ald not allow it to compound a felony its capacity as a sovereign.

Mr. Lacey offered an amendment to that
of Mr. Terry, requiring the written consent of holders of the first mortgage bonds to the conditions imposed by the government. Mr. Swanson of Virginia called attention

to the fact that the stock of the Union Pacific had risen \$1.50 a share since the debate began, on the prospect of the passage of the bill. The third and fourth mortgage indebtedness also had a value, yet it was admitted that the stock would not be worth a farthing if the government's mortgage was foreclosed. What did this mean? Only that this bill would in some way permit the roads to avoid The amendments of Mr. Lacey and Mr.

were lost. Hudson of Kansas said if this bill passed this congress would go down to history as a "boodle" congress, influenced by cor-porations and under the domination of the

money kings.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois favored the bill be-cause it offered a \$40,000,000 guarantee that he road would live up to its conditions. Mr. McRae of Arkansas favored an amendment providing that no dividend should be paid to the stockholders until the entire debt

was discharged. Mr. Maguire of California presented to the house the concurrent resolution adopted by the California legislature protesting against the passage of the funding bill.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa challenged the good faith of the California people. In support of his statements he produced a telegram sent by Mayor Sutro of San Francisco to the president, which said that history would record Mr. Cleveland as the great benefactor of the human race if he would send a special message to congress recommending the forcclosurs of the Pacific rallway mortgages. The ee ram ddd d that the government ought not to operate these roads, but should prese ve it as a great national highway, on which all American roads could run trains. The Pacific coast, Mr. Hepburn contended, opposed this bill in its own selfish interest,

EXCEPTING THE CENTRAL PACIFIC. Mr. Maguire offered an amendment to Mr. McRae's excluding the Central Pacific from the operation of the act. That road should, he said, not be included in any scheme with the Union Pacific. The Central Pacific was a California corporation. The charter expired in 1907. It was leased to the Southern Pacific for ninety-nine years. For these reasons compliance by the Central Pacific with the conditions of the bill was utterly out of the

Mr. Powers of California resented the impu tations cast on the California delegation. I there were to be any insinuations, he said should be against those who were stand with the railroad companies, not against the California delegation, which was standing to the last man with the people of the United

Mr. Reilly, in charge of the bill, occupied the last five minutes in summing up the ar-guments in favor of the measure. Mr. Boatner sought to have a substitute considered, when the house rose, under an

agreement with Mr. Reilly. Mr. Hepburn raised the point of order, and he was cut off, but the committee of the whole at 4:30, under the special order, rose with the amendments of Mr. McRae and Mr. Maguire pend-The vote was first taken on that of Mr

to exclude from the operation of the bill the Central Pacific road. It was los a rising vote, 91 to 126. That of Mr. McRae, to prevent the payment of dividends to stockholders as long as the government's debt remained undischarged, was carried. Mr. Boatner moved a resolution to recommi it. The resolution recited the fact that opportunity had not been given to amend fifteen eighteen sections. Mr. Hepburn raised a point or order against

the resolution to recommit and the speaker overruled it. Turner of Georgia then moved ar amendment to Mr. Boatner's motion to re commit, with instructions to report back a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to accept \$75,000,000 if paid within six months payment of the debt due the govern-

ment from the Union Pacific and Centra Mr. Turner's amendment was lost, 10

The vote on Mr. Boatner's motion to recommit was taken and on the rising vote the enormous majority, 171 to 87, in favor of it aroused shouts from the opponents of the bill. Mr. Reilly demanded the yeas and nays, but withdrew it. The opponents of the meas-ure, however, would not permit the oppor-tunity to go by without a record making vote.

Minister near the Sublime Porte. Sir: My attention has just been called to a published tunity to go by without a record making vote. Mr. Pence and half a dozen others renewed the demand and the roll was called, resulting in the recommitment of the bill, 177 to 168

Yeas-McKeighan, McLaurin, McMillin, McNagny, McRae, Mc.klejohn, Money Alexander, Arnold, Epes, Fithian, Bailey, Fithian,
Baker of Kan., Fyan,
Baidwin, Geary,
Bankheud, German,
Barnes, Grady,
Barwis, Graham, teckner, tell of Colo., Griffith (Mich.) Newlands Bingham, Black of Ga., Bland, ogden, Paschal, earson, Branch, Breckinridge, deard, denderson (III.) tichards'n (Mich Henry, Hermann, bertson (La.). Sayers, Cannon of Cal. Strait, Strong, Swanson,
Taibert of S. C.
Tarsney,
Tate,
Tawney,
Taylor (Ind.),
Taylor (Tenn.), Conn.
Cooper of Fla.,
Cooper of Ind.,
Cooper of Wis.,
Cousins,
Covert,
Cox,
Crawford,
Curtis of Kan.,
Daniels, dvingston. Cerry, Cucker, Lucas, Lynch, Martin of Ind., Turner Turpin, Tyler, Updegraff, Wanger, Washington, English of Cal., Ellis of Ore., McGann. McKaig. White-177. Nays-Adams (Ky.), Aitken, Patterson, Payne, Powers, Randall, Gardner, Gillett (Mass.),

Mattox, Wheeler (Ala.), McCleary (Minn.)Wheeler (III.), McCreary (Ky.), Whiting, McCulloch, Williams (III.), McDearmon, Williams (Miss. Reyburn, Richards (Ohio) Bartlett, Belden, Hell (Tex.), Blair, Soutelle, Brosius, Bundy, Hendricks Hicks, Hooker (Miss.), Hooker (N. Y.) Hopkins (Pa.), Kyle, Bynum, Cadmus, Campbell, Cannon (iil.), Caruth, Catchings, Chickering, Sperry. fulbot (Md.), Cooper (Tex.), Culberson, Timey, Turner (Ga.), Van Voorhis (N. Y.), Wadsworth, Walker, Warner, Wandock, reer, Montgomery. Moon, Murray, Wilson (W. Wolverton, O'Neill (Mo.), Page. Weaver, Wilson (W. Va.)

