savannah they have spent probably \$1,500 to \$2,000 laying in stores.

The majority of the negroes appear to be still quite well supplied with money. There is probably not a man in the party but has sufficient means to provide subsistence for some time after landing in Liberia. It is supposed as they are, there is no danger of this party starving to death or otherwise suffering if there is any possibility of making a living at all in the land to which they are going.

When the vessel's lines were cast off there was a cheer from the crowd on the wharves and the emigrants sang their parting song, "I'm Going Home to Africa's Shores."

The refrain was taken up by those on shore. The singing was kept up until the vessel passed the city. The crowds following along the wharves shouting good byes.

From the negroes gathered on the crowded deck of the steamship came back answering shouts from men and women, while the color bearer of the party, a sturdy negro of small dimensions, violently waved a large American flag that will be displayed as the *Horsa* enters the harbor of Monrovia.

The *Horsa* expects to reach Monrovia about April 1, and after landing the emigrants, will endeavor to secure a return cargo.

The party is accompanied by E. B. Cottingham, secretary of the International Emigration Society, R. C. Truesdale and J. C. Lanchester, and Wm. Simpson, Agent of the Charterers. The missionary cause is represented by four colored ministers who go provided with funds to build a church in Monrovia.

NEGROES GOING TO MEXICO.

Between Seven and Eight Hundred Families Arrive at Iahualalilla.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The Secretary of State is advised by the diplomatic representative of the United States in the City of Mexico that between seven and eight hundred negro families have recently arrived from the United States at Iahualalilla, Durango, Mexico, as colonists under a Federal concession granted to W. H. Ellis, an American citizen.

Secretary Gresham has received a note from Senor Muruagua, the Spanish Minister asking that close watch be kept on a lot of arms stored in a warehouse at Ferdinandina, Fla. A freight car has been backed up near the warehouse and he fears the arms may be sent to Cuba rebels. These arms it is said were intended for the Lagonda or Amadis, the two vessels recently suspected of intending to land arms in Cuba.

To Shorten its Schedule.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 19.—The New York and Florida special over the Plant System and Atlantic Coast Line, will shorten its schedule going north two hours after this week, leaving Jacksonville at 12:55 p. m., and arriving at New York at 5:23, the next afternoon.

TRIBUTE TO DR. BROADUS.

Wake Forest College Mourns the Loss of the South's Eminent Theologian.

Special to the News and Observer.

WAKE FOREST, N. C., March 19.—On Saturday last the North Carolina students in the Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., sent Dr. Taylor a message announcing the death of Dr. John A. Broadus, President of the Seminary. The message was not received by him until his return Sunday, when he sent the following in response: "We mourn with you our wisest man, foremost scholar, greatest preacher." Before preaching Sunday morning Rev. Mr. Gwaltney alluded feelingly to the great loss the Southern Baptist Convention had sustained in the departure of "this prince in Israel." In the college chapel Monday morning President Taylor made a very clear and tender address on the character and eminent abilities of Dr. Broadus. He spoke from a long personal acquaintance, which extended back to his own childhood. He said that Dr. Broadus was remarkable in many ways: in vigorous common-sense, which made him a safe counsellor; in sweetness and simplicity of character, rendering him accessible and intelligible alike to the humble, ignorant man and to the learned; in scholarly instincts and acquirements; in a rare facility and power of expression; and in the ability to move a great audience, which he accomplished by an intensity and glow of thought accompanied by remarkable quietness of manner, if the lively play of the countenance be excepted. He closed with an extract from Dr. Broadus' Life of Boyce, his life long friend and co-adjutor, the last paragraphs, which presented the view that God does not call his servants away until their work is done.

At the invitation of the ladies of this community Miss Tyler, of Raleigh, who was born in a missionary household in South Africa, came out yesterday and spoke to a large company of them in the afternoon in the chemical lecture-room on life among the Zulus. The ladies were delighted with her personally and with her entertaining easy-flowing talk.

Prof. C. E. Brewer's paper before the Scientific Society last week on the Chemistry of Bread-making. It was illustrated by a series of beautiful experiments. The lecture-room was crowded to hear it.

The Athletic team are practicing for the contests of "field-day."

Some of the students will attend the Y. M. C. A. Convention in Raleigh at the invitation of State Secretary L. A. Coulter, whose two addresses here last week were very helpful. There is no Y. M. C. Association here.

CUBAN REBELS DEFEATED.

A Number of the Revolutionists Were Killed and the Others Fled.

HAVANA, March 19.—General Lachambre, commanding the Spanish forces in Cuba, reports that the loss of Col. Santos Chiles force in the engagement with a band of rebels at Guantanamo, on the 10th instant, was five seriously wounded.

The revolutionists lost seven killed and fifteen wounded, among the latter being one of the leaders of the band. Major Vaquer's column, the report says, has attacked and dispersed the rebels in the vicinity of Jacabana, wounding one of them.

