THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1885. NO. 166

HANDS UP.

Another Bold But Unsuccessful Raid on the State Treasury.

This Time Highwaymen Order the Treasurer's "Hands Up."

A Spirited Battle on the Steps of the State Capitol.

One Robber Shot Dead, Two More Captured.

A Lively Time Among the Law-Makers and Lobbyists.

The Omaha Charter Unanimously Passes in the Senate on Saturday.

BOLD ROBBERY AT LINCOLN.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, Neb., February 28, 2:30 p. m.—Half an hour ago the boldest robbery ever perpetrated in this city or, in fact, in the state, was committed in the capitol. A few minutes before 2 o'clock three men entered the state treasurer's office and ordered the treasurer and one clerk to throw up their hands. The officials were paralyzed by the sudden and unexpected command, and their arms were promptly stretched towards the ceiling. Two of the robbers kept their revolvers close to the heads of their victims, while the third ran into the open vault, filled his hat with $20 gold pieces and ran from the building, followed by the sentinels. Just as the highwaymen were running down the capitol steps, some man, (at present unknown) who heard the alarm, pulled his revolver and fired at the gang. His aim was good and one of them fell to the sidewalk, dying. By this time the cause of the commotion was generally known, and scores of men put after the remaining fugitives. They were soon run down, the money recovered and the robbers turned over to the police.

The robbery created intense excitement. It was coolly planned and boldly executed, but fortunately proved unsuccessful and fatal to one of the desperadoes. The senate and house were in session at the time, scores of persons were passing in and out of the various rooms in the building at the time, and when the cry of "stop thief" was raised it was supposed that the lobby had started a practical joke. At present it is impossible to get the names of the robbers, or that of the man who did the shooting.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LINCOLN, February 28.—A daring scheme to rob the state treasury was neatly frustrated at the state house just after noon to-day. Yesterday Treasurer Willard was apprised of a scheme of three men to rob the treasury. He was ready for the visitors. At the hour mentioned the men made their raid. The detectives were ready and opened fire. One of the robbers was shot at the west front of the capitol as he started to run. The others escaped through a window, followed by a shower of bullets. They can hardly escape. The man that was shot is not yet dead, but three bullet holes give him little chance of recovery. The man shot is about thirty years of age, sandy complexion, with red mustache. The names of the parties could not be learned at this late hour.

STILL ANOTHER.

LINCOLN, Neb., February 28.—As the senate was about to convene this afternoon three shots were heard in the state treasurer's office. On investigation it was learned that a raid by three burglars was being made on the state treasury. One of the burglars named Griffin was shot dead by Detective Pound, and McGwyer was captured. The third man escaped. All the money stolen was recovered from from the person of Griffin. There is great excitement at the capitol.

The Robbery.

Special Correspondence to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, February 28.—Intense excitement prevailed throughout the city to-day, when the news of the attempted robbery of the state treasury was reported. Such crowds gathered at the capitol building that it was almost impossible to get the exact facts of the case, though a BEE reporter witnessed the shooting of one of the robbers. An interview with Detective Pound made the matter plain, the facts being as follows:

About two weeks ago a man came to the detective and warned him that an attempt was to be made to rob the state treasury. Who this informant was the detective would not say. He ridiculed the idea of robbery, but nevertheless told the man to keep watch and learn all he could regarding the raid. About a week ago the tale bearer informed the detective that the attack was to be made last Thursday at 12:30. The governor, who had been apprised before, was told of the time and every precaution was taken. Deputy Treasurer G. M. Bartlett was told what to do. One officer was put in the basement where he could look out of the window, one was placed near the vault door, and out of sight of the raiders, and the other at the inner office beside the door to the private office opening into the corridors. But on this occasion Mr. Bartlett becoming somewhat nervous went to the door and looked out. The thieves saw him and were doubtless frightened, as they soon withdrew. Then to-day was fixed as the time for the raid and the programme was carried out.

