

WASHINGTON.

THE ARMY, CURRENCY, AND POLITICS.

GENERAL SHERMAN THINKS OF THE ARMY—A PLAN OF MR. TILDEN'S WHICH DID NOT WORK.

EWING'S POOR LUCK.

THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY DISCOVERED THIS MORNING THAT IN THE HOT HASTE WITH WHICH THEY HAD ADOPTED GENERAL EWING'S BILL FOR THE REPEAL OF THE THIRD SECTION OF THE RESUMPTION ACT THEY HAD PROVIDED FOR LEGISLATION TO WHICH A MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE WERE UNWILLING TO AGREE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The committee on Banking and Currency discovered this morning that in the hot haste with which they had adopted General Ewing's bill for the repeal of the third section of the Resumption Act they had provided for legislation to which a majority of the committee were unwilling to agree.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The committee on Banking and Currency discovered this morning that in the hot haste with which they had adopted General Ewing's bill for the repeal of the third section of the Resumption Act they had provided for legislation to which a majority of the committee were unwilling to agree.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The committee on Banking and Currency discovered this morning that in the hot haste with which they had adopted General Ewing's bill for the repeal of the third section of the Resumption Act they had provided for legislation to which a majority of the committee were unwilling to agree.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The committee on Banking and Currency discovered this morning that in the hot haste with which they had adopted General Ewing's bill for the repeal of the third section of the Resumption Act they had provided for legislation to which a majority of the committee were unwilling to agree.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The committee on Banking and Currency discovered this morning that in the hot haste with which they had adopted General Ewing's bill for the repeal of the third section of the Resumption Act they had provided for legislation to which a majority of the committee were unwilling to agree.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The committee on Banking and Currency discovered this morning that in the hot haste with which they had adopted General Ewing's bill for the repeal of the third section of the Resumption Act they had provided for legislation to which a majority of the committee were unwilling to agree.

refining, when the bullion is below standard; for touching when the silver contains other metals than silver and copper used for coinage in 1873, and the bullion is above standard; and for separating the gold and silver when these metals exist together in the bullion.

A LIVELY TALK WITH SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary McCrary and General Sherman are both very earnest in their recommendations to the House Committee on Appropriations to relieve the army as soon as possible.

"Few people in private station, and few members of Congress," said General Sherman to-day, "understand the actual condition of the army, and what is expected of it. In the first place," he continued, "the army is limited by law to 25,000 enlisted men. Let us see how many of that number we have in the field. You must first understand that no recruiting has been carried on since last June.

"Then, why are they enlisted if they do not carry muskets?" "They are enlisted to save money. You see them all around you here at headquarters. They are performing the duties of clerks who, in the Civil Department, receive for the same class of work from \$100 to \$175 per month.

"The question was asked, 'where are these 19,000 men?'" "They are scattered all over our beloved country, from Florida across to Puget Sound and from Mexico to Maine."

"How has the President's Southern policy affected the troops in the South? Have you many soldiers in the Southern States?" "No," answered the General, "there are very few soldiers in the South; and as you know, there is peace everywhere there. There are only two regiments in the whole Southern States, not more than 600 men, and they are employed in guarding public property."

"What is it that you want? What ought Congress to do?" "Congress ought, in my judgment, to pass the Army Bill at once without any special legislation on it. The Army needs the money, and nothing should be added to the Appropriation Bill that can occasion debate.

"What do you propose as a remedy?" "The Army must have more men. The regiments ought to be recruited up to the full standard, so that we might have 25,000 effective men; fifty privates and ten non-commissioned officers in each company. The clerks and all non-combatants should be called by their right names, and should not be charged to the actual force of the army. The President should be given the right to take from one regiment in an unopposed position any number of enlisted men, and add to another regiment in an exposed position in case of emergency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Indiana politicians are enjoying themselves over one incident of Governor J. B. Williams's visit to Washington. They say that while in the East he had an interview with Mr. Tilden, at the request of the latter, in which he was strongly urged by Mr. Tilden to appoint Mr. Hendricks to succeed Senator Morton.

General of the Army, are the best judges of circumstances as they arise. They are millions of dollars a year net, and place the military establishment on a becoming basis."

