

WASHINGTON.

SAD EPISODE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Sudden Death of Hon. J. E. Leonard, Member from Louisiana—Instruction to Foreign Ministers in Relation to the Bimetalle Conference—Removal of Doorkeeper Polk Recommended for Following a Bad System—Issue of Bullion Certificates Agreed Upon by the House Committee—Plan for Simplifying the Classification of Mail Matter.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mr. Robbins, from the committee on ways and means, reported a substitute for a bill to promote the deposits of savings in the treasury and for refunding the national debt, which was referred to the committee of the whole. The bill provides that for conversion of the outstanding six per cent. bonds into bonds having a lower rate of interest, any person may deposit at any postal money order office, lawful money of the United States, in sums not less than one dollar, and shall be entitled to receive therefor a postal money order on the treasury, and that when such money orders shall be presented to the treasury at Washington, the same shall be entered to the credit of the depositor, and when such deposits amount to \$50 they shall, at the option of the depositor, be convertible into four per cent. bonds.

On motion of Mr. Springer to-morrow's session was set apart for private business. The contested election case of Dean vs. Field, from the Third District of Massachusetts, was then considered. After some discussion the speaker said: "The chair believes it is his duty, though it is a very painful one, to lay a communication before the House. He then handed to the clerk and had read a telegram from the Hon. J. E. Leonard, of Louisiana, announcing the death in Havana, of yellow fever, of Hon. J. E. Leonard, of Louisiana. Mr. Ellis—I am sure the announcement just made will carry sincere regret to every heart here, and to those who knew Judge Leonard well, and to those who have known him socially, this announcement will carry very great sadness. It is not my purpose now to enter into any detailed account of his life or public services, or to eulogize those shining virtues which bound him to those who knew him well. At another and more fitting occasion it will be my duty to present a proper tribute to his memory. I therefore move that in respect to the memory of Judge Leonard, the House do now adjourn. The motion prevailed and the House adjourned."

Death of the Hon. John Leonard. WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Everts telegraphed from the State department the following, addressed to Hon. Samuel J. Hand: "Speaker of the House of Representatives: A telegraphic communication has just been received from United States consul general at Havana, stating that Hon. John Leonard, representative from Louisiana, died this morning of yellow fever. The consul general states that the deceased was taken to be embalmed, and requests the family or friends of deceased to be informed. He also requests instructions. (Signed). Wm. M. Everts, Secretary of State."

Speaker Randall immediately telegraphed the secretary, requesting him to ask the consul general to show the opportunity to meet the memory of deceased, take charge of the remains and forward them to New Orleans, and the House of Representatives would cover all necessary expenses. The intelligence of the death of Mr. Leonard came suddenly on the members of the House, and caused general sorrow. He had been in Washington only about three weeks.

Bi-Metalle Conference. WASHINGTON, March 15.—The secretary of State has addressed the following letter to our ministers abroad:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1878. Sir: I enclose herewith a copy of an act of Congress authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar and restoring its legal tender. You are requested to bring the enactment to the notice of the government to which you are accredited, and in accordance with the provisions contained in the second section, to lay said act before the government in the name of the government of the United States, to join us in a conference to adopt a common rate between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of the bimetallic system, and the fixity of the relative value between those metals, such a conference to be held at such place in Europe or the East, at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of the governments joining in the same.

As the President in his annual message to Congress, expressed his opinion in favor of maintaining silver as one of the precious metals which furnished the basis of the world, and keeping up to as full a measure as possible the value of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money, and as the act of Congress, which you are requested to bring to the notice of the government to which you are accredited, is now called, and was passed by very great majorities of both Houses, the policy of this country in support of bimetallic money may be considered as the position of the country commercially, from its relation to western and eastern nations, of other hemispheres, gives us as a continent, part of the proper adjustment of the two precious metals in their common service of furnishing intrinsic and universal money of foreign trade, and besides as the principal producer of silver, the country has a just disposition to promote one of the important uses of that precious metal as a constituent part of the money of the world, you will therefore promptly attract the attention of the government to which you are accredited to the great interest which this government attaches to this measure now proposed for confirming the coinage and proportions of the two precious metals in the systems of the countries invited to participate therein, to the common advantage of the commerce of the world.