Col. Santos Chiles arrived at Mansanillo on the 15th inst., and assumed command of the troops in that district. On the 16th a force of government troops under Col. Bosch attacked a party of rebels at Guantanamo and completely routed them. One of the rebels was killed. The next day the same force overtook the Perez band of revolutionists and after a sharp engagement, during which two of the rebels were wounded and dispersed them, capturing all their arms. Lugo's band was also defeated and fled to the mountains.

The dispatch sent from Key West to New York stated that the Spanish cruiser *Infanta Isabel* had fired at an American smack denounced here as untrue. The denial of the report is based upon the fact that the cruiser was in port four days ago.

The Postmaster Sustained.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The long and stubborn fight between the Civil Service Commission and Postmaster Warfield, of Baltimore, over the removals and appointments made by the postmaster in his office, claimed by the Commission to have been illegal, was today settled by Attorney General Olney, who was called upon for an opinion in the case. He decided that the removals and appointments made by Mr. Warfield were legal.

The Cause of Thurston's Recall.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The statement cannot be officially confirmed but it is believed to be a fact that the Hawaiian Minister, Thurston, has been recalled by his government upon representations from Washington that he is persona non grata to President Cleveland's official family. Talk of this kind has been current for some time but tonight the newsmongers affirm that what has heretofore been gossip has now become a fact.

At Last Sentenced to Hang.

DENVER, Colo., March 19.—Henry Tyson, who committed murder in 1889, and who has been in the solitary cell confinement until he has become blind, was to-day sentenced to be hanged during the second week in April.

THAT COLD LUNCH

CHAIRMAN DARLING SAYS GOV. O'FERRALL KNEW ALL ABOUT THE NEGRO.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATORS.

The Report That the Negro Member of the Committee, Teamoh, was Snubbed in the South, Causing Much Comment in Boston—Governor O'Ferrall and Everybody Else, says Mr. Darling, Treated the Darkey with the Utmost Consideration.

BOSTON, March 19.—A Richmond, Va., dispatch asserting that Robert Teamoh, the colored member of the House of Representatives, who accompanied the legislative committee on mercantile affairs on its recent trip to the South, had been snubbed by Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, and others on account of his color, and the committee thereby insulted, had caused a great deal of comment here.

Hon. F. W. Darling, Senate chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs, said of the dispatch: "There is hardly a word of truth in it from the first line to the last. In the first place it says that had the Governor known there was a negro in the party he would not have extended the invitation to the committee. Gov. O'Ferrall knew Mr. Teamoh was in the party because he told me so."

The dispatch also says Mrs. O'Ferrall immediately withdrew from the parlor on seeing Mr. Teamoh. The fact is she remained in the parlor quite a long time conversing with the party. She did not leave the parlor until the Governor arose and asked her to withdraw, as the gentlemen were going to the dining room.

Mr. Teamoh and Mr. Mitchell, an alderman of Richmond, were in the party and both went to the dining room and sat at the table with the governor and the mayor of Richmond. There was not the slightest embarrassment observed in either of these gentlemen. On the contrary, they were most cordial and polite and desirous of entertaining royally a delegation from Massachusetts.

This dispatch is unusually inappropriate as referring to Gov. O'Ferrall, because he treated the colored man with the utmost consideration, both at the Executive Mansion and afterwards, as a party when we visited the State penitentiary.

The only other occasion in the South in which the committee as a body accepted any hospitality outside of what might have been accepted as individuals was in Atlanta when I received an invitation from W. A. Hemphill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, to bring the committee to the Constitution building and meet some of the prominent men of Atlanta, who were interested in the proposed exposition of cotton industries. The committee accepted the invitation and there met some forty or fifty citizens of Atlanta.

The president of the Exposition invited me, Mr. Bancroft, House chairman of the committee, Mr. Moriarty and Mr. Teamoh to speak to the meeting. Everything said by these gentlemen was received with cordial approbation. We did not go South to make any unnecessary war upon their customs, and nothing for which Mr. Teamoh asked in the South was denied. Mr. Teamoh himself grasped the situation of affairs and assured the committee many times during the trip home that he was abundantly satisfied and pleased with his reception in the South.

RALEIGH MAN IN TROUBLE.

John W. Baker Found to be Over \$1,000 Short in His Accounts.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 19.—John W. Baker, cashier for the Lubrolene Oil Company, is said to be short in his accounts to the extent of about a thousand dollars, and the management is looking for him. Baker came here from Raleigh, N. C. When it was ascertained some weeks ago that his accounts were not correct, Baker was dismissed. He was furnished with transportation to Raleigh, and with his wife left for that place. It is claimed now that other discrepancies have been found, and the company has decided to prosecute him.

Young Baker was in Raleigh Monday, but left on the noon Seaboard Air Line north-bound train.

He was employed here in the office of the Progressive Farmer, the Alliance organ, but left that position and became stenographer in the office of the State Chronicle, which was then conducted by Mr. T. R. Jernigan. From there he went to Knoxville, Tenn., with the "Southern Publishing Company," a bubble which soon burst, then he secured this position with the Lubrolene Oil Company, which he has held for about two years.

His wife, who was a Miss Baker, is now at the home of her parents on Fayetteville street, two doors above the News and Observer office.