AT 2 O'CLOCK THE THREE MEN ENTERED

the treasurer's office, the deputy apparently being the only one present. Two of them presented revolvers and ordered up his hands. The third demanded the money. Mr. Bartlett told them to come in and get it, but was savagely ordered to hand it over. This, he replied, he could not do without taking down his hands, and was told to keep one hand up and pass over the money with the other, and the obliging clerk handed over $400 in silver, all the tray contained. The three men then turned to go. In the meantime Detective Thompson, from the middle or vault room, warned Pound, standing by the private door, and with a shotgun in hand he stepped into the corridor.

HE COVERED THE FIRST ROBBER,

McGuire, who threw up his hands and stepped back against the wall, where he was covered by Thompson, who had followed Pound into the hall. Griffin was next, and he also was ordered to halt, but started to run out the front or west entrance. Pound fired one shot over his head, but it did not stop him, and the next one felled him to the floor. He drew his revolver as he fell and snapped it into the air, but the cartridge was not discharged. The third man opened the counter door on hearing the shots, ran to the rear of the room and jumped through an open window. As he jumped Detective Davis fired a gun from the basement where he was concealed. It was the intention of the one who secured the money to mount a horse which he had tied near at hand and make good his escape. But he reckoned without his host. When he left the capitol building

HE WAS A CORPSE

and rode in the coroner's wagen. He died at 4:10, living only about two hours. The man who escaped is said to be one of the detectives. The fact that no effort was made to apprehend him leads to this belief. His escape was easy.

The men who were captured have been long known in Lincoln as desperate characters, and the hands of both are stained with human blood. Alvin McGuire is a young man who has seen much trouble. A few years since he quarreled with one named Van Aucken and killed him. On the plea of self-defense he was sent to the "pen." Jim Griffin, the dead man, killed a man who came to his house one night and created a disturbance. On the plea that he was defending his habitation, he was cleared. Both were well known, and the general verdict is that both should have shared the same fate.

Of course the excitement that prevailed was intense. The senators were just gathering and the house was in session. When Detective Pound stopped out of the door to apprehend his men he had to clear the corridor, and being well armed his orders were strictly obeyed. Even THE BEE reporter can now say that he has been under fire, the first shot flying not far from his head. He feels free to confess that he got out of the way of the next charge.

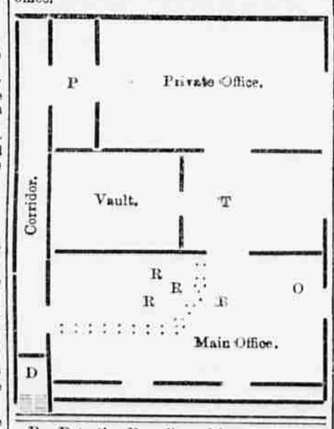
The able manner in which the whole capture was made is the subject of comment on all sides. When the senate met Governor Dawes sent in a short communication, addressed to the committee on finance, ways and means, to this effect:

"I trust that the legislature will recognize in a substantial and practical manner the services rendered the state by Detectives A. L. Pound, J. G. Davis and George Thompson in thwarting the attempt and in capturing the parties who have this day attempted to rob the state treasury. The detectives are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they have performed this work."

At the time the above was recessed the appropriation bills were under consideration and Senator Howe moved to amend by appropriating $500 to each of the detectives. After a little discussion this was passed. It is said the house will not concur in this, some of the brave members saying the shooting was an act of cowardice. Considering the desperate character of the thieves and the fact that they had killed men and would not hesitate to do so again does not make the act of the detective cowardly. Some people are always brave when there is no danger.

Nothing has developed to materially change the facts as already written concerning the robbery and shooting. The man who was supposed to have escaped was a detective who was working with the two men, McGuire and Griffin. He has been placed under arrest. Considerable talk prevails here as to whether the shooting was justifiable. He was about to turn on the detective when the latter fired. The state is well rid of such wretches as these two men, both being murderers and thieves. McGuire will plead guilty at his preliminary trial to-morrow. The detective will of course get off and receive $500 for his efforts. That is if the house concur in the amendment tacked on the general appropriation bill by the senate.