When the pairs were announced, among them was Mr. Reed of Mains and Mr. Cock-ran of New York. Mr. Pence of Colorado alled attention to this pair and inquired in any gentleman knew how they would have voted, as he had an impression that they might have voted on the same side. No one answered, but there was laughter.
At 5:35 p. m. the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- (Special Telegram.)-Nebraska postmasters were ap-pointed today as follows: Cornelia, Platte William Mueling, vice John Al-resigned; Julian, Nemaha county, J. C. Epier, vice Mrs. Burson, re-Orafino, Frontier county, J. A. vice Jeremiah Wilson, removed.

Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The senate coned the following nominations: Eugene Jernigan of South Carolina, United States consul at Ruatan, Honduras; Samuel Ryan

of Wisconsin, United States consul at St.
Johns, N. F.
Also the following postmaster: Colorado:
Albert Guilinger, Florence.

WHY MAXWELL WAS RETIRED. His Actions in the Income Tax Case Were Distasteful to Mr. Olney.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The facts which ed to the resignation of Solicitor General Maxwell are gradually coming to light, and thus far they differ materially from those published yesterday morning. Attorney General Olney, Assistant Whitney and other officials of the Department of Justice declined to be interviewed on the matter. It is learned, however, from other sources, that the solicitor general's conduct with reference the income tax cases, now before the upreme court, was the last of med objectionable and decided Mr. Olney e take prompt action. The income tax suit gun some time ago by Mr. John G. Moore of New York was successfully conducted by Assistant Attorney General Whitney in the supreme court of the District of Columbia. and some other income tax cases were to come up before the supreme court on the to present to the court the views of the de-

On appearing at the court Mr. Whitney, is said, was informed by Mr. Maxwell that he ready to aid in advancing financial legisla-had conferred with the attorney general and tion. Mr. McPherson announced that the resthe secretary of the treasury, and without further words made a motion to advance the case on the docket, thereby assuming charge in disregard of the attorney general's instructions and wishes that Mr. Whitney should conduct the cases.

Later on, it is stated, Mr. Olney became aware that Mr. Maxwell had not consulted with Secretary Carlisle in regard to the case Knowing that he himself had not consulted with the solicitor general, the attorney general wrote him a letter setting forth these and other things deemed objectionable, and Mr. Maxwell's resignation followed.

BILL FOR LABOR BULLETINS. Commissioner Wright Endorses the Schem

Under Its New Form. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Incorporated in eport made to the house by Chairman Mc-Sann from the labor committee on a bill providing for the publication of labor bulleins, is a letter from Commissioner Wright to the chairman fully endorsing the measure, 'especially as foreign governments are doing

precisely what the bill aims to accomplish." "The English Department of Labor, which was established only recently," says the ommissioner. " is now publishing very successfully and with great acceptance to the industrial interests of the country a Labor Gazette. The French Department of Labor does the same thing and so, too, does that of New Zealand, and now the Russian gov-ernment, which has recently established a Department of Labor, is publishing a gazette. It would seem right, therefore," the letter continues, "that the United States, which has been the pioneer of labor departments in the world, should publish a bulletin. This This would have been done before, I presume, had it not been for the suggestion that such bulletins should contain information relative to the lack of labor in different parts of the country. I believe that all now agree that such announcements from an official would do more harm than good. Therefore the ovement has never taken shape. But the publication contemplated avoids this particular and, to my mind, objectionable feature of a bulletin, and with this objection re-moved I think it would be greatly to the interests of the industries of this country that such a bulletin should be established."

DIOGENES TOLD A LIE.

Furkish Soldiers Not Guilty of One Outrag They Were Charged With.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- Secretary Gresham has just received a note from United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople enclosing the following communication addressed to him by the president of the Anatolia college.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Bible House, Jan. 12. 1895.-Hon. A. W. Terrell, United States on: Diogenes Maness to the effect that the outrages committed by the Turkish soldiers within the gates of Antolia college made it impossible for him to stay there, that some twenty of his classmates were killed by Turkish soldiers, by being drowned in the river "accidentally shot," etc. I beg leave to

1. Diogenes left Anatolia college in 1893 be cause his presence was no longer desired by the faculty of the college. All our pupils have always been pr tected and safe within the college grounds. 3 No Turkish soldiers have ever compremises of Anatolia colleges, and no complaint of their conduct has ever been made except concerning the burning of a building on our grounds in February, 1893, and even

hen no person was hurt.

The statement attributed to Diogenes is an unmitigated lie throughout. Very respect GEORGE F. HERRICK.