You will observe that an early adhesion of at least three European nations to this project of a conference is of the first importance. This being secured, it will be in the power of the President to appoint the commissioners provided for in such case by the act of Congress. You will communicate to me the wishes or preferences of the government addressed on this subject through you, as to time and place of the proposed conference, that a concurrence in these points may not be unnecessarily delayed, and, if necessary, you may use the telegraph for the purpose.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed). Wm. M. Everts.

Silver Bullion Certificates. WASHINGTON, March 15.—The committee on banking and currency this morning agreed upon a bill providing for the issuing of silver bullion certificates. The bullion is to be counted at its equivalent in coin, less mint charges and the cost of transportation. The certificates are to be issued by any silver coinage or assay office, and to be redeemable at the assay office in New York, and the mint in San Francisco. The certificates are to be legal tender in payment for all government dues. The vote of the committee on the bill was as follows: In favor of reporting it, for passage—Buckner, Ewing, Hartzell, Bell, Yates, and Phelps—six; and against it—Hardenberg, Eames and Chittenden—three. Hart was absent, and Fort did not vote. The following is the text of the silver bullion certificate bill as agreed upon by the committee: "Be it enacted, etc., That coin certificates of the denomination of \$10 and multiples thereof up to \$100 may, in mode hereinafter provided, be ex-

HARD MONEY.

LEAGUE ORGANIZATION PERFECTED AT CHICAGO. Officers Elected and an Address Issued to the People—Gold and Silver with Convertible Paper the Only Safe and Uniform Circulating Medium—Any Other Currency Denounced as a Violation of Plighted Faith and Soon to Result in Disaster and Ruin.

CHICAGO, March 15.—In pursuance of a call for a meeting of the hard money league, and those in sympathy with its object, prominent business men representing a number of Western States and both the Republican and Democratic parties, met at the Grand Pacific this afternoon, and were called to order by Hon. Geo. W. Allen, of Milwaukee, who set forth the object of the meeting in a few words and alluded to the necessity for an organization like that contemplated by those in attendance. He declared that there was a fight for our freedom, and the issue was to be met now. On motion a committee on organization and address were appointed. The committee on organization made the following report which was unanimously adopted.

OFFICERS. President—George W. Allen, Milwaukee. Treasurer—Lymon J. Gage, Chicago. Secretary—Thos. M. Nichols, Chicago. Executive Committee—M. L. Scudder, D. L. Storey, J. M. Durand, J. H. Dunham, W. T. Baber, and Charles Danforth; and C. Leidersdorf, Edward Sanderson and Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee; E. N. White, L. C. Cross, T. W. Hayes, Detroit; J. A. Wheelock, St. Paul; Thomas A. Bones, T. G. Fisk, Racine. Edward Russell, Davenport.