The following diagram will give the positions of the detectives and raiders, and also the inside arrangements of the treasurers office.



P.—Detective Pound's position.
T.—Detective Thompson.
B.—Deputy Bartlett.
R. R. R.—The three robbers.
D.—The stone step where Griffin was shot.
O.—Window by which the third man escaped, passing through the counter.

The Charter Passes the Senate.

Special Telegram to The Bee.

LINCOLN, February 28.—The charter as amended yesterday passed the senate this morning by a unanimous vote. Senator McShane gave this hearty support. It was reported back to the house for concurrence and will probably be finally passed to-day.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Special telegram to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, Neb., February 28.—The charter amendment bill passed the senate this morning without a dissenting voice. The appropriation bills are now being considered by the senate. Neither house has adjourned, nor has any time been fixed for so doing. The bill giving county treasurers more than two terms was killed in the house this morning.

THE SENATE.

Special Correspondence of BEE.

LINCOLN, February 28.—Saturday's work of the senate is scarcely important enough to call for extended mention. Early in the morning Senator Clark called up the charter amendment bill for final passage. The senate then went into committee of the whole to consider the appropriation bills, which were taken up item by item and discussed.

An amendment of Senator McAllister to appropriate $25,000 to build a chemical laboratory for the university called out some discussion. All the university professors were present, and Chancellor Manatt was quite conspicuous in his lobbying. It was found that the tax already levied would admit of this appropriation, so it was added. Without finishing, the committee rose.

The school land bill was then put upon its passage. As soon as the senate could compose its nerves after the robbery episode the appropriation bill was again taken up, and recommended to pass. Sixteen other bills were considered and disposed of, several being indefinitely postponed. The civil rights bill was among those recommended for passage. After the committee rose an effort was made to put Senate File 12 on its passage. This is a railroad bill, requiring foreign roads to incorporate in this state before doing business in the state. By some strategic filibustering the third reading was prevented, and an adjournment had until Monday at 10 o'clock.

A meeting of the school land fraud investigating committee was held this morning to decide upon a report, but no action was taken. A majority of the committee desire to spread the whitewash with a liberal hand, but others find grounds for criticism. Senator Mills wants to censure the board for delegating to the commissioner the right to open all bids and lease lands on the same. The majority want to construe the statute as the board claims to have done and think it the commissioner's duty so to do. A report will be made the first of next week.

By general consent it is believed that the day of final adjournment will be Wednesday. Very few members went home over Sunday, the sessions holding too late.

THE HOUSE.

Special Correspondence of THE BEE.

LINCOLN, February 28.—The house met this morning at 9:30 and proceeded with the regular business. A long time was occupied in discussing whether or no certain bills should be taken from the general file and engrossed for third reading. The most important of these was the bill to enable county treasurers to hold their office as long as they could secure election.

Mr. Wright and Mr. Johnston, both of Lancaster, supported the motion to push the bill on for third reading, and attempted to stifle discussion by moving the previous question, but this was voted down, and Mr. Nettleton spoke in strong terms against the bill, and moved its indefinite postponement, which was carried by a vote of 55 to 21.

Mr. Holmes next moved to engross for third reading H. R. 13, a bill to provide for the erection of two new buildings for the use of the industrial and scientific departments of the Nebraska University at Lincoln, and to appropriate $75,000 for the expenses of the same. Mr. Holmes strongly supported the passage of the bill, saying that the money asked belonged to the university and they have a right to it.

Mr. Henry urged the house to allow the bill to pass. He showed the absurdity of allowing the money of the university fund to accumulate and lie in the treasury when it can be made beneficial to the state.

Mr. King supported the bill at some length and Mr. Troupe said he would do the same if the appropriation were reduced. He moved the house now go into committee of the whole to consider the bill. This was carried and Mr. Scoville took the chair. The bill having been read a long discussion ensued.

Mr. Corr moved a reduction of the vote to $25,000 which was amended by Mr. Riley to read $10,000. Mr. Blaine supported the bill in urgent terms, saying it was better to use the money in constructing new university builnings than to allow it to be in treasury unused.

