The Indianapolis Sentinel.

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WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR MONDAY—Generally fair and slightly warmer weather, with westerly winds and rising barometer in eastern portion, and falling in western portion.

Extensive preparations are being made at our Factory for the Spring and Summer Trade, and when the season opens we will be in the lead regarding variety, quality and prices, at the

WHEN

Clothing Store.

Rare Bargains now in Broken Lines in Every Department.

CATARRH.

THE Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc., called Sanford's Radical Cure, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Cold in the Head to Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough and Catarrhal Consumption. Complete treatment, consisting of one bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all Druggists for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler, $1.00.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—Med. Times. "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. "After a long suffering with Catarrh the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburgh, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee, Manchester Mass.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

For the relief and prevention the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain; 25c. everywhere.

BROWNING & SLOAN,

DRUGGISTS,

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Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

Lubin's, Colgate's, Lundborg's and Rickseeker's Fine Extracts, Genuine Imported Farina and German Cologne, Florida and Lavender Waters, Fine Toilet Soaps and Sponges, Tooth, Hair, Cloth and Nail Brushes, and all articles wanted for the toilet at the

LOWEST FIGURES

Toilet Soaps and Perfumes,

Manicure Sets, Atomizers,

ODOR AND TOILET CASES.

Fine Hair and Clothes Brushes.

CHARLES MAYER & CO.,

29 and 31 W. Washington St.

August Erbrich,

SOLE AGENT FOR

AURORA

LAGER BEER,

In Kegs and Bottles.

220 and 222 South Delaware St.

A BIG BOOM

In the Hat and Cap line prevailed at the MODEL Saturday. The mere announcement that we would open a first-class hat department was sufficient notice to the public that hereafter they would be able to buy their Hats and Caps, as well as their Clothing and Furnishing Goods, at but a small advance on the first cost of manufacture. All day long our Hat Department was crowded. Our 50 cent, $1.00 and $1.50 Hats keep going with a rush, for they can not be equalled at other hat stores under $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Our Finer Hats are made and trimmed in the best possible manner. A glance at our goods and prices will convince any one that we can save you at least 25 per cent. on a Hat or Cap.

We are daily in receipt of new lines of SPRING OVERCOATS. If you want a "nobby" garment, look through our stock of Corkscrews, Whipcords, Meltons and Cassimeres, with and without silk facings, made equal to the finest made to order garments.

MODEL

CLOTHING CO.,

The Popular Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Silver Men in Congress Dissatisfied With the President-Elect's Letter On the Subject.

They Make a Reply in Three Parts, Giving Reasons—Reagan Replies Separately.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Friends of Silver Make an Open Reply to the President-Elect's Letter on Silver.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The friends of silver in the House, inclined at first to make a formal reply to the letter of President-elect Cleveland, since it has been given to the public decided, at a conference held this evening, to reply openly to the letter, with which they do not agree. They say they did not invite a controversy, but, on the contrary, were anxious to avoid it. They also say it was not until it had become known that a determined effort was being made to induce the President-elect to commit himself and his administration in advance to the gold side of the currency question, that they decided merely to ask him not to commit himself till his Cabinet was formed and both sides of the question could be considered. They proposed at first to send a delegation to present their views to him, but after communicating with him, at his suggestion, they sent a paper signed by nearly 100 members of the present Congress and members-elect to the next Congress. No reply was necessary, they assert, and none was expected. They further say that, while regretting the step the President-elect has taken, in advance of his inauguration and of the formation of his Cabinet, they do not propose to have a controversy, unless it is forced upon them. They believe, however, in the independence of the legislative branch of the Government, and assert that they will at all times maintain it.

They furnish the following as a statement of their views:

In the letter, no distinction is made between silver coinage and silver bullion. While it is true silver bullion, which is excluded from coinage, and consequently from monetary use, is worth less (in the ratio of 16 to 1) "than 85 per cent of the gold dollar," silver coins, which are admitted to monetary use, are equal in value to the gold coin. The silver dollar will exchange for as much as the gold dollar. It will even buy the gold with which the gold dollar may be made.