INDIAN SUMMER INSTITUTE. Movement on Behalf of Employes at the

Agency Schools to Be Continued. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.- The benefits derived from the summer institute for Indian school employes, held last summer, has led the Indian bureau to decide to continue these meetings during the next season. It will be impracticable to hold more than three instiutes and these, it is expected, will be held n some portion of each of three districts, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington state. A large number of government school employes will be reached by the Okla-homa institute, including a number of schools of Kansas. South Dakota will probably be elected on account of its advantageous tion for many day school teachers of the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Standing Rock, Chey-enne river, Crow Creek and Lower Brule, Santee and Yankton agencies, besides many from Nebraska, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the latter being close enough to further stimulate the favorable feeling toward Indian education in its state created among the people there last year. Both Washington and Oregon are practically open o proposals for the education of Indians to their public schools, which will doubtless have its weight in the selection of the former

LIMIT AT FOUR MILLIONS. Vest's Plan to Avoid Delay in Construction

of the Chicago Postoffice. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Senator Ves oday introduced a substitute for the house Chicago public building bill which makes no exact appropriation but authorizes the secretary of the treasury to cause a fireproof building to be erected on the present postoffice site which shall be used for the post office, subtreasury, United States courts and other government offices. The secretary is also authorized to have specifications preleations for the erection of the building enter into contract for construction of any portion of the building, and the several con tracts for the different portions of the build ing shall be awarded after public advertise-ment according to law. Said contract shall e made at such times that the actual work of construction shall progress continuesly and no delay be caused in the erection of the building providing that the entire the building when completed shall not ex-ceed \$4,000,000."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Three days of next week will be given to the discussion of the new administration financial bill by the house. The committee on rules will re-port a rule to devote Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday to the bill and have the vote taken Thursday afternoon.

Monday to Wednesday for Currency. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Mr. Springer, chairman of the banking and currency com mittee, said this afternoon that a special order would be brought into the house giv-ing Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday to the debate on the new currency bill.

Three Western Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-(Special Tele gram.)-Postmasters were commissioned to day as follows: Nebraska-Luren D. Moulton, Iowa-Eli B. Herrington, ville; Harley S. Ransom, Conroy.

SENATOR MANTLE SWORN IN

Presented Credentials Acceptable to the Upper House This Time.

MAKING PROGRESS ON APPROPRIATIONS

Financial Matters Only Came in for Incldental Reference at Yesterday's Session-Will Take the Subject

Up Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- The senate succeded today in making progress on the appropriations bill without being led into any external debate. At one time it looked as though another finencial discussion was imminent, when Mr. Hall of Maine, Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, and Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island made brief speeches derying question of their advancement on the docket. The attorney general, after a conference with the treasury officials, designated Mr. Whitney order to cut off financial legislation. These senators asserted there was no such concerted surpose, and that republican senators stood tion. Mr. McPherson announced that the resolution discharging the senate finance com-mittee, thus bringing the financial question before the senate, would be urged not late than Monday. The senate spent the day or the District of Columbia appropriation tell. Mr. Lee Mantle took the path for office as senator from Montana. He has been the subject of much contention, as he once before presented his credentials, based on an ap-pointment from the governor, but the senat declined to accept them. The new credentials reciting his election by the legislature, were ubmitted to the senate today and the new enator accompanied his colleague, Mr. Power o the presiding officer's desk, where he was worn in.

In presenting petitions from trade organiza ions of St. Louis, relative to the financial question, Mr. Vest, democrat of Missouri, remarked that there appeared to be about as much difference of opinion among the or-ganizations as there was in congress. Mr. Vest, from the committee on public

grounds, presented a favorable report on a ubstitute for the Chicago public buildings oill as passed by the house. A bill was passed to grant a right of way to the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern railroad through the San Carlos Indian reservation.

The bill is designed to meet the objection

stated in the president's veto of a previous neasure of the same character. Mr. Higgins, republican of Delaware, pre sented a resolution calling on the interstate commerce committee for information as to the agreements by which the Canadian Pacific railroad was induced to withdraw its compe tition from American roads in certain locali

ties. The resolution was objected to, and went over. An interesting debate on naval and fortifica tion equipments occurred when the conference report on the fortifications bill was submitted The conference had abandoned the item of fifty mortars out of a new amalgamated netal, after sultable tests. Mr. Gorman, demerat of Maryland, urged that this item should se delayed.

Mr. Call, democrat of Florida, in charge of the bill, argued that the ordnance department did not want to be committeed to taking fifty mortars.

this point the financial question again made its appearance, and Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, and Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, took occasion to deny with emphasis the reports that there was any desire on the ppropriations bill, in order to cut off finanial and other bills.

The conference report on the fortification

Monday to discharge the financial committee from further consideration of the Sherman financial bill. Mr. Peffer of Kansas offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of agriculture for information as to the extent to which the government supplied primissioner. Hill will begin an investigation. vate parties with machinery used in sugar producing, the names of the parties, cost of the machinery, etc.

Mr. Hill's resolution calling on the secre

ary of the treasury for information as to the forms used in collecting the income tax was agreed to The senate then took up the District of Columbia appropriation bill. There was a renewal of financial sparring when Mr. Gornan said he would seek to get a vote on that

bill on Monday.
"The senator has held out to the country," said Mr. Chandler, "that he intended to cure the financial distress by an amendment to an appropriation bill. Now, if he intends put ing the financial amendment to the pending cannot consent to closing debate on Monday. If the senator intends presenting holding a cloth saturated with chloroform over the amendment which is to disperse all the clouds lowering about our heads I want to know it. If not, then I will try to prepare such an amendment by Monday."

Mr. Gorman said no such amendment could

be put on this appropriation bill, and advised Mr. Chandler to wait until some general appropriations were reached. "Then." said Mr. Chandler, "as the senato will not have his financial amendment added to this appropriation bill. I trust he will-have

for the next general appropriation "Yes, some other appropriation bill," said The senate held a brief executive session, and at 4:25 p. m. adjourned.

SENATE FOR FREE SILVER.

