TO BE CONDUCTED BY COLBY

Investigating Charges of Corruption in the Weather Bureau.

FACTS IN THE CASE TO BE SECURED

Nebraska Republican Invested with Full Authority in the Premises—Fremont Democrat Given a Token of the Administration's Favor.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.

Today Secretary Morton requested Attorney General Olney to detail Assistant Attorney General Colby of Beatrice to take charge of an investigation which is to be made into the affairs of the weather bureau, and he entered upon his duties late this afternoon. General Colby will be empowered with authority to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses, etc., and submit a judicial report. The idea in having a republican detailed to conduct the investigation is to free it from partisanship.

An officer in the weather bureau has charged other officers of the bureau with malfeasance and misappropriation of the government's property.

To Be Distributed Slowly.

"I intend to leave Washington for my home in Iowa within a very few days—probably a week," said Senator Allison to THE BEE correspondent this afternoon. "The senate will adjourn its extra session within a week, and then the bottom will fall out of this bluster for office. The place seekers will continue to put in their claims for places, but they will do it mostly from their homes, where it is best for men to operate from in asking for offices any way."

Senator Allison has left his old committee rooms—those on appropriation—and is now located in a small room on the third floor of the senate wing of the capitol, just across the corridor from the press galleries. Senator Allison is chairman of the committee on engrossed bills, which does about as much business in two years as his old committee did in one week. It is a neat little room which he now occupies and very quiet compared with the quarters where he has been located so many years.

"It is lonesome up here," said the senator today, "but I have one advantage; I am situated so near the seat of wisdom—the press gallery—that I need never be in ignorance. There will be appointments on the slow order in Iowa I think. I suppose the state will get some general positions of importance because it has held some of them under the administration which has just gone out of existence; but they are, I understand, to be named slowly."

Will Cut Off Numerous Fees.

There is a clause in the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill which passed congress a few weeks ago which Senator Allison says is creating considerable distress among United States commissioners throughout the country. It provides that persons under arrest must be taken before the nearest judicial officer. Senator Allison has had the term of judicial office interpreted by the Department of Justice and he finds that an ordinary justice of the peace, who is elected in most of the states at township or county elections, is a "judicial officer." This gives justices of the peace jurisdiction in primary procedures when arrests are made under federal statutes. The new law and the recent interpretations will have the tendency to vastly increase the importance of the office of justice of the peace and diminish the powers and receipts of United States commissioners.

Fremont's Disbursing Agent.

Secretary Carlisle today directed the appointment of Francis I. Ellich of Fremont, Neb., to be disbursing agent for the Fremont federal building. This action was exclusively anticipated by a BEE special last night. W. H. Fowler, a republican, secured the designation for this position some time ago, but a democrat was wanted by this administration. Frank McGiverin, cashier of the Commercial National bank of Fremont, was an applicant for the position under this administration, but he seems not to have had the pull.

The North Carolinian, Paul E. Faison, who was today nominated to be an Indian inspector, will take the place of W. W. Junkin of Fairfield, Ia. Mr. Junkin is editor of the Fairfield Ledger, and is well known throughout the Hawkeye state.

Following are the entries of applications for office made at the Treasury department today: Nebraska—C. D. Reno of Graniteville for inspector of the public building at Omaha.

South Dakota—John W. Bennett chief of division in the Treasury department.

Adams Enroute to Boston.

Frank Adams, a young man from Boston, arrested at Omaha on the charge of the grand larceny of $1,500 worth of jewelry from Meader & Co., of Boston, has arrived here in charge of Inspectors Leggett and Giedden. It will be recalled that Adams was canvassing Boston for advertisements and while soliciting one from Meader & Co. suggested that he could sell jewelry for them and arranged for a commission. The next day he returned with orders for about $1,500 worth of diamond settings, etc., and it is alleged that he pawned some there and came here and pawned some with Fulton & Co. He then went to Omaha where his arrest was secured through the inspectors. They made a stopover here with the prisoner, he having told them of the disposition of the jewelry. With Detective Weedon they have recovered $300 worth of the property from Fulton & Co. The officers will arrive tomorrow in Boston with their prisoner.

