Time of the House Taken Up by the Discussion of Bland's New Bill.

SOME NOVEL ARGUMENTS ADVANCED

Messra, Bland, Stone, McKeighan, Harter and Kilgore Give Their Views.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO CAUSE DELAY

Peculiar Parliamentary Question Raised by Yesterday's Proceedings.

ONE VIEW OF THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL

Stone of Pennsylvania Denounces it as an Attempted Embezzlement-Harter Creates Amusement by His Reference to the Democratic Party.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The entire day in the house was consumed in the debate on the Bland seigniorage bill, the speakers being Mesara. Bland, C. W. Stone, Mc-Keighan, Harter and Kilgore. The debate will be interrupted tomorrow by the special order setting aside the rest of the day for eulogies upon the late Representative O'Neill of Pennsylvania. It is expected a vote on the bill will be reached Tuesday, and Mr. Bland is confident that it will pass. This opinion is generally shared by the leaders on both sides, although there probably will be some modifications of the bill that will make it more acceptable to the democrats who are now opposing it.

The house was in a tangle at once after the opening of the session over the Bland seigniorage bill, several members insisting they had been wrongly recorded. Babcock of Wisconsin explained that he had not voted upon that roll call, and Mr. Tracey and Mr. Reed attempted to make the point that this broke the quorum and the subsequent proceedings of yesterday were therefore vitiated. It was discovered, however, that Mr. Marshall of Virginia and Mr. Sheel of South Carolina were recorded as not voting, and as their votes would complete the quorum no further objection to the approval of the bill was made.

After some unimportant routine business, on motion of Mr. Bland, the house went into the committee of the whole for the con-sideration of the seigniorage bill. Mr. Bland explained in a few words that he had never, as stated in some of the public prints, agreed to strike out the second section of this bill, which provides for the coin-age of all the bullion in the treasury. Aside from the question of raising revenue he regarded the second section as more important than the first. "If we are to deal with the than the first. "If we are to deal with the bullion in the treasury," said be, "let us deal with it as a whole. We have already repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. No more bullion will come into the treasury. Why should we not coin what is there? To coin only the seigniorage, \$55,000,000, would be tantamount to declaring that the rest should remain there as worthless. It should be delicated to a worthless. It should be dedicated to a monetary use. As ar as I am concerned I never will consent to stop half way."
"What advantage," asked Mr. Coombs,
democrat, of New York, "would accrue from

the coinage of this bullion when no one wants it?" "The people want every dollar they can get," replied Mr. Bland.

NOT ENOUGH MONEY. "The difficulty is that there is not enough money in circulation." it the intention after this bill into effect," inquired Mr. Tracey of New York, "to redeen the silver certificates in

"Do you understand that silver certifi cates are redeemable in gold?" asked Mr. Bland in turn.

'Well," replied Mr. Bland, "the secretary of the treasury has never so held. The secretary of the treasury has maintained that all that was necessary to keep all classes of currency at par was to keep the greenbacks at par. They are gold obliga-tions and therefore incontrovertible, and while silver certificates have not been re deemed in gold, greenbacks have never been refused for them. This keeps all our currency at par. I am speaking new from the standpoint of a gold monometallic

Proceeding, he declared that it was only necessary to keep enough gold in the treasury to meet foreign exchanges. Under the Sher-man law he insisted that every dollar of treasury notes outstanding was redeemable in silver. "And if I were secretary of the treasury I should so hold," he added em-

phatically.
"I would not use my discretion in the interest of the gold gamblers of this country. This bill, however," he continued, "does not go so far as the Sherman bill, in this respect. It only provides that having been re-deemed (in gold or otherwise), these notes shall not be reissued, but shall be destroyed and coin shall take their place. In other words the holders will no longer be able to force their redemption again and again in gold." Mr. C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, who is

at the head of the minority committee colnage, weights and measures, replied Mr. Bland. He agreed, he said, with Mr. Bland, that if the first section of the bil were to be passed the second section should be. 'If we are prepared to agree to the practical embezzlement of a trust fund in the first section we should not hesitate at the irregularity contained in the second sec-

He contended that there was no existing seigniorage; that it was purely imaginary as yet. Seigniorage, he said, was the profit arising to the government out of the coinage of builion. But builion not having been coined there was no seigniorage. There might be in time, but there was none now One might as well take out of a tank ten gallons of oil and say this is parafine and the other is oil, or chop off fifty pounds of a bullock and say this is leather and that is beef, because in future processes so much paratine or so much leather could be separ-ated from a tank of oil or a bullock, as to claim that there was so much bullion and so much seigniorage before the bullion was coined. To coin this imaginary seigniorage would be breaking faith with holders of the treasury notes issued against all the bullion, which should be held sacred for their redemption. There were in the treasury 140,699,858 ounces of silver on which had been issued \$153,085,151 treasury notes. I cost the government \$126,578,680 and its coin age value was \$151,914,961 and its present market value but \$97,717,672. To coin this illeged seigniorage would be a virtual embezziement of \$30,000,000 worth of the bui-tion behind the treasury notes. His approhension was that this policy would to the country in financial ruin.