White Metal Advocates Have a Majority o

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Many eastern senators are getting telegrams and letters by the president and lay aside party feeling and aid in passing the sound currency bill. This has impelled a canvass of the senate by several senators and they point out that the anti-silver men are in the minority. The canvass shows forty-seven for free coinage of silver and thirty-nine against. The admission of Senators Wilson of Washington and Carter of Montana will increase the ing is the estimate of the free coinage and anti-free coinage strength: For free silver: Allen, Bate, Berry, Black-

burn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Mc-Laurin, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell (Orc.), Morgan, Pascoe, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrey Power, Pritchard, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walsh, White and Wolcott-total

Against free coinage: Aldrich Allison Brics, Burrows, Caffrey, Camden, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Fry Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hal ey, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell (Wis.), Morril, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Smith, Vilas, Washburn and Wilson-total, 39.

Market for American Woods. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Eugene G. Germaine, at Zurich, has been collecting a mass of information from Swiss manufacturers, builders and shipwrights as to the possible market for American woods in Switzerland, and those he has embodied in a report to the State department giving in detail the needs of each trade, prices current and other facts all tending to establish his conclusion that there is an excellent opening in that country for American woods, provided they are of the first quality. The consul gives the

from Hungary, Germany and England. Presidential Postmasterships Expiring. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The terms of ighty-zeven postmasters, presidential offices, will expire during this month. The most important office in the list is Cincinnati. There were 135 expiring commissions last onth, and in March the number will hardly each half a dozen.

o undertake this business upon commission and thus displace the woods now received

Fall of Wel-Hai-Wel Confirmed by Denby. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secretary Gresham today received two important cable-

grams from the Orient. One was from Minister Denby at Peking, saying, under date of February 2, that three forts at Wei-Hai-Wei had been taken by the Japanese. The other mesage is from Minister Dunn at Tokio, also received today, and says briefly that the peace commission met at Hiroshima yesterday and that Count Ito and Viscount Matsu have been appointed commissioners, on the part of Japan.

NOT ABLE TO AGREE.

Democratic Steering Committee Have Not Fixed an Order of Business. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- The democratic steering committee is having difficulty in reaching a conclusion on the order of business for the remainder of the session. The friends of the bankruptcy bill are making a strong effort to prevent it being displaced by any other measure than appropriation bills, while there is also a sharp conflict between the territorial bills and the pooling bill for precedence when the bankruptcy bill shall be disposed of. It was believed that the entire matter had been arranged on Thursday so objected to the displacement of the bankruptcy bill, and have so far succeeded in preventing an order for its summary dismissal. Senator Butler and others have con tended for the allotment for the first time instead of the territorial bills. These contentions have caused delay in reaching a onelusion which may not be announced be fore the beginning of next week. In the meantime the republican senators call attenon to the fact that since Senator Mantle of Montana took his seat today the democrats are no longer in the majority in the senate. their strength only being equal to that of the combined republicans and populists, and they are therefore contending that the democrats can no longer continue to dictate the order of procedure in the senate.

HIGHER DULY AND LARGER IMPORTS. Pscullar Anomaly Concerning England's Exports of Cotton Linings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The peculiar of

fect of the tariff, an enormous increase in importations, accompanying an increase of duty on the articles imported, is cited by United States Consul Meeker at Bradford, England, in a report to the Department of State. The article was cotton linings. In 1888 the value of cotton linings exported to the United States was but \$2,000, which was increased in 1892 to the enormous sum of \$895,594. The McKinley tariff bill has been given as the cause of this unprecedented gain. In the four years of its operation the total value of the cotton goods exported to the United States was about \$2,600,000, as ompared with about \$1,000,000 in the four years preceding. The only reason given for this astonishing increase under a high duty is that cotton linings were cheaper, and, therefore, were submitted for linings in which wool, wersted, alpaca or mohalr were of no value. However that may be, the coton textile trade received an impetus which has not yet greatly declined. Under these favorable conditions the cotton linings imroved in make and finish until the press ime, when cotton fabrics are being exported to the United States for linings and dress goods, which are beautiful to the sight, and so exquisitely furnished that to the touch they are as soft and pleasing as silk.

ALLOWING OVERTIME CLAIMS.

Amounts Asked by the Carriers, However, Are Largely Cut Down. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The investigation of the overtime claims of letter carriers in Boston has been completed and Commissioner Hill has returned to the city to make his report. There were 472 claimants, whose republican side to delay action on the claims aggregated \$276,463. Of this amount

the report recommends the allowance of \$172,440, making a saving by the investiga-tion of \$104,000. The claims of carriers in bill was agreed to, except the item of fifty mortars under discussion, on which a further conference was ordered.

Mr. McPherson of New Jersey stated that at request he would call up the resolution on the forting time of carriers in Meridian, Miss., and two stations in New York City, have also been adjusted, making a total of \$60,000 sidditional to the Boston claims. Henry-L. Forrense, the other commissioner appointed for the overtime investigation, has just returned from a trip through Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kestucky, exammissioner Hill will begin an investigation next Monday of claims filed at the following offices: Nashville, Memphis, Natchez, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Jacksonville and Wilmington

KILLED BY HIS WIFE'S NURSE.

Detroit Dentist's Head Smashed with Hatchet-Two Theories. DETROIT, Feb. 2.-Dr. Horace E. Pope, dentist with an office and residence on Michigan avenue, was killed this morning by

William Brusseau, Mrs. Pope's nurse. According to the story told by Brusscau he found Dr. Pope sitting on his wife's bed her mouth. When Brusseau entered the room the doctor fired at him but missed. The nurse seized a hatchet and buried it into the skull of the man. Unlawful relations between Brusseau and

Mrs. Pope are said to have been the cause of frequent and bitter quarrels between the opes, and the police believe this led to the murder. In unearthing the circumstances surrounding Dr. Pope's murder, it is learned that Mrs

Pope had urged her husband to place heavier nsurance upon his life. He had accordingly been insured for \$9,000, and but a few days ago transferred the payment of the policies from his estate to his wife.