Mr. Russell advised the house to grant the appropriation, and spoke at some length on the advantages of education.

Mr. King wanted at least $25,000 for the university.

Mr. Nichol said careful estimates had been made by the university authorities and it would require the whole sum asked.

Mr. Hale would without more talk give them $25,000 and have done with it. He didn't want such long talks.

Mr. Varner said it was the duty of the state to make its university a credit to the state. Men were willing to vote for $75,000 asylums, but refused to take money now lying in the bank and appropriate it to a useful purpose.

Mr. Nettleton opposed the appropriation, saying farmers wanted some of the money for agricultural educational purposes. He was understood to have said that there were better educational advantages in his precinct in Clay county than at the university, where the A B C only of every minor subject was taught.

John Kelley would support the $50,000 appropriation. He had visited the university, and was well satisfied that the amount was required.

Mr. Holmes would accept the amendment to appropriate $25,000. This would build a chemical laboratory only, but half a loaf was better than no bread.

The $25,000 appropriation was then made, and when the bill had been amended so as to suit the necessary requirements the committee rose and ordered the bill to be favorably reported to the house.

The house having received and adopted the report of the committee, took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Special Correspondence of the BEE.

LINCOLN, February 28.—The house met this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and was just entering on its business when the members were startled by hearing the reports of firearms. Many of the members became alarmed and rushed from the house to ascertain what was the matter. Those who remained behind were quickly informed by the speaker that an attempt had been made to rob the state treasury, and that one of the robbers had been shot dead. This news given to the speaker by a messenger who rushed into the house and whispered the fact to the speaker. The house immediately took a recess, and remaining members rushed on to the scene of action to ascertain the facts for themselves. A full report of the circumstances of the bloody affray is given elsewhere. After some considerable time members returned, all in a meditative mood, and the business of the day was proceeded with in a somewhat melancholy manner.

On getting to work, in the committee of the whole, House Rolls 404 and 406, bills introduced by the claims committee and authorizing appropriations for the payment of miscellaneous items owing by the state, were considered. This bill provides principally for the payment of newspapers for state printing. But several claims of a suspicious character had been sandwiched in between the legitimate claims.

After considerable discussion in which Mr. Miller, Mr. Nettleton and Mr. Howard fought against the bogus claims, such claims being supported by Mr. Olmstead on behalf of the claims committee. It was finally decided to strike a few items out of the bill. There were the claims of W. H. Head for making the arrest of I. P. Olive et al., at $350, of W. H. Almy, a like amount for same arrest. Hitchcock & Co.'s claim for $1,600 for sheriff's fees was also stricken out, as was the claim of H. Criswell for $55 for unpaid mileage. In this form the bill then passed through the committee and was ordered to be recommended for passage. The house adopted the report and adjourned until Monday morning next.

Explanations of Votes on Senate File 187.

LINCOLN, February 28.—The following explanations of their votes by members of the senate on the railroad commissioner bill, have been filed:

I am satisfied that this bill is not what a large majority of the people ask for and that it expends a large sum of the people's money with but little opportunity to benefit the people at large for the next two years. But as it seems impossible to get such legislation as the constitution of the state has made it the duty of legislature to make, and as this bill is an admission of duty and of the power to regulate the corporation of the state by statutory law, and as this bill, if it becomes a law, will give the next legislature a better opportunity to perfect the law than they would have if they have to go over the same arguments that have been used by this legislature. I therefore vote "aye" on this bill.

[Signed] EZRA BROWN.

I do not believe that Senate File No. 187, will do justice to the people of Nebraska, but as it is on railroad legislation that seems possible to secure at this session of the legislature. I therefore vote "aye." C. A. DAY.