France, with a population of 36,000,000, and a territory not as large as Texas, has in circulation $600,000,000 in silver, with $850,000,000 in gold, while we have but $200,000,000 full tender of silver to over $600,000,000 in gold, although $1,300,000,000 in silver coins, at a ratio of 15½ to 1, are held in circulation in Europe, side by side with $2,600,000,000 in gold. In paper and silver together, including silver certificates, we have $750,000,000, which shows that in this country there is more gold than paper, and nearly three times as much gold as silver. With this proportion in our currency, and with gold and silver equally full tender for everything, it is difficult to understand why the Secretary of the Treasury might not, if he chose to do so, pay out more silver and less gold? Of course, if while reciving into the Treasury United States notes, silver and silver certificates, gold or gold certificates, he pays out only gold, his stock of gold would diminish. If, on the other hand, he should pay out more silver and paper and less gold, the character of the reserve in the Treasury would control the Secretary of the Treasury. There would be no need of legal tender if the one who receives the money be permitted to choose the kind he will have. That silver and silver certificates displace gold is true, but only as the Treasury or bank notes displace it. The withdrawal of $100,000,000 of bank notes or issuance of $100,000,000 has the same effect on gold as so much in silver or silver certificates. Why has it to have been proposed to withdraw the National Bank notes as a means of preventing the expulsion of gold?

To the proposition that there now exists, or ever has existed, under our Constitution, obligations specifically payable in gold, the silver men feel it their solemn duty to enter their most emphatic dissent at the very outset of the discussion of the question. No such obligations exist or ever did exist. Webster said gold and silver, at the rates fixed by Congress, constitute the legal standard value in this country, and neither Congress nor any State has the authority to establish any other standard or to displace this. One act to strengthen the public credit, approved March 18, 1869, solemnly pledged the United States to the payment of the bonds in coin. The refunding act of July 14, 1870, provided for the payment of all refunding bonds in coin of their present standard value, which is the same as the present value. The resumption act of January 14, 1875, provided that from and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury should redeem in coin the outstanding legal tender notes. By act of February 28, 1878, providing for the resumption of the coinage of the standard dollar, silver dollars were made legal-tender of all debts and dues, public and private, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and there is not a public obligation outstanding, and never was, containing a stipulation of payment in gold. In January, 1878, Congress adopted the following concurrent resolution, offered by Stanley Matthews, then Senator, and now on the Supreme Bench, "That all bonds of the United States, issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress, herein before recited, are payable, pricipal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender on payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of public creditors. The opinions of the Secretaries of the Treasury from 1878 down are referred to as authority. The opinions of the Secretaries are valuable when supported by facts and sound reasons, but ought not to control unless they are. It can not be forgotten, however, that the same Secretaries have steadily predicted what has not taken place.

The friends of silver concur in the opinion that it is most desirable to maintain and continue the mass of our gold coin as well as the mass of silver already coined. They agreed, too, that it is of momentous importance to prevent (the coin of) the two metals from parting company, but the two metals have already parted company under the influence of silver demonetization in other countries and the hostility of the Treasury and banks to silver in this. But that the continued coinage of silver, at the rate of $28,000,000 a year, will drive gold out of circulation in the near future, or force it to a premium, does not by them seem to be sustained by the facts or sound reasoning. The total volume of currency in the United States outside of gold is less than $750,000,000. It is believed to be a principle of economic science perfectly well settled, that if the volume of $750,000,000 is not sufficient in itself to maintain prices in this country at the level of international prices, then gold will come here and stay here in sufficient amount to make, with the volume already in ciculation, what will constitute our distributive share of the world's money, as determined by our international trade. That $750,000,000 is not a sufficient volume to maintain prices at the world's level of prices is evidenced by the fact that $600,000,000 in gold, a considerable part of which, at least, is in circulation, either in the form of coin or certificates, it now stays here, and it will go away only when prices become lower elsewhere than they are here. It is believed, therefore, that no such crisis as has been foretold can overtake us under existing conditions. It is not believed to be in the power of all the banks in the country, even if they were so disposed, to take gold out of circulation and hold it for any length of time at a premium. They must first lock up the world's money, and arrest the world's commerce. Nor can the paper or silver or silver certificates, now in circulation, side by side with gold, expel gold. The gold can be expelled only by forcing into circulation, in addition to $750,000,000, either of silver or paper, equal to the entire volume of the gold now in circulation. In that manner, under Gresham's law, gold might be expelled and probably would be.