THE ARMY BILL READY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, have completed the Army Bill, and are ready to report it to the full committee in the morning. It is the intention to bring it into the House during the day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, have completed the Army Bill, and are ready to report it to the full committee in the morning. It is the intention to bring it into the House during the day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, have completed the Army Bill, and are ready to report it to the full committee in the morning. It is the intention to bring it into the House during the day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, have completed the Army Bill, and are ready to report it to the full committee in the morning. It is the intention to bring it into the House during the day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, have completed the Army Bill, and are ready to report it to the full committee in the morning. It is the intention to bring it into the House during the day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, have completed the Army Bill, and are ready to report it to the full committee in the morning. It is the intention to bring it into the House during the day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, have completed the Army Bill, and are ready to report it to the full committee in the morning. It is the intention to bring it into the House during the day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, have completed the Army Bill, and are ready to report it to the full committee in the morning. It is the intention to bring it into the House during the day.

HALL APPEARS AGAIN.

HIS UNEXPECTED ARRIVAL IN THE CITY.

HE BREAKFASTS WITH MR. VANDERPOEL, AND THEN GOES TO HIS HOME—HE DECLARES THAT HIS JOURNEY TO ENGLAND WAS CAUSED BY MENTAL DERANGEMENT—HIS SOUNDNESS OF MIND RESTORED—HE DENIES COMPLICITY IN THE RING FRAUDS.

Ex-Major Hall appeared in the city yesterday morning breakfasted with A. J. Vanderpoel, and spent the rest of the day with his family. He says that he went away under the influence of a disordered state of mind, and he denies all the charges of guilty participation in the ring frauds.

HOW HALL APPEARS AND TALKS.

A. Oakley Hall's return to New-York was as quiet and mysterious as his departure last March. He first showed himself at the house of his old partner and friend, A. J. Vanderpoel, with whom he breakfasted and conversed at length.

When Mr. Hall appeared at the door of his house in the morning, after leaving Mr. Vanderpoel, his family were greatly astonished. He was calm and self-possessed. His first inquiries were in regard to the health of his family.

NOT IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

The steamer City of Montreal, of the Inman Line, arrived in the harbor Wednesday night, and landed her passengers yesterday at Pier 45, North River. The first supposition, when it was known that Mr. Hall was in the city, was that he came on that steamer.

OSMAN PASHA IN PERIL.

THE ROMANIANS THREATENING THE RAHOVA ROAD—OSMAN IN DANGER OF CAPTURE.

It appears from a Bucharest telegram, dated last night, that an effort is being made to gain possession of the Plevna and Rahaova road. The Roumanian forces, which has been stationed between the rivers Vid and Iskra, yesterday made a reconnaissance along the Danube in the direction of Rahaova, thirty-five miles from Plevna.

CHEKIST PASHA PUNISHED.

A Russian official dispatch says: "The total number of prisoners captured at Dubnik and Telische was 7,000, including two Pashas, 200 officers, and an English Colonel in the Turkish service."

ANOTHER TURKISH CALL FOR TROOPS.

It is officially announced that 226,795 men are to be immediately called out for active service. A majority of these are members of the reserve. The draft will leave 333,412 registered members of the reserve.

MORE RUSSIANS IN THE BALKANS.

A Constantinople telegram says that a considerable force of Russians is concentrated in Ahz Hain-Rohat, or Trajan's Pass. This is the pass in the Balkans, which General Ghoruck entered Roumelia. It is east of the Shipka Pass.

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

The Republicans of the XXIst District have nominated Charles H. Trux for the Assembly, J. C. J. Hooper Hamersley, Independent Republican nominee for Assembly in the Xth District, has declined in favor of William W. Astor, the Republican candidate.

jumped to the conclusion that he had been murdered in the slums of that city. It was also reported that the ex-Major had become financially involved and had fled to escape financial and social ruin.

The Saturday steamer from this port were declared not to have taken out any passenger answering to the description of the missing man. Still, it was thought possible that Mr. Hall might have concealed himself on board of one of them, and instructions were sent by cable to Europe to watch for their arrival.

It has been reported from time to time that the fugitive was traveling in various parts of Europe, and that he had been seen in London, Paris, and other cities.

It appears from a Bucharest telegram, dated last night, that an effort is being made to gain possession of the Plevna and Rahaova road. The Roumanian forces, which has been stationed between the rivers Vid and Iskra, yesterday made a reconnaissance along the Danube in the direction of Rahaova, thirty-five miles from Plevna.

It is officially announced that 226,795 men are to be immediately called out for active service. A majority of these are members of the reserve. The draft will leave 333,412 registered members of the reserve.

A Russian official dispatch says: "The total number of prisoners captured at Dubnik and Telische was 7,000, including two Pashas, 200 officers, and an English Colonel in the Turkish service."