WATERING THE TREASURY NOTES If \$55,000,000 additional treasury notes sere issued as required by the provisions of this bill, without a deliar for which cer-tificates were issued being deposited in the treasury, each certificate will be on its face a lien. It was in effect "watering the treasury notes to the extent of \$5,000.600 when the face value of these notes already exceeds the market value of the bullion security behind them by over \$55,000,000. In onclusion, in speaking of the silver queslarger use of silver M.ns international agree-ment could be reached. He referred to the disturbance in England and Pressia over "Europe," said he, "is walking able from postal revenues.

the floor. Let us pursue the 'Fabian policy' of nonaction and we can make terms for the use of silver."

Mr. McKeighan of Nebraska made a free silver argument. A gold basis and a high tariff, he said, were discriminating against the west in the interest of the east. "If I had the power," said he, "I would strike down the tariff that protects the east and force it into competition with the west, as the east forces us into competition." He the east forces us into competition." He went on to endorse the seignforage bill as a step in the right direction. At the end of Mr. McKeighan's speech, which consumed an hour and a half, Mr. Harter of Ohio ook the floor in opposition. There were here means of relieving the treasury, any of which would suffice. The first was to reduce salaries 5 per cent, including mem-bers of congress, the second method proposed by Mr. Harter was a novel one which would provide \$35,000,000 by an increase of the whisky tax to \$1.20 a gallon and which would furnish \$20,000,000 by a tax on beer and the duty on ten and coffee. A tax of one-tenth of a cent s cup on ten and coffee, he said, would yield a revenue of \$20,000,000.
"The papers today," said Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, "announced that silver had touched the lowest point in its history and the same papers showed that wheat was

"And today we see the result of the prophecy," added Mr. Bland, supplementary to Mr. Sibley's remark. "The country was saved from disastrous consequences, at least," replied Mr. Harter, "It would have been worse if we had taken

You do not know that," retorted Mr. Bland, "and we do not know the result of

Mr. Harter created some amusement by his reference to the manner in which the democratic party was delineated in the comic papers as a jackass. He thought it was perfectly fair, perhaps, for republican papers to portray the democracy as a jackass, but he did not see why, when a proposition like the bland bill was brought into the house, democrats should flap their ears and bray to show they were jackasses.

Mr. Kilgore of Texas, who made the con-cluding argument of the afternoon, con-tended that if the government was in need of money it was better to coin the silver seignlorage than borrow money and pay in-terest upon the loan. Without completing his speech Mr. Kilgore acceded to the mo-tion that the committee rise.

Mr. Geissenhainer, from the committee on naval affairs, presented the report of that committee on the Holman resolution on the premiums paid to the contractors for

At 5 o'clock the house adjourned. RENTING BUILDINGS.

Expenditures of the Government for this

Purpose Being Investigated. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- An investigation of the policy of renting buildings for government use has been started by the house committee on public buildings and grounds. Representative Combs of Brooklyn intro-duced a resolution last fall, which was called forth by the Ford's theater disaster and which provides for a complete investigation of the subject. How many buildings are rented and at what rate, the number of clerks employed in them, the rents paid and the condition of the buildings are some of the points to be looked into. Several of the largest government bureaus in Washington are housed in rented buildings, among them the census bureau, the geological survey, Interstate Commerce commission, Civil Service commission, sixth auditor's office, Department of Labor and the record and pension division of the War department, which was in the Ford's theater building when it fell. The impression prevails that for most of these buildings the government is paying much larger rentals than the owners would demand if they were dealing with business firms. Mr. Coombs considers it a ruinous financial pelicy, and no good business man with good credit would pay in rents much more than the interest when it fell. The impression prevails that upon the necessary investments to build and overflow force from the departments.

Judge Helman, who is considered the most ultra-economist in the house, expresses the

same view, but he thinks that the scat-tered bureaus might all be housed within five years in the new congressional library and city postoffice, both of which are to be finished within that time and will afford more room than will be demanded for their special purposes. Chairman Bankhead of the committee also

thinks that on a general policy the govern ment should erect buildings for its clerical In view of the present condition of the treasury, however, there are not likely to be any steps taken by this congress which inany steps taken by this congress which are volve a large increase of expenditures by new appropriations. The committee expects to secure valuable information on the matter of public buildings, and will probably make some recommendations of policy when

it has finished the investigation. ANSWERED THE SUMMONS.

George W. Honck, Congressman from the Third Ohio District. Dies Suddenly. WASHINGTON. Feb. 9 .- Representative George W. Houck of Dayton, O., died suddenly at 4:30 this afternoon of heart disease. Mr. Houck was apparently a man of robust constitution and the news of his death came as a shock to his many acquaintances and was at first received incredulously by con-gressmen and public men generally. He had attended to his congressional duties during the day and was, to all appearances, in the full vigor of health. The fact of his death was difficult of confirmation, as Mrs. Houck was hastily summoned to the side of her stricken husband and had not left word as to where she was going. The full extent of

Mr. Houck left his committee room this ing letters to his stenographers, remarking that he felt tired and would not do any more this afterneon. He made a short call on Mrs. Mrs. Reynolds and her sister at 127 Connecticut avenue, and at 4:30 went to the window in the parlor and looked out, presumably to see if a car was in sight. At the window he stooped, as if to pick up something, and fell forward on his face. Medical aid was at once summoned, but it was found Mr. Houck's death had been instantaneous. Mrs. Houck was the only member of his family now in the city and

what had happened was not known until to

she was at once sent for.