The committee on platform and address made a report which was discussed by Messrs. Storey, Smit, Randolph, Nichols Allen, and others, and after slight amendments, unanimously adopted it, as follows: "To the people of the United States: Pursuant to a call, a meeting of citizens of the Northwest in favor of an honest money standard, was held in the city of Chicago to-day, and the following declaration was unanimously adopted as a uniform principle: Opposition to all proper inflation and consequent depreciation in favor of coin and paper of equal value and equal purchasing power, and convertible into each other at the will of the holder. In this connection the meeting directed the publication of the following statement to which we invite your attention. First—The industrial interests of the country, and consequently the welfare and happiness of the people, require stability in the standard of value, and uniformity in the circulating mediums of exchange. Second—The experience of all civilized and commercial nations proves that gold and silver possess stability of value in a greater degree than any other commodity, and are therefore the best standard of value, and in connection with paper representatives, convertible into them on demand, the only safe and uniform circulating mediums. Third—It is the duty of the government to establish and maintain a sound and uniform currency system. The establishment and maintenance of such a system, was one of the ends contemplated by the founders of our government, and is essential to the stability and security of the nation. To secure the advantages of such a system, required only a firm adherence to the principles and spirit of the constitution. Fourth—The constitution contemplates only the use of the precious metals as a standard of value, and the coinage laws strictly observed by the Government until a great national emergency compelled a temporary departure from them. That departure was solely and repeatedly declared to be only temporary, and only justifiable on the ground of extreme necessity, in a time of national peril; and the most positive assurances have been given by the legislative and executive departments of the government that when the exigency of the war should pass away, the government would return to the gold and silver standard, and measure of value. Fifth—The emergency that made it necessary for the government to force upon the people an irredeemable paper currency having passed away, and as soon as practicable, return to the constitution, and stable metallic standard, and measure of value. Sixth—The emergency that made it necessary for the government to force upon the people an irredeemable paper currency having passed away, and as soon as practicable, return to the constitution, and stable metallic standard, and measure of value. Seventh—We have now an abundance of money to supply all the wants of trade. Our paper money is rapidly approaching the uniformity and stability which is left free from further legislative changes, it will soon be free of natural laws go into general circulation, and general confidence and prosperity be restored to the country. Eighth—We invite all our fellow citizens who concur in these views of the nature of money and medium of exchange, and the functions of government in relation thereto, to unite with us in an effort to maintain the honor and welfare of our common country, and in a protest against the adoption of an irredeemable paper money policy which would certainly, sooner or later, be followed by all the evils of fluctuation and depreciation, ending only in ultimate repudiation and general financial ruin. The committee on address then adjourned. Communications on this question should be addressed "Honest Money League, Chicago."

MURDER AND ARSON. A Man and His Wife Murdered and Their Bodies Burned. PORT MADISON, Iowa, March 15.—The house of Henry Grazer, living four miles west of this city, was burned last night about midnight. The neighbors, seeing the fire, rushed to the rescue, but too late to save Mr. and Mrs. Grazer, whose bodies were burned almost to a crisp. From all the evidence, they had both been murdered, which was the verdict of the coroner's jury to-day. Mr. Grazer and wife lived alone. He was quite wealthy and was thought to have considerable money in the house. A revolver, which was not the property of Mr. Grazer,

was found near the bodies with one barrel discharged and the hammer raised. The outside door lock when found was unlocked, which showed they were not locked in. Also, every chest, bureau, etc., was found with keys in locks, which proves plainly that everything was searched either before or after the murder was committed. No clue, but there are strong suspicions as to the identity of the murderer.

RELIGIOUS MANIA. LEADS A WINOPIAN TO A FATAL PISTOL PRACTICE. La Paige, the Josie Langmaid Murderer, Successfully Swung Off—A Negro Friend Hung for One of Four Murders—Miscellaneous Criminal Notes and the Disceat Records of the Day. WINONA, Minn., March 15.—About four o'clock this morning a young Jeweler named August Putsch, a son of Dr. Putsch, of this city, sprang out of bed, seized a revolver, woke his wife, bade her good-by, and shot himself through the right breast. He probably died. He was not a drinking man, and the cause of the suicide is not known, but is supposed to be due to domestic trouble.

WINONA, Minn., March 15.—The cause of the suicide of Mr. Putsch, first ascribed to domestic difficulties, is now known to be due wholly to religious excitement. The mania developed itself several days since, but no one suspected any tendency to suicide. He had recently been raised three degrees in masonry, and seemed to be under the impression some invisible enemy was forcing him to reveal the secrets of the order. He was still alive at six o'clock.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

IT LOOKS WARLIKE AND ALSO PEACEFUL. A Report of New Complications and Possible Failure of the Congress to Meet, and Also That the Russian Guard is Preparing to Return Home—England Gains a Point in a German Declaration for Submission of All Peace Terms to the Congress—Andray Threatens to Resign if Credit is Not Voted—Revolt of Turkish Provinces.

WARLIKE AGAIN. LONDON, March 15.—A special from St. Petersburg says that the official word here is again containing grave apprehensions of serious complications. Men who have considerable influence in causing or averting events which they profess to foresee, say it is by no means certain that the congress will meet, and if it does meet, it is not very likely to succeed in consequence of the Austrian and English jealousy of Russian success.