Second Part of the Silver Men's Reply.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—It is doubtless true, too, that if the population and wealth in the country were at a stand, then the continued coinage of silver in sufficient volume would in time expel gold from circulation, but as long as the population and wealth go on increasing, the conditions of the problem are changed. In fact, in order to preserve a stable ratio between the money volume and population and wealth, an annual increase of not less than $40,000,000 in currency of some kind is now required. In other words, an increase of population and wealth calls for an addition to the circulation at least $4,000,000 a year. If, while these conditions continue, silver is coined at the rate of only $28,000,000 a year, there is left a still considerable vacuum to be filled with gold. This is the reason why gold has so increased in the country steadily since the act of 1878 was passed, and why gold has increased by nearly $4,000,000 during the last year, and is now increasing at the rate of nearly $1,000,000 a month. Notwithstanding the depression of business in the country, and as a matter of fact, there is to-day more gold in the country than there ever was before in its whole history. Another fact is the $50,000,000 of gold in the treasury was put there in exchange for silver certificates, and the immediate effect of stopping the coinage of silver must necessarily be to lower the prices of silver bullion, and gradually to appreciate the value of gold the world over. The difficulties in the way of establishing an international ratio, so much desired, or of the readjustment of the relative value to gold here would thereby be increased. How it is possible for such things to take place as are predicted in the last paragraph of your letter it is difficult to see. Gold is to be withdrawn to its hoarding places, followed by unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency. Such a contraction it has been shown must be followed by a great fall in prices. What then? Would not gold flow here as the tide flows? Surely it would come as fast as the ships could bring it. What then would those who have been hoarding gold do with it? Labor, the letter says, already greatly depressed, would suffer still further depression by scaling down the purchasing power over the so called dollar paid into the hands of toil. Here, in one sentence, we have gold hoarded, an unprecedented contraction, fall of prices and scaling down of the purchasing power of the dollar—that is, when these impending calamities come prices are to fall, everything become cheaper, and money become less valuable at the same time—that is, both sides of the balance go down together. Usually, one side goes up as the other goes down; usually, as commodities become cheaper, money becomes relatively dearer, and vise versa; usually, a contraction of the money volume results in a rise in the value of money and not in a fall. The contraction involved in this paragraph of the letter are hardly calculated to carry conviction to those who have ever studied money questions at all, or to awaken in them any sense of alarm at our approaching calamities from such causes. In one thing all will agree, and that is in the importance to the whole country, and especially to the laboring classes, now struggling with the want of a revival of business and a reaction of prosperity. The one condition essential to this is to stop the contraction of the currency. No country ever did this, and never can while its money is undergoing contraction. Business can not be secured when its foundation is constantly giving way. Stability in the volume of money is the one essential requisite to safe and prosperous business. What is the monetary condition of the world to-day? Are we not brought face to face with the startling fact that the gold production of the world has fallen below its consumption in the arts, and that there is no probability of any new gold for the centuries to come? With this condition of things as to gold, shut off silver as is now proposed, and where is the money supply, even for keeping up the stock of coin now in the hands of the world to come from? As aggregating this state of affairs in this country, the paper currency is undergoing contraction by the surrender of bank notes. If this state of things is to last, upon what is there to build a hope of returning prosperity? In the last three years, according to London economists, prices have fallen more than 20 per cent—that is, money has appreciated in that ratio. In the quarter of a century following the gold discoveries, in California and Australia, the stock of the precious metals in use as money was increased by nearly 40 per cent. The trade and commerce of Great Britain and the United States during the same period increased more than four fold, and wealth in proportion.