During the evening the remains were taken by direction of the sargeant-at-arms of the house to Lee's undertaking establish-The body will be taken to his home at Dayton tomorrow.

The announcement of Mr. Houck's death

will be made to the house tomorrow, and that body will probably adjourn.

Mr. Houck was born in Cumberland county Pennsylvania, September 25, 1825. At an early age he removed to Ohio with his father and settled at Dayton, which place be has since made his home. He was elected to the legislature in 1852-3, and filled other positions of importance in the state; was elected to the Fifty-second congress, and was last year renominated by the democratic party and elected to the

present congress. Cleveland's Leniency. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The president has

acted upon the following applications for S. E. Kennedy, convicted of faisifying the records of the Omaha National bank sentence commuted to two years and six

S. S. Snedaker, Utah, polygamy, granted. John C. Ostier, Utah, polygamy, granted, S. F. Longbough, New Mexico, violation of postal laws, granted. Richard Hatcliffe, Arkansas, perjury, sen-tence commuted to one year.

Deficiency Appropriation WASHINGTON, Peb. 9.—The secretary of the treasury has sent to congress an estimate of the appropriations required by the departments to complete the service for the fiscal year, amounting to \$2,367.885. There is a deliciency appropriation of \$1,057,952 required for the postal service, which is payCRITICIZING THE COURTS

Action of Judges Dundy and Jenkins Sharply Commented Upon.

DISCRIMINATION IN FIXING SALARIES

High Prices Paid for Ornamental Officers While the Humble Hustler Who Does the Work Suffers a Cut in His Small Pay.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

A good deal of comment is being indulged in by men in congress upon the recent action of Judge Dundy relative to the employes of the Union Pacific and of Judge Jenkins of the United States district court in enjoining the employes of the Northern Pacific from striking against a reduction of wages. It is not unlikely that as a result of these decisions a bill will be introduced in congress intended to more clearly preserve the interests of wage earners under the conditions which led to the action of Judges Dundy and Jenkins and pointing out clearly what should be done for the officials. These decisions have been made the text for sharp editorials in today's New York Tribune and the Washington Post. The latter says:

"The order of Judge Dundy of Omaha is exaggerated by a supplemental order granting to each of the five receivers of the Union Pacific an annual salary of \$18,000. and there are many people who cannot comprehend the justice of treating the re-ceivers, who have little or nothing to do, with such luxurious consideration, while the wage earners of the road are not only sub-jected to a cut in their pay, but inhibited

jected to a cut in their pay, but inhibited from entering protest against it."

"It is no wonder," says the New York Tribune, "that the men have no friendly feeling toward the useless receivers who take the money, the judge who awards it, the government and laws that permit it, and the corporation that has not the courage to oppose it."

The Post further says: "Is it not high time that the questions involved in these orders and injunctions of Judges Jenkins and Dundy were definitely settled by the highest of our judicial tribunals? While the necessity for receiverships implies the existence of conditions demanding retrench-ment of extenditures it may well be asked ment of expenditures, it may well be asked if the policy of retrenchment should apply only to the subordinate employes, and what sufficient ground there is for paying inor-dinate and extravagant salaries to half a lozen or more beneficiaries of federal patronage, whose positions are for the most part sinecures, while the means of subsistence of daily wage earners are correspondingly curtailed? INCOME TAX IN THE SENATE.

It is generally believed that the incom ax scheme will be reported separate an apart from the Wilson or senate tariff bill when that measure comes from the finance committee to the senate next week. The determination to levy a duty of 1 cent a pound upon sugars of all grades and make coal and iron ore pay a duty, and to increase the whisky dax makes unnecessary as a revenue provision the income scheme. If Income taxes are taken out of the Wilson bill by the finance committee it will not necessarily indicate that the senate will refuse to pass them, as it is held that in-come taxes are stronger in the senate than in the house. But it will place the proposition on its individual merits and give either branch of congress an unhampered opportunity to reach income taxes.

OPPOSED TO OKLAHOMA'S ADMISSION Captain J. J. S. Hassler, formerly of South Dakota and recently chief clerk of the Interior department, now receiver of the land office at Enid, Okl., is here and is advancing remarkable arguments against the admission of Oklahoma to statehood. All democrats are opposed to taking Oklahoms into the union of states, because she is republican. Captain Hassler says that there is no property in Oklahoma for taxation, and that no revenue could be derived to pay the expenses of government; that people prefer to let Uncle Sam pay their expenses of government and stay out of the The "people" referred to are doubt-mocrats. It is the understanding of ess democrats. those who have investigated the question from an unbiased point of view that Oklahoma is as fit for statehood as Arizona. New Mexico or Utah, and yet all of the demo-crats in those territories are clamoring through their representatives here for state-hood. It is believed that four of the terri-tories would be democratic if made states. Oklahoma would certainly be republican. ENTERTAINMENT BY COLONEL HENRY