THE TREATY TO THE POWERS. A dispatch from St. Stefano, states the Russian guards have been ordered to embark for home as soon as the treaty is ratified. It is uncertain whether this refers to ratification by the czar or the congress.

TO OBEY THE TREATY. A Vienna correspondent says Russia has notified the powers that the treaty will be sent to them immediately after ratification, Russia having no reason to conceal anything. This seems intended to assure England that there is no secret understanding.

REVERTING TURNS. A Constantinople special says it is asserted that northern Syria has revolted and proclaimed itself separate from the sultan. It is reported the Kurds in the province of Deardbker have revolted.

THREATENING TO RESIGN. A correspondent at Vienna asserts that Count Andray has informed the Austrian delegation that he will resign if the credit is refused.

TURKISH ATROCITIES. ATHENS, March 15.—The commander-in-chief of the Greek army has notified the minister of war that the Turks have committed unparalleled cruelties on Christians in Epirus. A large number of destitute fugitives have fled to Greece.

CONCESSIONS TO ENGLAND. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15.—It is untrue that the Porte has given orders to prevent any more British-men-of-war from passing the Dardanelles. Layard has recently obtained a firman permitting the passage of the Hot-Spur and Condor, which vessels are expected in the Gulf of Iamid shortly. Layard has also received permission to send the Rapet to the Albanian coast to embark refugees.

CASH FORTCOMING. VIENNA, March 15.—The budget committee of the Austrian delegation adopted by a vote of 11 to 9 a resolution to the effect that, in the event of Eastern affairs rendering a display of military force unavoidable for protection and essential interests, the common government is empowered to incur, with the assent of the Austrian and Hungarian ministers, an expenditure not exceeding sixty million florins.

MUZZLING THE PRESS. CALCUTTA, March 15.—Council for Governor Gene yesterday passed a bill for the better regulation of the native Indian press, and enabling the government to promptly suppress all seditious writing, extortion and intimidation by the vernacular press.

LORD LYTON, governor general, in remarks supporting the measure, said that while his associations and convictions were on the side of a free utterance of thought, it was his imperative duty to support the law of the land, and to maintain the peace and order of the country. The article against extortion and intimidation was intended to protect native magistrates, chiefs and officials, who were constantly in fear of attacks by native newspapers.

CLAIMING FOR MONEY. LONDON, March 15.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs: Roumania is pressing Russia for money due to the telegraph and postal departments and to private persons for damage from the bombardment to Bucharest and the Gurgos railway company, and to land owners for lands taken for the Galatz & Frahesta and Simitza railways.

PEEL-LYONS. LONDON, March 15.—The Times deprecates Sir Robert Peel's attack in the House of Commons last night on Lord Lyons. It says: "The arrangements for entering Congress must be left entirely in the hands of the government, and in respect to the two points on which they have their determination insist they will be fully supported by the country. The prospect at present is not very hopeful, but the course adopted by Sir Robert Peel is the very last which would tend to better it."

DOOMED LICK.

HIS FATED RESIDENCE BURNED AGAIN. An Early Blaze This Morning—The Scene of the Lautenschlager-Lick Murder the Center of Attraction—Escape of Lick and Children in Night Clothes—One Boy Badly Hurt—The Insurance—Probable Incautiousness.

Precisely at 1:10 A. M., the stillness of the early morning air was disturbed by the reverberations of the fire alarm turned in from Box 13. The department responded with surprising alacrity, and found the scene of the fire to be at the residence of Joseph Lick, 59 West Tenth street, which, in the upper part, was one sheet of seething flames. A Globe reporter was on the ground simultaneously with the fire apparatus, and discovered Mr. Lick among a heterogeneous mass of furniture, in the act of dressing himself. He stated that he was awakened by a neighbor living immediately in rear of him, by the name of Sam. Quivo, who was pounding at the door and shouting "Fire." The police were soon present, and corroborated this statement. When the family was roused, the house was filled with dense volumes of smoke, which both blinded and choked all of them.