Senate File 187 has been repeatedly pronounced by the most pronounced advocates of railroad legislation in this body "a farce," "a club to beat down real legislation," a "shadow" and a "sham." It is so strongly desired by the railroad companies that their advocates on the floor of the senate as well as their lobby were unanimously in favor of paying all expenses thereby caused if that would insure its passage. It is an emasculated copy of the advisory commission law of Massachusetts, and entails upon the state $6,000 for clerks of three of its officers and as much more in the way of incidentals as those clerks see fit to cause. All the duties of this commission could be satisfactorily performed by one man at one fourth the expense caused by the bill. Not seeing any corresponding advantage to the state to result from the expense caused, and the people themselves having decided against it, I vote "No."

W. G. HASTINGS.

I vote "aye" on this bill as being the only legislation that can be secured at this session, but am of the opinion that it is only experiment and will not result in a satisfactory adjustment of the differences between the people and the railroads without giving the board power to schedule rates.

G. D. MEIKELJOHN.

Mr. President—Believing that a majority of the people of the state of Nebraska are opposed to a railroad commission, I vote "no."

M. A. MILLS.

Mr. President—The question of creating a board of railroad commissioners having been submitted to the people of this state and by them rejected, and believing this bill to be in the interest of the railroads instead of the people and passed for the express purpose of deceiving the people of this state, I vote "no."

JOHN S. MCSHANE.

CONCERNING GEN. GRANT.

HIS POOR HEALTH—HIS EARLY DEMISE PREDICTED.

NEW YORK, February 28.—In regard to Gen. Grant's health, Col. Frederick Grant said this afternoon: "My father is a very sick man. There is no use in longer denying that fact. We have made every effort to keep the true facts from the public, because we knew that as soon as it should become known he was dangerously ill there would be hundreds of letters coming in with every mail, and this would only exert him and make the cure less hopeful. My father had little rest during the past few nights. He was up and about his room a little while yesterday, and we hope to get him up again to-day, but he is suffering constant pain in his earsed head. For any facts concerning the nature of his disease I refer you to his physician." Dr. Douglas said: "I am in nowise responsible for the rose-colored reports that appeared in The Medical Journal last week. Two days before the report was published I had conversations with Dr. Sands at Gen. Grant's house. The result of the consultation was that we both decided that the cancerous growth at the root of the tongue was hardening and steadily growing worse. A microscopic examination by an expert proved beyond doubt that the case is a malignant epithelial growth. Gen. Grant is a very sick man. There is little or no hope that he will recover. He is breaking down, but has displayed much courage. For as much as a month he has done six or eight hours work per day, but he has had very little sleep during the past eight days. We have tried to keep the knowledge of his true condition from the general. He has had so many other troubles to bear. I have all along maintained that his trouble was from a cancerous growth at the root of the tongue, caused, undoubtedly, by excess in smoking. Every time he speaks, or breaths or eats, this is disturbed. There has been times when the growth has been temporarily checked, but it has never been arrested and is steadily increasing. There has been considerable loss of the tissues of the soft palate. He take nourishment every day in liquid form. He cannot eat solid food, for he has lost all his teeth. They were extracted in the hope of easing the pain in the face. This pain, although it resembles neuralgia, is not that, pure and simple, but it is a reflection of the pain caused by the cancer in the throat. He has been suffering from severe pain in the right ear and the top of his head. To ease this his head is kept wrapped in hot flannels. I cannot say how near the end he is. He may live for months yet, but I do not think that there is hope that he may ever recover.

Fire at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., February 28.—Last night a fire broke out in Shield block, corner of Karawah and Summer streets, this city. The building was three stories and is a total loss. Felenka Bros., wholesale dry goods, occupied most of the building. M. Kaufman, wholesale and retail clothing, occupied one room. Loss about $7,000. The fire caught in the cellar and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Cleveland's Views on the Silver Question.

Does Not Coincide With Mr. Keifer's Ideas.

The Sundry Civil Bill Changed In Some Respects.

President Arthur Calls on the Senate to

Convene on the Fourth Day of March.