Colonel and Mrs. Guy V. Henry enter-ained at luncheon at their quarters over a Fort Meyer, Va., a splendid party of friends in honor of Mrs. Lamont, wife of the secre-tary of war. When the toasts were in order Colonel Henry offered one that had the ring of good feeling which nobody was taking any trouble to disguise. It was, "To the secretary of war and Mrs. Lamont, who have done more to bring harmony into our midst than any other administrative force, without regard to politics." This and This and other little incidents of a similar nature gave the event such a distinctively pleasant character that it will long be remembered by both the guest of honor, Mrs. Lamont, and the rest of those who participated. Among those resent were: Captain Pitcher, Captain Stephenson, Lieutenant Lannis, Lieutenant Perry, Lieutenant Seawell, Lieutenant present were: Paines and Lieutenant Merdett. ations were happy in yellow, the cavalry col-ors. The party of ladies drove to the fort early in the day to witness the cavalry drill

SOME OFFICIAL CHANGES. George Fengler, surveyor of customs at Dubuque, Ia., sent in his resignation today. William Kinsella was today appointed postmaster at Kimball, Brule county, S. D.,

ice J. B. Long, removed. Mrs. M. E. Faraday was appointed post master at Three Creek, Owyhee county, Idaho, vice J. M. Bratton, resigned. The following fourth-class postmasters in Iowa were appointed: At Battle Creek, Ida county, J. E. Harvey, vice H. W. Cheney, removed; Cleghorn, Cherokee county, Matthew Bush, vice J. M. Mills, removed; Climing Hill, Woodbury county, J. P. Har-rison, vice W. H. Hord, removed; Holly Springs, Woodbury county, H. G. Wengert, vice E. A. Batmau, removed; Homer, Hamil-ton county, R. G. Pierce, vice W. P. Elliott, resigned: Otterville, Buchanan county, W. Flannerfelt, vice E. C. Gates, removed

PERRY S. HEATH. Judge Long's Pension. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Commissioner of

Pensions Lochren has just filed his answer to the bill of complaint of Judge Charles D, Long of Michigan, which asked for an injunction to restrain the commissioner from reducing his pension from \$72 to *\$50 a month. It is avered that the issue of the certificate signed by Commissioner Tanner was illegal, irregular, and a ntillity and that upon its issuance the prior one, dated May 15, 1889, was surrendered. Thus, it is alleged the complainant now holds no legal certificate and is not lawfully entitled to any pension until the restoration and acceptance by him of the last previous legal cer tificate issued to him, which this defendan is already and willing to allow upon sur render of the illegal certificate which was issued without any new evidence or proof whatever, and upon a hearing of the evi-dence. The case will be heard before Judge Cox of the equity court on Monday.

Infringing Patent Rights. PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.-In the United States circuit court a bill of complaint was filed yesterday by the Coffes Electrical Smolting and Aluminium company, Cleve-

of Monongabela City, in which it is claimed that by the secret process of smelting ores by an electric current the rights of the improved electric furnace are being infringed on.

COUGHLIN'S DEFENSE RESTS.

End of the Long Trial in Chicago is Now in Sight CHICAGO, Feb. 9 .- In the Coughlin case today Thomas Coughlin, brother of the defendant, was called to the stand to show that the witness had sent a man named Smith to the ex-detective, and that it was for this man that Coughlin hired Dinan's white horse on the night of May 4. After

a long, heated argument Judge Tuthill ruled the evidence was admissible.

Thomas Coughlin then returned to the stand. He told of giving a man a note of introduction to Dan Coughlin in April, 1889. The man had rented a horse of the wit-ness, who is a liveryman in Hancock county. Michigan, and bearing that the latter had ntroduction, which was written on the back of a business card. The witness described the man as clean-shaven, cross-eyed and weighing about 150 pounds. This descrip-tion tallied with that given by the defend-ant. On cross-examination Mr. Coughlin said he was a member of the Clan-a-Gael, but had no acquaintance with Martin

At the conclusion of the witness' testimony, Judge Wing a mnounced: 'Your honor, we rest our case." The state's attorney stated that they would bring their rebuttal testimony at the afternoon session and a rocess was taken. The prosecution confined its evidence in rebuttal to upholding the veracity of Mrs. Hoertal which the defense no savagely at-

The final decision not to have the defendant take the witness stand was decided on today. Judge Wing had prepared the questions he intended putting to Coughlin should be testify, and it was found that the prisoner could not remember one-half the events about which he would be interrogated by his own lawyer. Owing to this it was concluded it would be folly to put Coughlin to the ordeal of the witness stand. IN CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Former Nebraska Citizen in Trouble in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 9 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Contempt proceedings have been instituted against Joseph Pound by Attorneys Donovan & Glover. Mr. Pound arrived here several months ago from Madison, Neb., and applied for a divorce from his wife, Caroline Pound, on the ground of desertion. The defendant employed lawyers to fight the case. They filed a petition, which was granted by the judge, asking for allmony and attorney's Pound has refused to comply with the order of the court and yesterday he was ar-rested for contempt. The warrant is re-turnable tomorrow afternoon. The alimony and attorney's fees amount to \$200.