Miscellaneous.

Assistant Secretary Chandler today rendered decisions upon the following South Dakota land cases: Mary E. Robinson and Richard Yarneau against Kate Gresham, both from Watertown, decisions below affirmed. Lorenzo D. Pichens, against James W. Calto, cash entry from Mitchell affirmed canceling entry. Thomas R. Fitch, timber culture from Mitchell, decision affirmed, canceling Fitch's entry.

J. Eggers of Omaha is at the Randall and Morris Taylor of Huron, S. D., is at the Oxford.

Senator Allen will leave Washington for his home in Nebraska on Thursday, accompanied by Mr. T. G. Memminger, his private secretary. The senator will not return here till next fall or winter, when congress convenes again. He regards the work of the extra session of the senate as practically ended.

U. W. McIvan, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; J. J. Richardson, Davenport, and J. A. Rhomberg of Dubuque are at the Ebbitt. P. S. H.

Organization of the Senate Officials.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—There is good reason to believe that the senate will soon come to an agreement upon the question of organization, and as soon as that is done the matter of final adjournment of this extraordinary session will be speedily disposed of. During the sitting of one of the committees this morning the matter was taken up and discussed for some time and a feeling of mutual concession appeared to prevail. It is understood that the republican suggestion that the democrats go ahead and organize, with the understanding that the new officials are not to take hold until later, is meeting with favor among those democrats who see in an opposite course the details of a prolonged struggle.

There is a strong probability that an agreement will soon be reached, as many senators are now going out of town, and it will not be possible to keep a quorum here much longer. As soon as a plan of organization is agreed upon and the president has signified that he has no further communication to make, the senate will adjourn. It is not likely that a vote will be taken on the election cases until next session.

Opposed to Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The president and the secretary of state have had several conferences in regard to the state of commerce with South American countries, resulting from the reciprocity policy of the last administration, and have practically concluded to discontinue the discriminating duties imposed on coffee and sugar produced in Venezuela, Hayti and the United States of Columbia, the only three countries of South America which refused to enter into satisfactory reciprocity arrangements under the McKinley law. It is said that the president is opposed to a continuance of the discrimination against the three countries named, and will revoke the proclamation imposing them, issued by President Harrison. Action in this matter may be deferred, however, for several weeks.

MORE NOMINATIONS.

Several Ministers and Consuls Named by the President Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The president sent the senate the following nominations:

James O. Broadhead of Missouri, minister to Switzerland.

Bartlett Tripp of South Dakota, minister to Austro-Hungary.

Eben Alexander of North Carolina, minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia.

Consuls—James E. Neal of Ohio, at Liverpool; Henry F. Merritt of Illinois, at Bremen; James M. Dobbs of Georgia, at Valparaiso.

James O. Broadhead of Missouri, who is named as minister to Switzerland, is, by profession, a lawyer, and has represented his state in congress as a member from St. Louis. He is about 65 years of age, and has been prominent in politics in Missouri for a long time, being at one time a member of the democratic national committee and a delegate to several national conventions. He was a member of the constitutional convention in Missouri in 1861 and 1865, which deposed the rebel legislature and governed the state for two years of the war. He has had some experience in diplomatic matters through his connection with the French spoliation claims, which led him to visit Paris for this government.

Bartlett Tripp of South Dakota, who goes as minister to Austro-Hungary, was one of the pioneers in Dakota before the division of the territory. He is 48 years of age and is a brother-in-law of Senator Davis of Minnesota. He is a staunch democrat and was made chief justice of the territory of Dakota by President Cleveland during his first administration. He has had a good deal to do with state politics and was prominently mentioned for the senate as the democratic opponent of Senator Kyle. He lives at Yankton and is a lawyer.

Purely Non-Political.

Eben Alexander, nominated to be minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia, is at present Greek professor at the university of North Carolina. Prof. Alexander is a little more than 40 years of age and has been in his present place for ten years. He stands among the leading Greek scholars of the land and is a man of varied accomplishments and large learning. As a student he was passionately fond of everything pertaining to Greece. His appointment was unsought by himself and is said to be entirely non-political, although he was endorsed by influential democrats throughout the country.