It is officially announced that 226,795 men are to be immediately called out for active service. A majority of these are members of the reserve. The draft will leave 333,412 registered members of the reserve.

A Constantinople telegram says that a considerable force of Russians is concentrated in Ahz Hain-Rohat, or Trajan's Pass. This is the pass in the Balkans, which General Ghoruck entered Roumelia. It is east of the Shipka Pass.

The Republicans of the XXIst District have nominated Charles H. Trux for the Assembly, J. C. J. Hooper Hamersley, Independent Republican nominee for Assembly in the Xth District, has declined in favor of William W. Astor, the Republican candidate.

At the meeting of the Independent Citizens' Association of the VIIth District, last evening, Joseph Jennings was accepted as the candidate for the Assembly.

At the meeting of the Independent Citizens' Association of the VIIth District, last evening, Joseph Jennings was accepted as the candidate for the Assembly.

OBITUARY.

SENATOR OLIVER P. MORTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—At half-past 5 o'clock this afternoon Senator Oliver P. Morton died, quietly and peacefully, at his home in this city. Since the change in his condition yesterday afternoon, which foretold his early dissolution, his pulse became weaker, and then rapidly ran up to 110 a minute, but the throbs were soon after reduced to 116. Last evening Mrs. Morton, who has been unremitting in her attentions, and has hoped against hope, broke down under the absolute knowledge that the Senator was dying.

The scene in the sick room at noon was deeply affecting. The dying Senator was propped up in bed. Mrs. Morton sat at his right side, with her husband's hand clasped in hers. All pulsation had ceased, and only the wonderful vitality of the Senator's system kept alive the slight spark of life that still lingered.

About 2 o'clock, Senator Morton seemed to be suffering great pain, which he endured in silence, although sufficiently conscious to indicate his wishes. The lines of his face were drawn and pinched, and his paralyzed arm tossed wildly and restlessly about.

Senator Morton's disease was paralysis. It attacked him several years ago, but by skilful medical treatment it was kept for a long time confined to the lower limbs, and of these he had a partial use. So that the affliction did not prevent him from pursuing his public career. His physicians say that he had observed ordinary prudence and refrained from overtaxing his strength he might have lived many years longer, and suffered neither inconveniences than that arising from being partially crippled.

He had rested during the greater portion of the day in a half lying, half sitting position. As he grew weaker the supporting pillows were withdrawn, so that he lay prone on the bed. A deep silence now pervaded the room, and remained unbroken, except by an occasional question to the dying man. Once, when his sister-in-law, Mrs. Hallway, inquired, "You are not afraid to die, Oliver?" He gave a negative answer by swaying his head. Soon after a similar exclamation, question and answer, passed between him and Dr. Thompson. At ten minutes past 5 o'clock he exclaimed: "I am dying; I am worn out;" and these were his last words.

This evening, by direction of the Mayor, the city bell has been tolled fifty-four strokes, indicating the death of the Senator. The bells will also be tolled each day at noon until after the funeral.

The family have decided on Monday at 1 o'clock as the time for the funeral services, at Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and the interment will take place at Crown Hill Cemetery. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Professor S. K. Hosour, Mrs. Morton's former pastor, and the Senator's predecessor, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. J. B. Cleaver, Henry Day and J. H. Bayless. The body will be in state during Sunday in the corridor of the Marion County Court House, now used as a State House, giving the people of the State an opportunity to view the remains.

The Mayor has called a meeting of citizens for tomorrow morning, at 9 o'clock, in the United States Court Room, when it will probably be decided to invite the President, Cabinet, and Governors of the several States to attend the funeral. The members of the Bench and Bar of the State and city have been requested to meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Reports from many cities and towns in the State announce the tolling of bells. Governor Williams will order the State offices to be closed on Monday, and Mayor Cayen the offices of the City Government. They will jointly request the citizens to close their business houses from noon to 3 o'clock on that day.

THE STATESMAN'S CAREER.

The striking traits of Oliver Perry Morton's character were peculiarly English, and they were in his blood. His grandfather was one of three brothers who came from England a century ago and settled in New-Jersey. Their name was Throckmorton and among their ancestors was a famous earl, who was a man of power in Queen Elizabeth's reign. When the Senator's father emigrated from New-Jersey to Indiana, he dropped the first syllable of his name, and ever after wrote "William T. Morton." It may be that he fancied that his chances in a new State