The eldest son, Joseph, in his frantic efforts to escape what seemed immediately impending death, thrust his hand wildly through one of the windows, being either unable to find the door or to open it. The Licks, with the few then present, commenced hustling out what furniture they could, the Licks still in their night clothes, and Joseph, Jr., lending a helping hand. All at once, however, he became conscious that his right hand felt numb, and a closer inspection of it revealed the fact that in bursting through the glass of the window, he lacerated his right forearm and wrist in a terrible fashion. Hurriedly donning a pair of blue overalls, he proceeded to Dr. Boardman's, corner of Exchange and Washburn streets, where the Globe man found him lying prone upon the surgery floor, the steps of the house and the sidewalk in front of the gate being plentifully spattered with blood. The profuse hemorrhage, under the hands of the surgeon, was stopped, and the wounds, which were not serious, were quickly dressed, and the stalwart youth, who walked off to St. Joseph's hospital with his father, both of them in their bare feet, and the younger blood-stained from head to foot, Young Lick confirmed his father's statements respecting the suddenness of the outbreak of the flames, and each was equally ignorant of any possible cause within their knowledge of the fire. Both declared most emphatically that every thing likely to cause combustion had been carefully looked to before they retired.

Mr. Lick stated that the building was insured for \$700, and the furniture for \$200. None of the contents of the house were saved except a few articles in one of the lower rooms. The house was pretty thoroughly gutted, the flames being confined to the building in which they originated, and being completely quenched in about half an hour.

There seems little doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary. A year ago last fall, at about the same hour of night, the Lick residence was found to be in flames, and the family narrowly escaped with their lives.

It is now about three years since that terrible deed of blood, the murder of Mrs. Lick, took place. Three persons supposed to be the murderers are serving life-sentences in Stillwater, and ever since that fateful night, we note Mrs. Lick so mysteriously yielded up her life, a fatality apparently followed both Mr. Lick and his premises. Sickness and death in his family, fires in his house, vexations and expensive litigation, have all been showered upon him, and now the government turned out. The history of this family for the past four or five years has been strangely sensational and afflictive.

PERSONAL. Senator J. M. Waldron, of Litchfield, was in the city last evening.

A. B. Eason, of the Stillwater Gazette, paid the Globe a welcome visit yesterday.

W. Jay Whipple, of the Winona Herald, was registered at the Metropolitan hotel yesterday.

President J. P. Hiley, of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, arrived home last evening from an extensive trip to the East.

Judge A. E. Maynard leaves this morning to visit his son, who is a prosopros, but followed both Mr. Lick and his premises. Sickness and death in his family, fires in his house, vexations and expensive litigation, have all been showered upon him, and now the government turned out. The history of this family for the past four or five years has been strangely sensational and afflictive.

PERSONAL. A communication from his excellency the Governor was received, returning, without his signature, the Senate bill to incorporate the committee on revision, in the passage of the bill notwithstanding the Governor's objections, all the Senators voted "aye."

BILLS PASSED. Authorizing the construction of a dam across Yellow River, Barron county, authorizing W. L. Badler to erect and maintain a dam across Sucker Branch, Polk county, for log driving purposes; relating to towns and town officers; relative to steam ferries; relating to R. R. Kemper et al., to establish a ferry across the Mississippi river at Alma, Buffalo county, by the county; the prospect of building a dam across Little Rib river, in Marathon county; to authorize the construction of a dam across Quarters creek, Barron county; PROTECTION. Assemblyman Coe's memorial to Congress asking for protection for wool growers, came up on conference. Senator Prier offered an amendment to include lumber. The Senator advocated his amendment in a speech of some length, at the close of which it was adopted, together with the memorial as amended by the Assembly.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Large Number of Bills Disposed of in Both Houses—Vote of the Governor Sustained—A \$75 Presentation. (Special Telegram to THE GLOBE.) MADISON, March 15.—In the Senate to-day the local option bill was killed. Bills were concurred in relative to the regulation and maintenance of slaughterhouses; changing the name of the Norwegian Lutheran synod to the synod of the Norwegian church of America; amending the laws relating to organization of bodies politic; relating to town insurance companies; authorizing the purchase of land for the Wisconsin Old Fellows' mutual life insurance company; relative to sidewalks in villages and towns; providing for the improvement of Bruney river for log driving purposes.

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