CARED NOT FOR THE PRESS.

Kansas Judge Talks of the Constitution and His Conscience and Duty. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 2.-At the annual banquet of the local bar association Judge John from their constituents urging them to stand Phillips, talking to "The Press and Bench," complained that newspapers frequently usurped the privileges of the courts and tried cases themselves before the facts had been heard by the juries. He said that irresponsible newspapers tried to convey the imsponsifie hewspapers tried to convey the im-pression that judges and officials generally were corrupted—in other words they all had their price. Men sitting upon the bench were accused of being the tools of corpora-tions because they happened to decide a case in their favor, no consideration being given the thousands of cases in which the poor were the victors over the rich men and

corporations.
In concluding his remarks Judge Phillips stated that notwithstanding the criticisms of the press he would stand with one hand on the constitution and the other on his conscience and would do his duty under the

BUICIDE TN & CONFESSIONAL.

Startling Discovery in the Church of the Epipinany in New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-Groans proceeding from an isolated confessional box in the Church of the Epiphany last evening startled the parishioners, and an investigation disclosed the almost lifeless body of a young woman with blood flowing from her right wrist and throat: In twenty minutes after the discovery she was dead. Beside her lay a razor, with which the had almost severed her hand and eve her throat from ear to ear. A letter in her pocket gave her identity as Catharine Murrison. The letter was ad-dressed to Mary Powers, the wife of an express man. From the Powers woman it was learned Miss Morrison was a religious enthusiast, but no cause for her rash act was a prosperous broker. Both the woman's par-ents have been dead several years. Swiss importing houses that would be willing

New York Bank Closed for Inspection NEW YORK, Feb. 2 .- The East Side bank on Ground street has been closed by Superintendent of Banks Preston in order that an examination into its condition may be made. The capital stock of the bank is \$100,000. The cash on hand when business was suspended was \$115,000; l'abilitles to depositors, \$460,000. The balance of the assets of the ank are in bills receivable Thomas R. Manners, a Canadian, and formerly a resident of Toledo, O., is the presi-

WHISKY TRUST UP IN COURT

Motion to Discharge the Present Receivers Heard by Judge Grossoup.

CCURT IS AFTER SOME INFORMATION

President Greenhut Makes a Statement and Attorney Levy Maher Argees for the Removal of the Temporary Receivers-The Defense.

Whisky trust litigation in the United States court opened with the promise of a sharp buttle today. Judge Grosscup took the initiative. He evidently intended to find what foundation there was for rumors that the receivers had that a program could be presented to the there was for rumors that the receivers had republicans, but Senator Harris and others not been acting in the interests of the property President Greenhut was called to the stand

as soon as court opened. Judge Grosscup said he intended to ask a few questions before the after the bankruptcy bill to the pooling bill arguments for the removal of the receivership began. "Did you deal in any Whisky trust stock

Monday or Tuesday?" he asked the witness. "Yes," replied Mr. Greenhut. "Tuesday I bought between 3,000 and 4,000 shares on the New York market. I did not sell and have

the stock I bought then."
Receiver Lawrence, Mr. Greenhut's associate, said he neither bought nor sold any stock, Attorney Levy Mayer then began his argument on the motion to cust the receivers.
While Mr. Mayer was presenting the argument for the protesting stockholders President Greenhut asked permission to interrupt and said he was mistaken about the purchase of 3,000 shares of stock having been made on Tuesday. It was Wednesday, after full pub-licity has been made of the receivership. To t further question of the court at that time e said he was short, how much he did not know. Not as much as 15,090 shares, as de-clared by Mr. Mayer. He had purchased the stock at 8%. The price was but a point off hand, from the price the preceding days, and not over one point off from the price prevailing the week preceding. He could not remember he price at the time he went short. Mr. Mayer for the stockholders reviewed

the allegations of the stockholders' commit-tee. He said that his liens represented 300. 00 shares of stock, and since leaving New York they had been advised of 19,000 more shares being placed on the list. Of the applicants for the receivership, Olmstead was a partner in the firm of P. J. Goodhart & Co., New York brokers, through whom Nelson Marris transactions Morris transacted business. Olmstead was in the New York office of the trust, and Wormser was a 17-year-old boy in the office f Goodhart. The bill was signed by no one of the complainants, but by one of the solicitors, who was a regular paid attorney of the trust, Mr. Burry. There was \$150,000 in the bank to the credit of the trust, and the indebtedness of the trust is not over \$5,000 outside of the rebate certificates. President Greenhut drew three salaries and had several accounts against which he was permitted to chack. The directors of the trust each received annually a salary of \$3,600, and drew other salaries as managers of distilleries. Besides President Greenhu was interested with Nelson Morris in cattle feeding contracts with the trust. Greenhut he said, was the president of cooperage and coal companies selling their output to the trust. His bondsmen were relatives of Moris. Mr. Lawrence was an official of a bank in which Mr. Morris transacted his business, and which bank had an indebtedness of \$200. 000 against the trust. He knew that Green hut was 15,000 shares short, that the di rectors did not hold, all told, 1,000 share of stock, and that several of them held less than 100 shares. Olmstead, who leads the list of the three men applying for the receivership, never held any stock until Mon day last, when 1,500 shares were transferred o him by a New York broker, an hour o two before the application. prove, continued Mr. Mayer, that the direc-tors of the trust did not know of the application or the appointment of the receivers.