Resolutions Relating to the Question of Silver Coinage Introduced in the Senate.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the attorney general stating that the deficiency bill, as passed by the house, insufficiently provides for the expenses of the United States courts, not more than one-half the estimates being allowed in any case. The letter also states that there will not be money enough to carry on the courts named during the coming four months, unless a further appropriation shall be made. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

Van Wyck, from the committee on the Missouri river, reported favorably the bill introduced by him making an appropriation of $5,000 for the improvement of the Missouri river at a point near Eastport, opposite Nebraska City. Placed on the calendar.

The substitute for the river and harbor bill was read a second time and referred to the committee on commerce, which was allowed to set during the session of the senate.

Mitchell offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The commercial value of silver has so far depreciated that the standard silver dollars coined under the act of 1878 are now worth but 82 cents in the open market; and

Whereas, The continued coinage of such depreciated dollars, now amounting to nearly $200,000,000, seriously threatens the suspension of gold payments by the government from the necessary and consequent banishment of gold coin from active circulation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the finance committee be and is hereby instructed forthwith to prepare and report to the senate a proper bill to provide for the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars, and for the resumption of such coinage whenever the commercial value of the standard dollars aforesaid shall rise to within 5 per cent part of the standard gold dollars of the United States.

Mitchell asked unanimous consent to have the resolution considered at once, and to have read, in connection with the resolution, a very important letter from a distinguished person, meaning the letter of the president-elect just published on the silver question.

Objection was made by Cameron, of Wisconsin, Harris, Maxley and others, both to the reading of the letter and the present consideration of the resolution.

The matter, therefore, went over one day under the rules.

The senate then, on motion of Wilson, took up the house bill to forfeit the unearned land granted to the state of Iowa to aid in the construction of the Sioux City & St. Paul railroad.

The bill, as passed by the house, declared such unearned lands forfeited, and required the attorney-general to institute legal proceedings to ascertain and determine their quantity, and provides that the actual bona fide settlers already on the lands shall have preference of entry at the land office. For these provisions the senate committee on public lands substitute provisions asserting the reversionary right of the United States to the lands referred to, giving the United States circuit court jurisdiction to determine all controversies relating to such lands that may exist between the United States and the state of Iowa, or persons claiming any right to such lands. The substitute also provides that such of the lands as the court may declare belong to the United States shall constitute part of the public domain, and be subject to disposal as such, except that the bona fide settlers' claims shall be recognized as lawful.

Pending the debate on this bill the house bill appropriating $50,000 for the appraiser's office at Chicago was taken up and passed.

A message being received from the house announcing disagreement with the senate on the postoffice appropriation bill, the senate insisted on its amendment and the chair appointed a committee on conference.

The debate on the Sioux City & St. Paul land grant forfeiture bill was resumed, in the course of which Hoar said citizens of Massachusetts had invested $80,000 at 6 per cent in that enterprise. In order to do them justice the bill should be amended.

Morgan did not think it needed amendment in order to do justice. It referred to the courts the question involved.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Dibrell submitted the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill. Agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the post-office appropriation bill. The recommendations of the appropriation committee were generally followed. The committee was voted down, however, on its recommendation for non-concurrence in the amendment permitting sample copies of second class publications, to be transmitted through the mails at one cent per pound, and the amendment was concurred in. The amendment relative to compensation to American steam ships for carrying mails was also concurred in. All the amendments having been disposed of, Holman, Townsend and Horr were appointed conferees upon the disagreeing votes of the two houses.

The naval appropriation bill, with the senate amendments, was taken from the speaker's table and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Hancock moved to suspend the rules so that the house shall go into committee of the whole on the fortification bill, the general debate being limited to two hours. The motion was agreed to and the house went into committee of the whole as indicated.

He reviewed the provisions of the substitute for the bill, dwelling especially upon the clause appropriating for the procurement of heavy steel rifle guns of American manufacture. The country wanted guns, the labor of the country wanted work, and when intelligent work could be given to this labor, and the great necessity of the country recognized, why should not congress start a boom now?

Curtin called attention to the condition of unrest which existed in Europe, which might, before the year closed, break into open war. The United States might be involved in that war, and it was proper that she should be in a state of defense. Therefore, he favored the substitute for the bill.