A Railroad That is Hard to Sell.

MACON, Ga., March 19.—The Georgia Southern and Florida railroad seems hard to dispose of. Several weeks ago it was put on the block and no sale made, and to-day was put up again. The upset price was \$3,750,000, but there were no bids. Commissioner Hardeman next announced that under the terms of the decree the property would again be offered at public sale on the first Tuesday in April, at which time the upset price is fixed at \$3,000,000. It is generally believed that the road will then be sold.

REBEL LEADER IDENTIFIED.

No Longer any Doubt that Garza was Slain in the Attack on Bocas.

MOBILE, Ala., March 19.—The Register's correspondent at Bocas del Toro, United States of Colombia, under date of March 13th, says identification of General Catarine Erazmo Garza, slain in the attack on Bocas del Toro, is complete. Several letters were found on his body, addressed to him, also a telegram. Individuals also identified him.

Three times during the fight he advanced within ten feet of the barracks and called on the Captain to surrender; and each time the answer was a volley of musketry. When killed, he fell within 20 feet of the barracks. As he fell he shouted: "Fire the town" and a rebel named Carre poured oil on a building between Wilson's store and the barracks and struck a match but was shot dead in his tracks.

Government soldiers captured the small schooner on the 9th in which the rebels came from Greytown. Five rebels were on board, but they jumped into the sea and escaped ashore. These alone escaped to tell the tale of the defeat.

On board were found forty Winchester and a large number of cartridges. From this, the inference is that Garza expected to have had a larger force than that which appeared at Bocas. It is possible he anticipated that the force would have accessions at Bocas.

Since the fight forty more government soldiers have arrived from Colon. The total record of the battle is 11 dead, 25 wounded and 35 prisoners. Several of the wounded will die. The woman and baby who were shot are doing well.

The prisoners say that they were signed as laborers at Greytown to work on banana plantations at Bocas. They sailed from Greytown February 2nd and visited Carreta, Costa Rica, where arms were taken on board and many more joined the expedition. When they arrived at Bocas, the arms were given them and they were told to fight or die.

This story is not credited. There was but one Colombian in the party. It is thought it was merely a pillaging expedition.

The fruit steamer *Briefdon*, from New Orleans, reports passing a schooner off Cape Gracia, supposed to have soldiers on board coming to Bocas.

TEN POLICE INDICTMENTS.

Six of Them Against the Present Police Officials of the City of New York.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The indictments handed in by the Oyer and Terminer grand jury yesterday numbered ten.

Six were against the present police officials and four against former members of the department. Eight of the bench warrants were executed by Superintendent Byrnes this forenoon.

The indicted officials are: Inspector William W. McLaughlin, of the detective bureau; Captain Jacob Siebert, of the Union Market Station; Capt. Michael J. Murphy, of the West 100th street station; Capt. James K. Price, of the McDougal street station; Capt. John J. Donohue, of the West 20th street station; Patrolman Henry Schill, of the Leonard street station; ex-Capt. William S. Devery; ex-Wardman Edward Glennon; ex-Wardman James Burns and another former member of the department, whose name for the present is withheld. Burns is a fugitive. All released on bail.

Superintendent Byrnes gave out the names of the indicted officials at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock this morning. With the exception of ex-Wardman Burns and the ex-policeman not yet in custody, all the men mentioned surrendered themselves at police headquarters between 9 and 10 o'clock. Inspector McLaughlin was the first to put in an appearance. He was followed in short order by Captain Siebert, Price, Murphy and Donohue and Patrolman Schill, ex-Captain Devery and ex-Wardman Glennon came in a little later.

Superintendent Byrnes personally served the bench warrants and turned the prisoners over into the custody of Inspectors Williams and McAvoy.

The court of Oyer and Terminer met at 1 o'clock to-day. The District Attorney read out the name of the police officials indicted. They are: Judge Ingram fixed Inspector McLaughlin's bail at \$20,000; Capt. Murphy's bail was fixed at \$10,000; Capt. Siebert's was fixed at \$10,000; Devery, \$2,500; Price, \$2,500; ex-Wardman Schill's bail was fixed at \$11,000 for bribery, \$5,000; for forgery \$5,000, and for extortion \$1,000, making \$11,000 in all. Glennon, the ex-wardman's bail was fixed at \$10,000. Ex-Capt. Stephenson and ex-Capt. Carpenter were not on hand up to noon, but they were expected at any moment.

Afer bail had been fixed in each case, District Attorney Fellows stated that he would on the first Monday in April move the cases for trial and asked the court to set a day for pleading. Judge Ingram then fixed Thursday next for the indicted men to plead. Justice Ingram, before adjourning court, recommended the speedy disposal of the charges against the members of the police department. "There is no reason for delay," he said. "These cases should be tried at once. They should be taken up before the summer vacations."

The police board to-day suspended Inspector McLaughlin, Captains Siebert, Donohue, Murphy and Price and Patrolman Schill from duty, and directed the superintendent to assign other officers to the command of the precincts which the suspended captains were in charge of, and also to the detective bureau.