Mr. Burry then opened the argument for the receivers. He read an affidavit signed by Directors Hobart, Beggs, Greene, Freiberrg and Hennessy, in which they reviewed the financial history of the trust and asserts the need of a receiver, and requested th court to retain Mr. Greenhut because of h ntimate knowledge of the affairs of the company. The affidavit attributed the fail ire to secure funds, to pay the tax on spirits last month, when the increase of 20 cents gallon went into effect, crippling the financia condition of the company. After hearing the arguments of the counse the trust, the court reserved decision until Monday.

HOW THE BILL WAS FILED. Mr. Runnels followed in explanation of the manner in which the bill was filed. He said he had met Olmstead in New York and the latter had talked over the subject of the trust's condition and suggested the ment of the receiver. Mr. Olmstead was th holder of the stock for some time, but honly had it recorded on Monday last. John S. Stevens, the regular counsel for the He charged Bijur with organizing the stock holders for the purpose of applying for receiver. It was a fact that Samuel Woolne engaged Moran Kraus and C. Mayer to fil he quo warranto proceedings attacking the

appear in this proceeding.

Mr. Mayer arose and denied the assertion that he was employed by Woolner, except that Woolner was one of a committee. Continuing, Mr. Stevens denied the stockholders' committee had any intention of re organizing the trust and putting it on sound financial basis, and believed a receiver ship was absolutely inevitable. He said the stock of the company was being made a foc ball for gamblers, and had been so used for years. He know of but two men, both Chi-

trust's charter, and the same attorneys now

cagoans, who held any of the stock as an in-Mr. Bijur, addressing the court, said his clients had no intention to apply for a re-ceiver. The financial condition of the trust

was excellent. The court cut off the argument of the at torney, and said he only desired the sugges-tion of names of receivers. Mr. Bijur sug-gested the names of R. B. Har shorne or John S. Waterbury of the New York committee Mr. Mayer suggested the Illionis Trust and Savings bank or its president, Mr. Mitchell and some one who should have a knowledge of the whisky business. Attorney Breeder said he represented the

condholders of the company, and in their be half he requested that the two present receivers be retained. The court requested the parties interested to be in the court room on Monday morning, when he would announce his determination in the matter. Mr. Mack, who has a motion withdraw pending to withdraw the names of Heinsheimer and Wormser from the application for the receivership, renewed his re-quest to have the names stricken off. The court said he would hear Mr. Mack on the matter on Monday.

SHOOTING IN A PALICE STATION. Mysterious Double Tragedy at Holyokes Mass. -- An Officer's Crime.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 2 .- A tragedy which cannot be explained occurred this morning in the police station in this city. Officer Patrick J. Devereaux shot and mortally wounded ex-Pelice Captain Maurice D. Fenton He then turned the weapon on himself and drove a bullet through his own brain, which caused instant death. Fenton died in a very few minutes. It is thought that Officer Devereaux had become suddenly insane. The afknown. She was 31 years of age, handsome fair occurred in the patrolmen's room in the and was worth \$40,000. Her father had been city building. Officer Fenton was seated I aning his head against an iron pillar. As Devereaux entered he marched up to Fenton, drew his revolver from his pocket and shot him in the head, the ball striking the temple. Then without waiting to see the result of the shot he placed the muzzle of the weapon to his own forehead, pulled the trigger again and adjoining rooms heard the abots and quickly the scene to ascertain the cause They found Fenton was still living, though nconscious and he breathed his last in a few minutes. So far as known no trouble of any

United States law if a man takes \$100 in silver certificates to the treasury and demands gold for it the government has no option in the matter, but must issue gold for the certificates. C claims that the government may pay in silver. If a man takes \$100 in greenbacks to the treasury, must the government redeem same in gold?

There is no law under which silver certificates must be redeemed in gold. They call only for the number of silver dollars they represent. Greenbacks are not redeemable in gold, but in order to maintain a parity between the various forms of currency the government is obliged to redeem in gold if demanded.

STORY IS TWO-SIDED

(Continued from First Page.) CHICAGO, Feb. 2 .- Proceedings in the Turks show signs of keeping this commiswork.

ruined villages and blotted out the reads. sum, furnished by Taylor. Even the caravan routes to Persia and Russia are blocked with snow, and the snow is gate thoroughly in snow up to the housetops? Let him answer who knows the Turks best. It must be borne in mind the Armenian question in Armenia and the Armenian question in England and America are two different things. In England and America it is nostly a matter of religion and humanity, with an incidental dash of politics. In Armenia it is almost wholly a matter of politics, with incidental religion. Before there can come an end to the question the practical Christian of England and America must reconcle these two conflicting conditions and administer judgment upon them with a firm