Keifer addressed his remarks to the silver question and found fault with Cleveland's letter. It was assumed in that letter that unless the coinage of silver was suspended, the time would come when there would not be enough gold in the treasury to redeem all the greenbacks. He had supposed that the greenbacks might be redeemed at the pleasure of the government in gold or silver coin.

Hancock defended the committee bill and criticized the substitute, contending that under it not a single gun would stand the test of actual battle.

Thomas said that while the committee bill purported to appropriate $900,000, in reality it appropriated $3,600,000 and enabled the great American gun burster, Norman Wiard, to buy guns from the United States at one-fourth of a cent a pound and after a slight change sell them back at 50 cents a pound.

Dorsheimer thought the speech made this morning by Horr in eulogy of Cleveland indicated that the gentleman was coming over to the democratic party. The public act of the president-elect which had been subject to the gentleman's eulogy was a letter addressed to certain members of the house. He agreed with the gentleman that the letter contained an abundance of sound doctrine, but he would have preferred that the president-elect had done what he had no doubt he would do at the first occasion offered him—suggested to congress methods by which the circulation, as coin, of the two metals could be reconciled and maintained, for he did not believe it to be separable or possible that silver should be demonetized in this country. On the other hand, he thought it a part of statesmanship to recognize the facts which existed, and to bring about a reconciliation between the two currencies by a reconsideration of the ratio of their value. In his judgment, the true solution of the question was to make the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar. If the silver dollar were made equal to the gold dollar, there would be no reason for placing any restriction whatever on its coinage, and, indeed, in this case, it might be safe to make silver the sole foundation for the paper money of the country.

Horr was not surprised that the gentleman from New York should think he was about to go over to the democratic party, because he remembered that not very long ago the gentleman was a rousing good republican [laughter], but that was not his style. He did not see why the gentleman should complain because he (Horr) was unable to discover a little common sense in one democrat in the United States. If the democrats had taken his advice, they would not have given their president thus early the black eye they had administered the other day, which the president had not deserved.

Warner (Ohio) (who was the recipient of the Cleveland letter) thought that as the silver question had been imported into the question, it would not be out of place to say a word in reply. The silver question was an economic question, and not a political one. It was not a question to be settled by mere opinion. It was well understood that the president-elect had different views on that question from many members in this house. Distinguished republicans held different views from a majority of their party. It was a question of monetary science and nothing else. One word as to the alarm which had been sent throughout the country as to a crisis which was to come as a result of the continued coinage of silver, notwithstanding the care with which the letter referred to had been prepared, notwithstanding the candor with which the views of the president-elect had been formulated, in this particular he was mistaken. The condition of things which was predicted in the public press as about to take place was an impossibility. It was a condition of things that never had taken place in any country in the world. With a currency of $750,000,000 it was impossible that this currency should go below the par of gold. It was not in the power of all the banks in this country, aided by all the banks of London, to put gold to a premium and keep it there so long as the volume of money was kept down, aside from gold, to $750,000,000.

The bill was read by paragraphs for amendments.

Ellis offered several amendments increasing the appropriation for repairs, etc., of fortifications, but they were rejected.

Ellis then moved to strike out the entire clause as being useless waste of public money, which motion was also rejected.

On motion of Reed, the paragraphs were stricken out which prescribe the calibre of the guns to be manufactured and the manner in which they shall be tested.

The committee then rose, reported the bill to the house, and it was passed. This is the last of the appropriation bills.

Forney summitted the conference report on the army appropriation bill, and it was agreed to. The only point of difference between the two houses was the senate amendment striking out the clause permitting courts-martial to hold their session at such hours as they see fit: The house recedes from its disagreement and the clause goes out of the bill.

Bennett called up the North Carolina case involving the right of Bennett to his seat, pending which Hammond moved for adjournment. The motion was carried and the house adjourned until Monday.

CONGO AFFAIRS.