General Coe I. Crawford was in the city yesterday. He said concerning the revok-ing of William Sross' teacher's certificate by County Superintendent Hunt: "I have re-viewed the matter and submitted it to State Superintendent Cortez Salmon, and it would hardly be courtesy for me to announce the decision now. However, I will say that a county superintendent has no power to re-voke a teacher's certificate without giving the teacher a hearing on specific charges."
Cross' certificate was recalled by County Superintendent Hunt without a hearing and

without making specific charges.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 9.—(Special Telegram to The Bes.)—The greater portion of the Sloux belonging at Crow Creek and Lower Brule agenciel are in the city this evening purchasing trinkets of various kinds. They have just received a payment of \$22,000 from the government and are expend-ing the money as rapidly as possible. This money is in part payment for lands ceded vernment three years ago

INGALLS WENT UP.

Sam Jones' Sermon Moved Him and He Was

the First to Respond. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 9.—There was a striking scene in the gospel tabernacle here last night. Rev. Sam Jones, the noted Georgia evangelist, is preaching there and in his audience was ex-Senator John J. Ingails of Kansas. The ex-senator was deeply interested in Mr. Jones' remarks, and when, as is usual at the close of the sermon, the call was made for those who had repented and wanted to lead better lives to come forward and shake hands, the first to respond "Mr. Jones." he said, "your sermon has

moved me. I endorse every word you have "May God bless you!" was the evangelist's

esponse, and the dramatic scene closed.
ATCHISON, Kan, Peb. 9.—The story that John J. Ingalls has been converted by Sam Jones at Nashville is pronounced a canard by Mrs. Ingalls. "He is a member of the Episcopal church," she adds, "and not in need of conversion."

HELD UP THE TRAIN.

Daring Work of a Lone Train Robber Near Carson, Nev.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 9.—About 7 o'clock this evening, when the Virginia & Trukee mail train was a mile out of town, the express car was smashed in and the box containing money to pay wages to section hands along the road to Reno was taken from Jack Page, Wella, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, at the muzzle of a shotgun. It is customary to pay the men at the 1st of the month, and George Mills boarded that train with a tin box con taining not much over \$1,000, thoug the exact amount could not be learned. Th train moved slowly going out of town, and it is evident the robber got aboard the train it the outskirts of the city. When about a mile from fown the rear door of the express car was broken in and a man with a shotgun de the bell cord, giving the signal to the en gineer to stop the train, which was done. After securing the box the robber jumped from the train and started toward town.

CHAIRMAN WILSON.

Sickness Overtakes the Champion of Tariff Reform While Enroute to Mexico.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.-Chairman Wilson of the congressional ways and means committee is seriously ill at the Palmer house with a throat affection. He arrived in Chicago today with his wifer and a physician was summoned. The doctor mays that Mr. Wilson's iliness is not necessarily of a dangerous character. Mr. Wilson is accompanied by his wife and daughter and Congressman J. C. Tarsney of Missouri. The party is on its way to Mexico, where Mr. Wilson hopes to recuperate from the trying work of the preparation and passage of his tariff bill. Enroute to Chicago Mr. Wilson was taken with a chill, and on his arrival at the hotel was compelled to secure medical attendance.

Mr. Wilson's physician strongly urged him to remain in Chicago for a few days, but he declared that the sconer he was in a warm climate the sconer he would recover, and went on to Mexico.

RESCUED FROM LYNCHERS. Life of a Fiend Who Assaulted a Little Girl

Saved by Officers. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb., 9.-At Blanchard last night a man named Cyrus Flanagan assaulted a 13-year-old girl named Susie Leslie. He was arrested shortly after and a large crowd of men soon gathered with the intention of lynching him. The officers with much difficulty succeeded in smuggling Planagan out through the back streets and took him to Pittston. The girl will probably die.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The master osinters' convention today elected T. O. Ball of Cincinnati president and adjourned.

PEIXOTO WAS BADLY SCARED

Startling Rumors Cause Him to Issue a Popular Proclamation.

PLOT TO TAKE HIS LIFE NIPPED IN THE BUD

This Was What Led to the Election Decree -Conspirators Were Hastily Shot-Insurgents Gaining in the South-General Rumors from Rio.

[Special Brazilian Coble-Copyri hted, 1894, by the Associated Press.]

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 9.-Most sensational news has been received here from Rio, and it is believed at least to have some foundation in fact. According to the dispatches the decision of Pelxoto to issue a decree calling for a presidential election, as well as for an election for members of congress, on March 1 was only reached after the president had been badly frightened by the discovery of a plot to murder him. There are several versions of the affair, and as they are contradictory, it seems sufficient to say that the plot apprears to have been widespread, and to have ounted a number of influential people, in-duding several officers, among the conspirators. So soon as the plot against the life of Peixoto was discovered the police were instructed to arrest the ringleaders. which was promptly done. The trial of the conspirators is said to have followed closely upon the arrest, and there being, in the opinion of the court-martial, no doubt that they were guilty they were sentenced

The next morning, according to the dispatches, the persons convicted were taken to an unfrequented spot outside the line of fortifications and were shot while kneeling at the foot of the freshly dug graves. which were prepared to receive their bodies After the fatal volley, the bodies of the conspirators were hastily placed in the graves by the soldiers composing the firing party, the earth was shoveled upon them, and the soldiers were cautioned not to may a word about the affair under the threat of being shot.