ARMENIANS ONLY TELL A PART. "If the Armenians themselves would only ell the whole of their side of the case, instead of carefully suppressing about three ourths of it, the situation would be much morreadily understood, but unfortunately for all oncerned they choose to tell only a small part of what they know, and leave the Christian sympathizers to dig the rest out of the snow of the Sassoun mountains. As the situation now stands, one is forced to believe both Turk and Armenian are in the wrong. So far as the Turk declares that he is trying to suppress a revolutionary movement he is unquestionably in the right. Most of the acts of the leaders of this movement are no ess shocking than the Turks opposing. No one can blame the Turks for trying to suppress revolutionary movements or for taking neasures to maintain the integrity of their mpire, yet what must be said of them when they order the destruction of two dozen villages upon the mere rumor that an uprising is in progress There is little doubt among persons familiar with the facts at Contantinople that these things actually took place. We have only to seek the ounterpart of its cruelty among some of the leaders of the Armenian revolutionary movement. It is a fact certain of these Armenian conspirators arranged to murder Rev. Edward Riggs and two other American missionaries at Marsovan and fasten the blame upon the Turks in order that the United States might inflict summary punishment upon the Turkish government, thereby making possible Armenian ndependence. One will search a long time in the pages of history for a more diabolical plot than that for the murder of the missionaries. Dr. Riggs has unselfishly given his life to the education of Armenian youth in the missionary schools, and has done morthan any Armenian tried to do toward mak ing Aremnians worthy of autonomous government, yet the revolutionary conspirators vidently gave the fact little thought. In his hatred of Christianity and his rage at revolutionary conspiracies, the Turk believes, and would like to prove, the Armenian missionarles are responsible for the revolutionary novement. As a matter of fact, the Turk is much nearer right than he has any idea of. the missionaries are responsible for the revolutionary movement, but not in the way the Turk believes. They are responsible for havng educated the raw Armenian youth: for aving made a man of him and brought him to know he has an immortal soul. The cdeation and civilizing influences of free Amerca have been brought to the wilds of Arnenia, and the younger Armenian has begun to feel that he is a man and not a Moslem slave. The missionaries are making men of the Armenians, and therefore they are responsible for the revolutionary feelings. It is the atory of Bulgaria over again. It should be borne in mind with this view of the situation that the missionaries of Armenia do not try to make religious converts. They make no attempt to change the Turks' religion. They merely teach them. They would educato Turks as well, but the government of Turkey will not permit it. The missionaries are doing a grand work in the interest of civilization and humanity, and for the Turks o say they are directly or indirectly inciting the Armenians to revolution is quite as ridiculous as the Porte's assertion that the outrages in the Sassoun villages were committed by the villagers themselves." MOTHER'S FEARFUL CRIME. Attempted to Kill Her Four Children with

NAPA, Cal., Feb. 2.—An awful tragedy oc curred here early this morning in the home of Peter Meternich. Mrs. Meternich, while

sane, under took to kill her four children and succeeded in doing them all serious in Her manta was a religious she had the delusion that she had greatly sinned against God and as a punishment fo her sin her children were to be sold into slavery, and she had threatened to kill the children to avoid this. Her husband went away to his work this morning, leaving all at home in apparent quiet, but within a half hour his wife had taken an axe and with half hour his wife had taken an axe and with it fearfully cut and beat every one of the children. The children are Ethel, 8 years; Antone, 6 years; Pauline, 3 years, and a baby 18 months old. They wers all struck in the head, inflicting ugly gashes and bruises. It is feared that the baby will die, as there are symptoms of concussion of the brain. The other children will probably recover. She would probably have killed them all but that the neighbors heard them scream and came to their rescue. The woman was caught in her frenzy and taken to the county jail, and later in the day committed to the asylum.

Curtin Only Called at the Subtreasury. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-Assistant Secre-tary of the Treasury Curtis called at the tary of the Treasury Curts cated at the subtreasury today, but Subtreasurer Jordan stated to an Associated press reporter that his visit was merely to receive the usual report which is forwarded to him daily by the telegraph. Mr. Jordan stated positively that no conference on the hand question was held at the subtreasury today. It is generally believed Mr. Curtis met August Belmont and J. Pierrepant Morgan uptown somewhere, for neither of the gentlemen named were at their office today.

Movements of seagoing Vessets Feb. 2. At Auckind—Arrived—Steamer Arawa, from San Francisco.
At Genoa-Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm III. from New York.
At Bremerhaven—Arrived—Weser, from New York.
At Easa Francisco—D parted—Peru, for Hong Kong and Yokohama.

Preacher Convicted of Criminal Libel, sort existed between the two men.

Gold Payments Optional.

NORTH PLATTE, Jan. 39.—To the Editor of The Bee: G bets that under the present | Ford, presiding elder of this district.

DETAILS OF TAYLOR'S CRIME

Attorney General Crawford Learns of the Deliberations of the Defaulter.

ASSISTED AND ADVISED IN HS COURSE

Principal Pondsman McChesney and Confidential Attorney Tenney Aided the Embezzler in His Difficulty and Counseled Flight Rather Than Suicide.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 2 .- (Special Telesion away from the contaminating influence gram.)-Attorney General Crawford returned of facts. Armenians in the disturbed dir- from his visit to Chicago, where he had fretrict are arrested by wholesale and removed quent interviews with John T. McChesney of to distant prisons; money has been sent from New York, the principal bondsman, and Lawthe palace at Constantinople to repair as far yer Tenney, who advised Taylor through Deas possible the damage done to the Sassoun cember. He learned that about the first of villages, and on top of all the efforts at con- that month Taylor called on McChesney and ealment and delay, nature has come in to appealed to him to raise \$50,000 to help him help the Turk obliterate all traces of his make up the shortage, which amounted to \$150,000. McChesney succeeded in doing so "An unusual fall of snow has buried the on security amounting to several times that

In the meantime Taylor discovered that this would not help him out, and proposed to still falling. From Sassoun, on the Black Tenney to rob the Redfield bank of \$100,000 sea, to this city the mountains are masses of to pay the state. On McChesney's demand unbroken white. Will the commission investi- he gathered all the money possible at Chicago. Tenney persuaded him not to commit this other act, and then Taylor threatened to ommit suicide. When Tenney dissuade1 him from this he decided to run away, but would not go until his friend, Benedict, agreed to accompany him. When McChesney returned from St. Paul, where he had gone to raise he loan, and where he had, with great ight, mortgaged his own property and sold mortgages and paid his own creditors, Taylor was gone. The latter took with him only \$15,000, having used the \$200,000 which a had collected in December to pay certain private obligations, \$10,000 for Tenney and \$2,500 for his wife.