Third Part of Silver Reply.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The reverse of these conditions shut off all money supply, and what room for hope is there for mankind except for those whose incomes are sure? With the appreciation of money all debts appreciate. When it is remembered that such debts run into tens of billions, more than the entire present wealth of the United States, the vast consequences of the appreciation of money are seen. The control of the feudal lords over the earth in the middle ages, was insignificant compared with the control of the modern creditor kings and lords, who through legislation can secure an increase in the value of money. It can be shown that it will take more labor, or more of the produce of labor to pay what remains of our own national debt now, than it would have taken to pay it all at the time of the war. Eighteen million bales of cotton were equivalent in value to the entire interest bearing debt in 1865, but it will take 35,000,000 bales at the price of cotton now to pay the remainder of the debt. Twenty-five million tons of bar iron would have paid the whole debt in 1865. It will take 35,000,000 tons to pay what remains, after all that has been paid as principal and interest.

In view of the vast interests involved the friends of silver did not think it too much to ask that the question of the stopping of the coinage of silver should not be separated from its relation to the whole currency question and acted upon by itself. The currency question is believed at the present time to over-shadow all other questions, and all the friends of silver have asked is that the President-elect should give it full consideration and hear both sides before committing his administration to any particular view respecting it.

Judge Reagan's Separate Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Judge Reagan makes a separate statement of the whole subject and matter at issue between the silver men in Congress and Mr. Cleveland, in which he characterizes some of the latter's declarations as most extraordinary and astonishing. The Judge concludes his discussion of the question as follows:

The people of this country know, whatever bankers and bondholders may think, that this is an effort to subordinate the interests of the American people to a class known as bankers and bondholders, and to compel a Democratic President and Democrats in Congress to adopt and carry out the very policy for carrying out which the Republican party was beaten and turned out of power. That party was the tool of corporations and money kings, and it was beaten for being so, and Democrats do not propose to take up the old clothes of the Republican party where they threw them down. The country has not yet forgotten that in 1878 when Congress was trying to restore silver to circulation, and prevent the retirement and cancellation of legal-tender notes, the banks, in order to prevent this, contracted a volume of debt of nearly $19,000,000 in about three weeks, threatening a monetary panic, for the purpose of intimidating Congress and the President, and to prevent the passage of a measure which the best interests of the country required, and they would have produced a panic if the Secretary of the Treasury had not thrown a considerable amount of money on the market to buy up public securities and furnish the necessary circulation. It is stated that they are now threatening another panic if they can not succeed in what they want. It is to be hoped Congress will answer them by repealing the law authorizing charters of banks and the control of the volume of money, or, at least, take from them the privilege of issuing currency and controlling its volume. We can safely dispense with National Bank notes by substituting in their place an equal amount of Treasury notes instead, which would be receivable for all taxes and dues and redeemable in coin at the will of the holder, and which, though not legal-tender, would be first-class commercial paper and would have exactly the qualities that the National Bank notes now have.

A LITERARY EVENT.

An Oratorical Contest at Vincennes University.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 1.—An elegant literary affair took place last evening at the Vincennes University, in which five contestants for a beautiful medal, offered by Major W. P. Gould for the championship in oratory, were engaged. The programme was complete in every particular. Professor Bryan, President of the University, opened the exercises with a brief explanatory speech, which was followed by several musical selections. Those engaged in the musical part of the programme were: Mrs. W. C. Niblock, Mrs. W. A. Markee, S. H. Isaacs, J. F. Harsch, Miss Bessie Mallott, Miss Maggie Williams, Miss Emma Wilson, and several other musical celebrities. The orations and the orators were as follows:

"Unexplored Paths," by Miss Anna De Wolf.

"Elizabeth and Her Era," by Miss Charlie Moore.

"Dickens as Poet and Dramatist," by Miss Lloyd Allen.

"The Crusades," by Miss Bertie Moore.

"The Conquest of the World," by Mr. Joe Bryan.