The nomination of James E. Neal of Hamilton, O., is the result of a personal request by ex-Governor Campbell, reinforced by Senator Brice. Colonel Neal is one of the leading democrats of Ohio and early in the 70's, while a young man, was speaker of the house of representatives of the general assembly. He has always been an active democrat and was chairman of the democratic executive committee in the state campaign, which resulted in Mr. Campbell's election. Colonel Neal resides in Mr. Campbell's home town, where he is a leading and influential citizen. He has never held a federal office.

Selected for His Business Qualifications.

H. F. Merritt of Illinois, who is named as consul to Bremen, is well qualified by experience for the post. He was a Chicago business man and was originally appointed by President Cleveland in his first term to be consul at Aix-la-Chapelle. He rendered good service at that place and was soon transferred to Chemnitz, where his business knowledge of the details of the hosiery trade, the important industry of that city, enabled him to discover and check a system of undervaluations which had been practiced for a long time at the expense of the revenues of the United States treasury. His record was so good that he was retained by President Harrison until some time last year, when he returned to this country.

Asa Dickinson of New York, nominated to be consul at Nottingham, is a brother of Don M. Dickinson. He is a native of Michigan. For some years he had lived in Brooklyn and practiced law in New York City. He is said to be a personal friend of President Cleveland.

Q. O. Rockford of Mississippi, who succeeds Mr. Dent, private secretary to the late Secretary Blaine, as consul at Kingston, Jamaica, is the leading lawyer of Aberdeen, Miss., and has been an active spirit in state politics, being chairman of the democratic executive committee last year. He has never before held a political office, and is about 30 years of age.

OBJECT TO MR. ECKELS.

His Appointment as Comptroller of the Currency Severely Criticised.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—There was one nomination sent in by the president yesterday that caused some criticism among senators and especially, it is said, among the members of the finance committee, to whom it was referred. That man is Mr. Eckels, nominated to be comptroller of the currency. Mr. Eckels is a well known lawyer and is highly recommended as a man of attainments and legal learning, but there is a feeling among certain senators that a man to hold so responsible a position as comptroller of the treasury should have had a training as a banker. This official reports in many cases direct to congress and is not responsible to the secretary of the treasury. His decisions are frequently final and, if not a practical man in the business, it is claimed he could, through ignorance, do the Treasury department an incalculable injury. It is noticeable that the nomination was not reported today, and it is understood that the case has been referred by the finance committee to a subcommittee, with instructions to investigate the qualifications of the nominee for this particular office.

It is probable that the appointment of Mr. Eckels was a mistake and it was the intention to nominate him for the position of second comptroller of the treasury. Section 25, Revised Statutes, says: "The comptroller of the currency shall be appointed by the president on the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury."

This provision of the statute providing for the appointment to be made on the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury was clearly not complied with, as it is asserted, on unquestionable authority, that Secretary Carlisle did not recommend the appointment and only knew of it a few moments before it was sent to the senate. For the past few days Mr. Eckels has been inquiring as to the duties of the various heads of bureaus in the Treasury department, and it is asserted that the president told him to pick out any of the positions beneath that of assistant secretary and treasurer that was agreeable to him and he would appoint him to the position. This, it is said, he did and indicated his preference for the position of comptroller. In making out his nomination, "of the currency" was added to that of comptroller, making the position read "comptroller of the currency." This explanation was given by officials in the Treasury department, who claim to be acquainted with the facts.

Considerable comment is caused in the Treasury department by the fact that Mr. Eckels, nominated for comptroller of the currency, and Mr. Tucker, appointed deputy comptroller of the currency, both occupying positions requiring technical knowledge, both new to their duties, should be placed in an official position at the same time without having had any previous trainings, thus leaving the work of this important bureau practically in the hands of under officials.

MR. VEST QUOTES PRECEDENTS

His Argument in the Senatorial Contests Now Pending.