The investigating committee today received from Comptroller Eckles a dispatch refusing to permit the examination of the books of the Redfield bank, in which the committee hoped o find trace of the whereabouts of the state's

NOT PLEASED WITH PETTIGREW. Senator Pettigrew's vote with the demorats on the Hawaiian question, by which the dministration was sustained by one majority, has aroused a hornet's nest i legislature, which re-elected him by ically a unanimous vote. Today the leaders of the legislature drew up and sent to him strong letters condemning his course as a surrender of the republican party.

There was aroused among the railroad members of the legislature the embers of the congest indignation ongest indignation today by sept from Senator Pettigrew dispatch as follows: "I think strongest a dispatch as follows: "I think the republican party should carry out its platorm in regard to railroads." This addressed to the speaker of the house. This was

elegram is interpreted to mean that the gislature must pass the stringent law inroduced for governing the railroads.

Today under a suspension of the rules and by a unanimous vote the senate passed the house joint resolution for the investigation of the office of the school and public lands commissioner, who is believed to have diverted during the summer of 1893 the funds of his office to the amount of \$200,000 to the help of certain banks at the expense of the state, and thereby the loss of several thousand dollars in interest, besides causing an immense amount of trouble to the state officers and the school officials. The following were appointed a committee of investigation on the part of the senate: Senators Kennedy, Foote and Crawford, the latter a populist.

In the senate the resolution submitting wonan suffrage to a vote of the people passed by a unanimous vote, as did the following bills: No. 14, providing that the statistician take the census; No. 47, providing that only persons dying in a charitable institution may be dissected on order of a physician; No. 131, lefining minors; No. 136, providing for liens for persons working on public buildings; house bill No. 13, prohibiting unauthorized insurance companies from doing business in

No ! hange in the Idaho Situation. BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 2.-One ballot was aken for United States senator today with ut any change. There were two pairs and

out any change. There were two pairs and two absentees unpaired. The ballott resulted as follows: Shoup, 18; Sweet, 16; Clagget, 14.

The house of representatives today passed a coacutrent resolution opposing the pooling bill, which it is claimed would enable all the railroads to organize themselves into a trust and place at their mercy the wages of nearly a million laboring people. The Idaho senators are requested too use every effort to prevent the passage of the bill.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 2.—The supporters of Sweet for the United States senate are expressing the opinion that his election will occur not later than Tuesday by the aid of members who have heretofore voted for shoup. On the other hand, the Shoup menheld a caucus tonight and adopted a resolution to continue as a unit for Shoup. The presence of a number of friends of Governor McConnel in the city today has led to a report that some concerted action may be taken for his election to the senate. a report that some concerted action may taken for his election to the senate.

New Mexico Capitol to Be Reluit, SANTA FE, Feb. 2.-The legislative as embly today passed a bill for rebuilding the capitol, and appropriating \$75,00) for that purpose. Convict labor and a million brick made at the penitentiary are to be used. The vote in the council stood nine for and three against, and in the house twenty-two for and two against. Governor Thornton has already signed the bill and work will commence March I.

No Material Change in Oregon. SALEM, Ore., Feb. 2.-There was no maerial change in the senatorial situation today, the joint ballot standing: Dolph, 38; Hare, 10; Weatherford, 6; Williams, 11; Her-man, 9; Lord, 3; Lowell, 3; absent, 10.

One More Ballot in Delaware. DOVER, Del., Feb. 2.-One ballot for United States senator taken today without

## SPOTS LIKE RAW BEEF

Erysipelas and Scrofula All My Life. In Cloths For Weeks. Blisters Size of Peas. Burned Like Fire. No Rest or Sleep.

Tried Three Doctors. Did No Good Got Cutleura. Immediate Help. Entire Cure in Three Months.

I have been troubled with Erysipelas and Serofula all my life. Recently my limbs came out in red spots from the size of my hand down to the mereat pimple. Some of them would fester a little, but mostly fire red, and the large spots looked more like raw beef, and would raise up quite a little from the surface. There would be blisters come as large as peas in different places with the rest. It was all over my limbs from my fest to my body, across my shoulders, and my arms, hands and wrists had to be done up in cloths for weeks, and they would itch and burn as though I was affre, and there was no sleep for me, and my limbs swelled a good deal. I tried three dectors, but did me no good. Finally a friend recommended CUTIGURA REMEDITES, and my husband got them. I gave them a thorough trial, and they helped me righ; off. In three months time I was all well. Now this was three years ago this spring. I have used six or seven boxes of CUTIGURA, and have taken nearly a dozen bettles of the CUTIGURA RESOLUTION, and there is no other like it for bath and tollet.

Mrs. W. R. SPRING.
Geneva, Astabula Co., Ohlo.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

The cures daily effected by the Cuticuna Rem-EDIES of torturing, disfiguring and humilating skin, scalp, and blood discases, with loss of hair, are so wonderful as to seem almost incredible. Yet every word is true.

Sold throughout the world. Price, Curicuna, 59c.; Soar, 2-c.; Resolvent, \$1. Potter Drug and Chen. Conv., Sole Proprietors, Boston. Bo" How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