The orations occupied about two hours and were exceedingly well delivered. The judges were Hon. N. F. Malliott, Professor Edward Taylor and Mr. W. C. Niblock. They decided that the medal had been won by Joe Bryan, in "The Conquest of the World." The points considered by the judges were thought, composition and delivery. Mr. Bryan's average was the greatest and he won the prize, which he gracefully accepted.

The affair throughout was excellently managed, and was indeed one of the finest literary entertainments ever participated in by the University.

Grant's Condition Unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 1.—At midnight General Grant's condition was reparted unchanged. The General was up during the day, as usual, but his physicians and friends have given up all hopes of his recovery. His doctors say he is gradually sinking. There were many callers at the house to-day.

The New York Tribune says: His condition remains about the same. He is neither better nor worse than he has been for several days, said Colonel Frederick Grant last evening. Who the callers were yesterday or from whom any letters or telegrams were received concerning General Grant's condition Colonel Grant refused to disclose. Dr. Douglass said: "General Grant passed a comfortable night. He slept well and had little pain, and during the day was up and around, and enjoyed himself with his family. The General ate more heartily yesterday than he has for several days."

"Was the General alarmed at the publicity given to his case, and on finding out his true condition?"

"I am not in a position to answer all questions as to what is done in General Grant's house, but I presume that all accounts of his condition that might produce unfavorable mental depressions were kept from him. I saw him about 10 o'clock to-night, and he was then free from pain and gave promise of passing a comfortable night."

The New York World of Tuesday will have the following: Dr. Fordice Barker, family physician, said yesterday: "These cases turn out so differently from what we expect often, that it is not wise for me to predict how long General Grant will live. I have not seen him for a week. I was present at the consultation of physicians, and thought then the case was a very serious one. I have great faith in Dr. Douglass because he was successful in many cases I referred to him. That is how I came to interest General Grant in having treatment at his hands. The surgeons, Dr. Marca and Dr. Sands, were called in because it was thought advisable to consider the subject of operation. The location of the disease, however, was found to be such that a surgical operation was out of the question. There was no way of getting at the ulceration. The General's throat will not be closed by the growth of the diseased parts. He will waste away because of the drain on his system and wearing of the disease upon his nervous forces. I am sorry to say the trouble is seldom cured, and there seems to be little hope for his life. We told General Grant he might smoke half a cigar, but in one week from that time he had ceased the use of tobacco in any form. It was thought best not to irritate the throat with tobacco, but to say nicotine caused the cancer is going too far. The General's will-power in giving up his cigar, especially when he had been in the habit of smoking so many a day, is remarkable. He has not smoked a cigar since October 28.

Selecting Senator Lamar's Successor.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—A dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Canton, Miss., says the friends of General E. C. Walthall in various portions of that State are petitioning Governor Lowry to appoint him successor to Senator Lamar, in the event the latter accepts a Cabinet position. Friends of Congressman Barksdale and Congressman Singleton are also urging them for the position. As all three of these gentlemen are understood to desire the position and will be candidates therefor before the Legislature of 1886, it is intimated Governor Lowry will not forestall the public wish or enhance the chances of either one of them by temporary appointment, but will appoint a suitable successor to Mr. Lamar from among those not asking it, for instance, Judge Watson, Judge Wharton or Colonel Percy.

Making Signals of Distress.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Two men making signals of distress were seen just north of the city at dusk this evening, floating in the lake on a large cake of ice. No news of their rescue has been received. It is feared the pair are lost.

Obituary.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 1.—Alonzo Flack, D. D., for thirty years principal of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, died this evening of pneumonia aged eighty-two. He was ill only a few hours.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

An Indian for Indian Commissioner—Colonel Boudinot Being Talked of for the Position.

Wall Street Threatens a Panic if the Coinage of Silver is Not Stopped.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

An Indian, Colonel Boudinot, Talked Of.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—"It is not among the things impossible that a Cherokee Indian will be appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs," said a Western member to-day. "Indeed," he continues, "it is highly probable. Colonel Boudinot, of Indian Territory, is being pushed for the place by a number of prominent Democrats, and seems to have a good chance of getting it."