DECISIONS MADE IN SIMILAR CASES

He Denies the Right of Governors of States to Appoint Senators for a Full Term—Mr. Blaine's View of Such Cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The debate was continued in the senate today on the question of the right of governors of states to appoint senators at the beginning of a term when the state legislature has been in session and has failed to elect. Mr. Vest made an argument in opposition to the existence of such a right and claimed that although the precedents were in both ways they preponderated largely in support of his contention.

The first case, he said, had come up in 1795 from the state of Delaware and had been decided in favor of the position which he assumed today—that the governor had no right to fill an original term of a senator by appointment. The next case had come up in 1801 and had been passed upon subsidentio, the decision being that the governor had the right.

Precedents Cited.

Nine cases had been decided between 1801 and 1825—every one of them without debate—but in 1825 a case had come up and had been debated for three days and the result being that the senate deliberately determined that a governor did not have the right to fill an original term of a senator by appointment; in other words, that the great original primary power of electing senators is vested in the legislatures of the respective states.

In the course of his argument Mr. Vest having remarked that Mr. Pugh had thought differently in 1885, when he voted for the construction which he (Mr. Vest) was now contending for, Mr. Pugh excused his vote at that time by saying that he had followed his friend from Missouri in the mazes of his constitutional and metaphysical abstractions in which they had both got lost, but that on reflection he had convinced himself that two and two do make four.

That was another (said Mr. Vest) of the miraculous conversions, but he feared that the authority which had changed the mind of the senator from Alabama was not the same that had operated on St. Paul. (Laughter.) If the senator from Florida had got lost in 1885 it had taken him until 1893 to find that he was lost. Anybody who took the ground contended for by the senator from Florida would have no difficulty in believing in the construction that was put originally on the "general welfare" clause of the constitution that congress could do anything. In order to come to the construction contended for on the other side senators would have to be satisfied that Mr. Madison and his colleagues were guilty of gross negligence by putting in the constitution the unnecessary words "by resignation or otherwise."

Mr Blaine's View.

Mr. Vest quoted from the debate in the senate in the case of Mr. Wadleigh of New Hampshire, in which Mr. Dawes, colleague of Mr. Hoar, said: "Every precedent in the senate is against the power of the governor to appoint to a full term, and in which Mr. Blaine said: "Of course the governor cannot appoint. Nothing is better settled than that.'" For more than fifty years, said Mr. Vest, no senator ever made any such contention as that the governor could do that—never until 1879.

At the close of Mr. Vest's speech, Mr. Chandler obtained the floor, but yielded for an executive session and the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business and soon afterwards adjourned until tomorrow.

FREE GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

It Now Amounts to $6,000,000—Washington News Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The net gold balance in the treasury this morning, deducting the shipment of $1,500,000 made from New York yesterday, is $6,000,000. Yesterday's shipment was the largest made for several weeks, and all of it was drawn from the New York subtreasury. In the ordinary course of business the New York subtreasury gained $85,000 in gold, so the net loss by yesterday's shipments was $1,250,000. This gold, it is generally understood, is taken for Austrian consumption. No opinion is ventured as to when this gold output will stop, but treasury officials do not hesitate to express the opinion that the government will be able to meet all ordinary gold demands. The market at present is sufficiently strong to prevent even the idea being entertained that the gold reserve is in danger.

Colonel Temple Clark died suddenly, at his residence this morning. Colonel Clark served on General Rosecran's staff and was shot through the lungs. For the past twelve years he was an employe of the Department of Agriculture and a prominent member of the Veteran legion.

As far as can be ascertained the Russian extradition treaty was not discussed in the executive session of the senate today and the situation remains unchanged.

George C. Hazelton, attorney for the District of Columbia, has been requested by the district commissioners to resign his office, and his assistant has been designed to perform his office. Mr. Hazleton was formerly a member of congress from Wisconsin and took an active part in the last campaign on the republican side.

The president today commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death imposed on Edward Smallwood, a negro of this city, who was to have been executed Friday next.

Secretary Morton today appointed Michael Bienski of Milwaukee, Wis., executive officer of the weather bureau, vice W. S. Stanley of Wisconsin resigned.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster Maxwell today appointed 144 fourth-class postmasters.