A MULTUM IN PARVO REPORT.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The house committee on foreign affairs, by a vote of six to four, adopted Phelps' resolution relative to the Congo conference. The following will be reported by the minority of the committee: That the house of representatives, heedful of the admonitions of Washington, and faithful to that neutral policy of separation and peace which our situation and the wisdom of a free people have hitherto enabled us to maintain, do hereby explicitedly record their dissent from the act of the president of the United States in accepting the invitations of Germany and France to participate in an international conference at Berlin, instead of declining the same, as tending to a reversal of our traditional established and approved foreign policy.

Off to the Inauguration.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, February 28.—The legislature adjourned this morning till March 10th, to give members an opportunity to attend the inauguration.

The friends of P. F. O'Sullivan, of West Point, are making considerable progress to an effort to hoist him into a federal office. Pete has worked long and faithfully, and is entitled to some fodder. BEHOOVE

THE NEW CABINET.

More Speculations About Cleveland's Cabinet Advisers.

The Premier to be Bayard of Delaware.

Manning to Administer the Finances of the Country

With Thurman at the Head of the Indian Department

Assisted by Other Ministers of Greater or Less National Reputations.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Special telegram to the BEE.

ALBANY, March 1.—While there is nothing here in the way of cabinet gossip, simply for the reason that the city is almost deserted of politicians, it can be stated on unimpeachable authority that Cleveland has fixed six of his cabinet positions, subject to only such changes as may be necessitated by sudden emergencies.

These positions are: Secretary of state, Bayard of Delaware; secretary of the treasury, Manning of New York; secretary of the interior, Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, postmaster-general Lamar of Mississippi; attorney-general, Garland of Arkansas; secretary of war, Endicott, of Massachusetts. For the navy department several names are still under consideration, and it is not impossible that Whitney of New York may be selected, although it is stated that Cleveland is anxious to give the position to the west.

The slate given above fully carries out what is supposed to be the Manning scheme of organizing a national machine, and practically agrees with what was believed to have been decided at the New York conference, namely, to give to the south the postoffice department in order to protect the Louisiana lottery men, and to place Thurman in the interior department, for the purpose of gaining the support of the granger element. That Vilas is out of the line of cabinet probabilities is admitted by everybody who has talked with Cleveland since yesterday.

Judge Cochran, of Chicago, of Chicago, who had two long interviews with Cleveland, considers that it is very doubtful that Illinois will get the cabinet vacancy, but says if an Illinois man is taken it will be somebody whose name has not been mentioned. That Manning has resigned the presidency of the Commercial bank is a fact, although an attempt is made to deny it, Manning has also put his political house in order and there is no longer any doubt of his going into the cabinet. The departure of Cleveland for Washington has not yet been finally settled, but he will from the present indications not start before Tuesday morning. This evening he is the guest of General Farnsworth who has besides invited only the closest personal friends of the next president for a farewell reception.

CRANKS ARRAIGNED.

MR. SHORT AND MRS. DUDLEY BEFORE THE COURTS.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Mrs. Dudley and Dick Short were arraigned this morning in the general sessions court room, the former for shooting Rossa and the latter for stabbing Capt. Phelan. Short was arraigned first and pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault and battery. The recorder said as the case was an aggravated one he would increase the bail from $3,000 to $5,000. Short was then removed. Mrs. Dudley was then arraigned. Her counsel said, by his advice, she remained mute. The recorder directed that a plea of not guilty be entered for Mrs. Dudley and her bail fixed at $5,000. The accused was then taken back to prison. Neither Phelan nor Rossa were present during the proceedings.

RAILROAD RACKET.

CHICAGO, February 28.—The executive committee of the Transcontinental Railway association held another session here to-day, but after successive balloting were unable to agree upon a commissioner and adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

Morrison's Solitary Vote.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., February 28.—No business was done in either house or senate this morning. In joint session scarcely a dozen members were present. One vote was cast, that of Haines, for Morrison.

The question of increasing the salary of mayor to $100 a year and that of the councilmen from $25 to $50, threatens to start a discussion in Fremont. The Herald is satisfied that the raise is a modest one. We should blush.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

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