"Can an Indian hold the position, or any other position, under the Government?" your correspondent inquired, adding, "Is an Indian a citizen of the United States?"

"That is the question raised against Boudinot, and the only one. He is not a full-blooded Indian, although he looks like one and was raised by the Cherokees. His mother was a Miss Gold, and came from Cornwall, Conn. His father was a full-blooded Cherokee. Colonel Boudinot's affiliations have been mostly with Indians. He has represented his people here for years. He was born in Georgia after the treaty of 1835 with the Cherokee Nation, which declares the Cherokees citizens of the United States."

"Have Indians held Federal offices before?"

"Yes. Ely Parker, an Indian, held the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He was appointed by President Grant and confirmed without question as to his citizenship."

Boudinot is well known here. He edited a Democratic newspaper in Texas in 1860, is intelligent, and a pretty good lawyer. He speaks the Indian tongue to most of the tribes, and is well versed in Indian matters. He was prominent in State politics in Arkansas about 1867, and was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention that nominated Mr. Tilden for the Presidency. He has recommendations on file in the Department of Justice for appointment to the United States Attorneyship for the Western District of Arkansas, among his indorsers being Senator Garland, who is going into the Cabinet as Attorney General. He has a brother who is Sheriff of a county in California. Colonel Boudinot is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He wears the long Indian curls, has Indian manners, Indian brogue and Indian courtesy. It would be a novelty to see an Indian filling the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which now seems probable.

A Wall Street Measure.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—There has been a great deal of discussion to-day of the different moves made in Congress within the past week to stop the coinage of the silver dollar. It is generally believed that the effort of Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, to have a bill reported from the Committee on Finance to suspend silver coinage will be as fruitless as that of several members in the House to have a clause inserted on the subject in an appropriation bill.

It is downright folly to talk about any kind of a provision on the subject passing Congress during this session, and all that is of interest in the matter one way or the other is in the motive which prompts these efforts to have coinage stopped. In both parties it is the almost universal belief that the movement emanates from Wall street. The New York bankers are openly and bitterly opposed to silver, and even many who favor a suspension of coinage say they know Wall street is at the back of the work.

It thus appears that Wall street, with more money than the Government, can force the latter to take many steps it knows to be against general good policy. There is a fear that if Wall street is not pleased Wall street will rebel and make trouble by a panic. This, everybody dreads, and it is for this reason that the proposition to suspend silver coinage has as many friends as it has. The belief prevails that some very important financial legislation will be enacted next winter.

THE EXPIRING CONGRESS.

Its Remaining Interest Centers in the Passage of the Appropriation Bills and Conference Committees.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The important interests of the remainder the session center in the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and in the conference committees. The former has to-day finished the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill, and it will be reported to the Senate at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The bill has been considerably changed as respects the amounts, but no conspicuous features have been added. The Deficiency bill will be taken up by the sub-committee to-morrow morning and, it is expected, will be reported to the Senate Tuesday. The Fortifications bill, which will be the only remaining regular annual appropriation bill untouched by the Senate, contains very few items, and will be quickly disposed of on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

The bills in conference are the Pensions, Army, Postoffice, Indian, and Legislative bills. The first two contain no conspicuous features of difference, and a conclusion respecting them will be easily reached. The conferees upon the Postoffice bill are holding their first meeting this evening, and expect to agree before adjournment upon everything except the so-called subsidy clause, upon which a second conference will doubtless be required. The Legislative bill has been agreed to by the conferees with the exception of the provision for clerks to Senators, and it is expected the House will recede from its position in this regard, as it did last year. The Indian bill presents some difficulties, the solution of which can not at this time be foreseen.

The amendments relating to the amounts of the various appropriations have all been agreed to, but the proposed new legislation incorporated in the measure by the House is still at issue, and neither party manifests as yet any disposition to recede. The House conferees urge the merits of the proposed legislation, while the Senate stands upon its rule, which forbids new legislation upon appropriation bills, and declares, moreover, that the House propositions involve a violation of solemn treaties with the Indians. The Navy bill has not yet gone to conference. The Senate amendments were discussed by the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, and the latter, with two or three minor exceptions, failed to concur with the Senate. The differences will all be easily harmonized, except the provisions for the completion of the monitors and that for the armament of the new cruisers and gunboats.