The discovery of the plot against Pelxoto's life, the court-martial and secret execution, all seem to have been kept from the ears of the general public; but the effect upon Peixoto is said to have been great. He signed the decree for the election on

In addition to the conspirators executed the dispatch also says that other implicated persons were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and those who had property were notified that it had been confiscated for the use of the government. Others sought refuge in flight and are now on their way to England and the United States.

Advices from the south of Brazil seem to

show that the rebels are successful there. The insurgent army is approaching Port Alegro, the capital of Rio Grande do Sul. 160 miles from Rio Grande. In the south the insurgents are said to be receiving reinforcements. They seem to be strengthen-ing their position on all sides. Regarding the approaching elections in Brazil, the belief is expressed here that if the government troops are not employed

to terrorize the people the government can didates (Senor Prudente Morarez for president and Senor Manoel Perrier for vice president) will be defeated; but the government or 'constitutional' party is certain to use all its machinery in the effort to elect its candidates, and so the "popular" or in-surgent candidates may be defeated. If this results more trouble may be looked for. General Fernandez, who, with his staff of officers and a Castilhista brigade, number-ing about 1,000 men, was taken prisoner

dying. The general was severely wounded during the engagement, which in through November 28 and was not decided November 29. On the evening of General Isadore Fernandez, but the govern ment commander replied that he would only give in when his last cartridge had been fired. This actually took place and general eventually fell into the

hands of the insurgents. REACRING A STATE OF PANIC.

London Papers Crying Loudly for Action or the Silver Question.

LONDON, Feb. 9.-A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says: The condition of the money market is rapidly approaching a state of panic. Government securities have fallen below par, and several fallures in business circles have resulted. It is urged that the condition of the money market which David Barbour looked to as a necessity to raise the value of the rupee is at last reached, and that the secretary state, backed by his credit of £10,000,000 could continue to maintain if at almost any figure. But this action in abandoning the minimum utterly destroyed all confidence, and unless he shows that he appreciates the fact that he now controls the situation the feeling of distrust will spread. opinion is expressed on all sides that management of the council should be re-moved and its course entrusted to agents appointed by the government of India who shall take their instructions and be in con-stant touch with the Indian market. The Standard in its financial article says The Indian government must at once reoper the mints. Halting between two may imperil credit to the extent that both trade and the government may be paralyzed Rupee paper has again declined below the lowest on record, being quoted today at 57.

Bar silver today is quoted at 2915.

WRECKED OFF WEST AFRICA.

Steamer with the Removed German Governor on Board Lost on the Rocks. SIERRA LEONE, Feb. 9.-The steamship Adolph Woerman, from Hamburg, has struck on the rocks off Nifou. Governor Zimmerer who was recently dismissed by Emperor William (who in doing so is said to have it fringed upon the rights and duties of Chan-celler von Capr.vi, thereby causing a fraction between them) was aboard the steamship when she went ashore. Governor Zimmerer had with him his staff. All were sayed. The steamship, however, and her cirgo will prove a total less. There was no less of life among the crew or among other passengers.

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: Forty foreign newspaper correspondents tendered a banquet to M. Jules Simon, the noted French statesman, on the occasion of his 89th birthday, Since 1833 M. Simon has been known as a brilliant man in France, and he has been prominent as an orator and writer in all the troublesome times that have occurred since that time. He was elected a senator life in 1875, and in 1876 he became premier under Marshal MacMahon

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 9 .- It is an-

ouncd in this city that some disaster has befallen the fleet of torpedo boats which left Pernambnee for the south. Details as to the disaster do not seem to be obtainable. and all information on the subject is refused at the government office. In spite of t asserted that at least one of the torped boats has been badly damaged, and the whole floet has put back to Pernambuco for reasons which are not explained in the dis-patches received here.

government saying that Italy, the United | vote on the salaries amendment.

States and Great Britain, through their representatives at Rio de Janeiro, have refused to recognize the insurgents of Brazil as bel-

Delegate to France.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Senor Guanabara is to return to Rio de Janeiro. President Peixoto, has appointed Baron Santa Ana to succeed Senor Guanabara as special Brazilian dele

FARMERS ADJOURN.

Last Day's Proceedings of the National Ai-Bance-Officers Elected. TOPEKA, Feb. 9.-The National Farmers alliance adjourned tonight. The officers elected are as follows: President, Marion Butler of North Carolina; vice president, J. L. Gilbert of California: secretary and treasurer, D. P. Duncan of South Carolina: executive committee, L. E. Dean of New York. Mann and Page of Virginia, H. C. Demming of Pennsylvania and H. L. Loucks of South Dakota.