Did Not Want the Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—It is the general understanding at the Treasury department that Mr. Carlisle when he accepted the treasury portfolio did so with the express stipulation that he was to be relieved of the responsibility as to appointments in the Treasury department in New York. Practically the same condition of affairs obtained in the othey executive departments as to federal appointments in New York state. The president and Secretary Lamont, who are entirely familiar with the situation there, will dictate what appointments shall be made in that state. This relieves the several secretaries, and especially Secretary Carlisle, from what might have proved a source of embarrassment.

New Order from Secretary Gresham.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The assistant secretaries of state have been directed by Secretary Gresham to examine more thoroughly than has been customary into the personnel of the State department, with a view, it is understood, of determining the fitness of employes for the positions held by them. It is reported that tradition and precedent will not obtain in the State department during the incumbency of Secretary Gresham and that there will be less red tape and greater dispatch of business hereafter.

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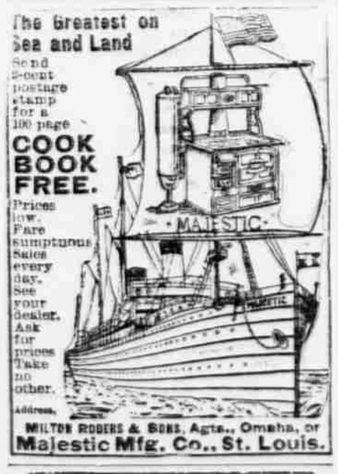

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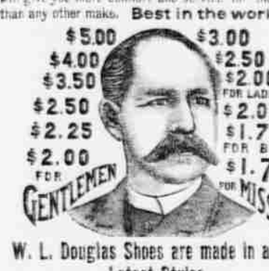

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Proposals for the Erection of a Part of the Wyoming State Penitentiary.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Wyoming State Board of Charities and Reform until the 1st day of May, 1893, at 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, for furnishing materials and erection of a portion of the Wyoming state penitentiary at Rawlins, Wyoming, in compliance with the provisions and limitations of sections 19 and 28, chapter 30, Session Laws 1888, Wyoming, and chapter 17, Session Laws 1893, Wyoming.
Plans, specifications and instructions to bidders may be seen at the office of the secretary of the board, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
All bidders will be required to furnish with his or their bids a certified check, payable to the secretary of the board to the amount of $1,000, which check will be forfeited to the state in the event of failure of bidder to enter into contract within ten days and execute a bond to the state of Wyoming, in not less than the amount of the proposal of such person or persons, which bond shall be approved by the board.
The Board of Charities and Reform reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
In awarding a contract preference will be given to materials and labor of this state.
All bids must be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for the erection of the Wyoming state penitentiary."
For further information apply to the secretary of the board at Cheyenne, Wyoming.
OTTO GRAMM,
CHARLES W. BURDICK,
S. T. FARWELL,
Board of Charities and Reform.
(Attest) S. T. FARWELL, Secretary.
Cheyenne, Wyoming, March 27, 1893.
M30d7t

PROPOSALS FOR FIELD SEEDS. U. S. INDIAN SERVICE—Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., March 30, 1893. Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Field Seeds," and addressed to the undersigned at Pine Ridge Agency, Shannon county, S. D., will be received at this agency until 1 o'clock p. m. of April 20, 1893, for furnishing and delivering at this agency about 25,000 lbs. seed oats, 2,550 lbs. seed corn, 57,600 lbs. seed potatoes, 1,200 lbs. seed wheat, 730 lbs. alfalfa, 3,000 lbs. German millet, 730 lbs. timothy, 787 lbs. blue grass, 500 lbs. sugar beet and 500 lbs. sugar cane seed, said seed to be grown in the section of country contiguous to the place of delivery. Bidder will be required to state specifically in their bids the proposed price of each article offered for delivery under a contract. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interest of the service.
CERTIFIED CHECKS.
Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank in the vicinity of the residence of the bidder, made payable to the order of the commissioner of Indian affairs, for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of a certified check will not be considered. For any further information apply to CAPT. GEO. LEROY BROWN, U. S. A., Acting United States Indian agent. M31d21t

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