Very little more business, except the consideration of the appropriation bills, is to be expected from the present Congress, though the friends of several important measures in the House will endeavor to secure action upon them. At this stage of the session it practically requires unanimous consent for the passage of an important measure, since a very small minority may be resorting to parliamentary methods of delay to exhaust the remaining time. Among the measures likely to be pressed upon the attention of the House are the Grant Retirement bill, the Bankruptcy bill, the Educational bill, the Mexican Pension bill and the National Library bill. The Committee on Elections has signified its intention in pressing the election contests, but there is a determined opposition by the minority, and filibustering will be resorted to, if necessary, to defeat their consideration.

In the Senate such time as is not devoted to the consideration of the appropriation bill will be taken up in disposing of House bills upon the calendar, preference being given generally to pension bills. The bill to forfeit certain lands granted the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads has already been under discussion, and will be urged to action if an opportunity occurs. The five million-dollar-substitute for the usual River and Harbor bill is in the hands of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and its fate can not be foretold.

Freye's Subsidy Clause.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Conference Committee of the two Houses having the Postoffice Appropriation bill in charge met to-night for a discussion of the subsidy provision, inserted in a bill by Senator Freye, were unable to reach an agreement, and will so report to their respective Houses.

The Band of Materialized Spirits Who Played Before George P. Sickles.

NEW YORK, March 1.—George P. Sickles is the aged father of General Daniel E. Sickles. He is the wealthy owner of much real estate, and has his residence in New Rochelle, a suburb. He was a life-long friend of the late Captain Rynders, whose recent death revived recollections of that noted politician's adventures. Your correspondent, hearing that the ghost of Rynders had appeared to Mr. Sickles, went to New Rochelle for particulars.

"No, the Captain has not called on me since his death," said the old gentleman, "but I expect him every day. There would be nothing unusual in it. Why, I have seen a whole band of spirit musicians march into this room, and heard them, too, for they played a long time for me. First, the leader entered, removed his cap, bowed politely and asked me if I was well. I was astonished, for I did not at once comprehend that he was a materialized spirit. Would you like to hear some good music," he inquired. I replied that I would indeed be pleased, if the quality was first-rate. He threw open the door and waived in so many men that they crowded the apartment. Each had a musical instrument, and they ranged themselves in an irregular semi-circle, facing the leader, who used a baton, although there were no sheets of music. Then they played more beautifully than anything I had ever heard. The airs were strange to me, and the instruments did not correspond with those in use by living bands. The concert lasted an hour or so, and then, with the bow of a Chesterfield, the leader marshaled his followers out. I have no doubt that he was some musician famous in history, and I have searched among the portraits of musical history to identify him, but thus far without avail."

Mr. Sickles' granddaughter, who happened to be in the hallway at the moment when he thinks that his strange visitors went out, saw nothing of them; and that convinces him beyond doubt that they became disembodied again on emerging from the room. His confidence in the normal condition of his senses at the time can not be shaken by argument. He is now nearly ninety years old, but quite hale and hearty, and able to attend to the business of his estate with full discretion and vigor. He has always been a man of strong characteristics, but there has never been a doubt of his sanity. He is in religion a Spiritualist.

Verdict in the Murphy Murder Trial.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The case of the State against the murderers of A. H. Murphy was given to the jury at 11:40 last night. Fifteen minutes later it returned a verdict of guilty against Pat Ford and Policeman John Murphy, and manslaughter against Judge Thomas J. Ford, W. H. Caulfield and Thomas Buckley.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 2—1 a. m.

For the Ohio and Tennessee Valley—Generally fair, slightly warmer weather, westerly winds, rising barometer in eastern portion, falling in western portion.

For the Upper Lake Region—Fair weather, preceded by light local snows, northern and eastern portions slightly warmer westerly winds, falling, preceded in extreme eastern portion by rising barometer.