The judiciary committee was abolished and the president was authorized to appoint five lecturers and place each in charge of a district, instead of electing one as heretofore. The new constitution presented by H. L. Upson of New York was turned over to the secutive committee to prepare it for the The place of meeting next year was left

with the executive committee. Before adjourning, the supreme council adopted an address warning all true mem-bers of the organization that they would make a fatal mistake because a political party has give up the organization, which the address declares is the only power that can enforce the needed reforms through any political party. The council calls upon the members to remember that it has a mission to perform outside of political reforms, and if the producers of America expect to keep pace with the march of civilization they must do It through social and intellectual contact. Political reforms are desired to carry out this mission, and in conclusion the supreme council "appeals to every one who believes in the principles of the alliance to stand by and support the demands of the organization not only to secure the benefits to comfrom the organization, but also to make certain that some political party shall enact these demands into law."

"DINK" WILSON RESENTENCED. Murderer of Detective Harvey Will Die in the t hair.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 9 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-"Dink" Wilson was brought from the Auburn penitentiary today to be resentenced for the murder of Detective Harvey. He was escorted by a strong guard and his hands and legs were manacled. The prisoner's chains were riveted and he was taken at once before Judge Williams, who sentenced him to be electrocuted during the week beginning March 12. Wilson asked if he was not to be allowed to speak before sentence and was told that this was a re-sentence and he could not be heard.

He was very angry as he was hustled downstairs to a cell. Then the reporters tried to talk with him, but the guards would not permit it. Then they appealed to the court and were told that the court had no objection. Still the guards refused and the warden of Auburn prison was telephoned, but he would not give permission. Frank and Clyde Wilson, his brothers, applied to Judge Williams for authority to talk with "Dink," and by the judge's advice the guards con-sented to that, but allowed no one else to hear what was said. At the train, reporters made another effort. Wilson said that he wanted to talk today, but the guards here shut him off again, and he was whirled away to Auburn, where his cell is closely watched.

HEIRS NOT DISTURBED. egatees of Governor Rice Will Not Worry

Over the Squaw's Claim.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 9.—(Special Tele gram to The Bee.)-The heirs of the late Henry M. Rice received with calmness the report from Sloux City that representatives of a Winnebago sqaw were going to try to break his will, for they had been given an intimation some days ago that such a contest was in prospect. They refuse to express an opinion as to the merits of the case. but are indignant at the wording of the Sioux City despatch, which says that "the will bequeaths an estate valued at upwards of \$190,000 to a woman who has for a number of years passed as his wife." Mr. Rice was married over thirty years ago and his wife moved in first circles, both when he was governor and congressman. Some of the pioneers of Minnesota say that back in the 40's, when Mr. Rice was a fur trader, he was supposed to have a liason with a sqaw, but that there was no marriage and no evidence that would give her a claim to a share of the estate. The status of the case will not be known until

the will is brought into question in the pro-bate court here. The case is regarded here as one of speculation by attorneys. BOSTONIANS ARE PRUDISH.

They Take Exception to the Art Decoration

on the New Library Building. BOSTON, Feb. 9 .- The common council has passed an order that the mayor be requested to direct the trustees of the public library to cause the immediate removal of the objectionable features of the art decoration on the facade of the new public library building directly over the entrance. The art decoration referred to is a seal made from a design made by the artist Kenyon Cox, and accepted and turned over to Mr. St. Gaudens, the sculptor, whose reproduction of the seal which had been placed over the main entrance of the new building is about four by six feet. The principal features of it are a shield or globe in the The principal center, with a perfectly nude male figure on, each side holding a torch, while over the figures is the legend, "Omni Civium."

WILL BE CREMATED.

Body of E. E. Whitemore to Be Reduced to Ashes at St. Louis Today.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9 .- (Special Telegran The Bee.)-The remains of E. E. White more will be cremated temorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Missouri crematory, 3211 Subjetts avenue, this city. The incineration would have taken place this afternoon but for the late arrival of the body from San Antonic, Tex. The wife of the dead man and his brother, W. H. B. Whitemore, are stopping at the St. James hotel. The corpse is at Eberle & Keyes' undertaking rooms, 594 South Fourth street. It will be removed thence to the crematory tomor-row afternoon in a hearse, accompanied by a carriage containing the relatives.

Fusion of Kulbites and Populists BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 9 .- The state con cention of Jeffersonian democrats, or the Kolbites, and the people's party was held here yesterday. A full state ticket was nominated to oppose the regular democratic

The people's party had their state con-vention this morning and were later invited te join in the Kolbites convention and ac-cepted. The people's party adopted a plat-form which endorses the Omaha platform declares for an income tax demands a free baltet and a fair count and opposes the re-peal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks. The picket, as completed last night, is headed by Renben F. Kolb for governor.

Tore Out the Pages LANSING, Mich., Feb. f.-Some person desperately interested in the result of the

state salaries scandals broke into the room of County Cierk May of Detroit in the ROME. Feb. 5.—The Italian minister at Rio de Janeiro has cabled to the Italian were recorded the fraudulent results of the

TED THE FRENCH

Natives of the Soudan Defeat Them in a

Bloody Battle. FIERCE FIGHTING NEAR TIMBUCTOO

With Knives and Spears the Tribesmen Win a Signal Victory.

COLONEL BONNIERE'S COLUMN SHATTERED

Put to Inglorious Flight and Forced to Fall Back on Timbuctoo.

DARING ATTACKS UPON INTRENCHMENTS

Fuzzy Wuzzy Maintains His Reputation as a First-Class Fighting Man-Modern Arms Have No Terrors for Him-300 Killed.

PARIS, Feb. 9 .- In an interview Premier Casimir-Perier admitted that the French column had been attacked and destroyed by the natives near Timbuetoo. The premier added that it was also true that several officers had been killed, but he declared that they would not evacuate Timbuctoo, and reinforcements had already been forwarded to

the French commander at that place. The governor of the Soudan has telegraphed that Colonel Bonnier's column left on December 1 from Timbuctoo on a reconnoisance, and that the column was surprised, while asleep, when about three days march from Timbuctoo. The success of the Tuarjis is said to have greatly encouraged the other native tribes, and the route of the French was most difficult, as they were continually harrassed in their retreat. Upon reaching Timbuctoo the commander of the French forces there decided that it was advisable to prepare for the worst, and steps were immediately taken to throw up entrenchments in anticipation of an attack in a force upon the part of the natives, who were said to be mustering their forces and be preparing for a combined onslaught of

FAIRLY CUT TO PIECES.

The following accounts of the disaster are given out by the French government: The Tuarjis, Captain Phillippe reports, were armed with lances and knives, which they used with terrible effect against the French native troops. The Tuarjis made their first attack upon the leading portion of the French column, which seems to have been divided into two divisions. The attack of the Tuarjis was so desperate and well sustained that the first division was apparently cut to pieces. The news of the disaster was brought to the second portion of the column of the rear guard by Captain Nugette, a French officer who, though badly, wounded in the head, managed to escape from the crowds of natives who assailed the ad-

vance guard. The second division was encamped a few miles to the rear of the advance guard, which was surprised during the darkness of early morning. The officer in command of the rear guard at once ordered his force under arms abandoned his encampments and commenced to retreat upon Timbuctoo, leaving the unfortunate vanguard, commanded by Colonel Bonniere, to its fate.

Reports are conflicting as to the number killed, but an official statement admits at least nine French officers, including Coionel Bonniere, two European noncommissioned officers and sixty-eight native soldiers were massacred. The unofficial reports, emanating from the War department and colonial office, say the loss in killed and captured is

The rear guard, after enduring considerable hardship and being pressed by the enemy, succeeded in reaching Timbuctoo on December 17, carrying with them a number of wounded. Several of the men, in addition to those admitted to have been killed when the vanguard was cut to piece are said to have been either killed or le along the route during the retreat to Tim-

The French officers fought most bravely. Captain Phillippe gathered his whole force together and began the work of throwing up entrenchments in order to secure his po-sition at Timbuctoo, which shortly after wards was seriously threatened by the Tuarjis. The Tuarjis became so aggressive and confident in their strength that they pushed up close to the French soldiers at work in the entrenchments and killed soveral of them. Captain Philippe organized two small parties of soldiers, who made several spirited sailles upon the Tuarjis, driving them backward and killing a num-

ber of them. NIGHT ATTACKS. At least once or twice every night they would make an attack of some kind upon the French lines, killing and wounding several of the small garrison. Opposed to an enemy estimated to number from 4,000 to 10,000 the French had only 300 men in the entrenchments at Timbuctoo and this force was only supported by six small field

When Captain Phillippe was informed by native messengers that the Joffere column was on its way to relieve him he sent a messenger to Colonel Joffere to warn him that his forces were in danger of attack by the Arabs. Captain Phillippe also sent a request to the governor of Sondan that the French flotilla on the Niger should not leave there until the Joffere column had reached Timbuctoo. reached Timbuctoo. The news of the disaster caused a de-cided sensation in Paris and it is said sev-oral questions on the subject will be asked as soon at possible in the Chamber of Dep-

The Associated press is informed upon good authority that the French government will say in reply to the questions referred to above, that Colonel Bonniere's expedition was undertaken not only upon his own initi-ative, but against the orders of the govern-ment. It is semi-officially stated that the governor of Soudan, who is reported to be at Kaidis, has taken extraordinary measures to that, in addition, all the French outposts have

been doubled. SHE TRIED TO SHOOT.

Act of a St. Louis Woman While Insane from Illness. ST. LOUIS. Feb. 2 .- While suffering from

an attack of temperary insanity brought

on by illness, an attempt was made by a French woman to shoot two of the counting room force of the Post-Dispatch. Clerk Adolph Smith, standing at the receiving counter, was at first and all unawares attacked by the woman, who all unawares attacked by the schman, and attempted to use a pistol on him, but was unable to get it clear of her skirts to fire. She then, as Smith dodged below the coun-ter, turned upen W. W. Witner, another clerk, and snapped her weapon twice, but the cartridges failed to explode. Before she could make snother attempt Witner leaped over the counter, and wresting the pistol from her gave her into police custody. At the headquarters she gave her name as Mrs. G. O. Pierrot. Her reasons, when asked were but incoherent mumblings about insuits. She is now under bolt and bar. Her husband is engaged in the printing