RIVERSIDE PARK SAVED.

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE BILL AMENDED IN COMMITTEE.

CONGRESSMAN QUIGG CARRIES HIS POINT WITH THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—THE BILL AGAIN REPORTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 21.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day, by a vote of 9 to 4, decided to report the North River Bridge bill favorably with an amendment proposed by Representative Quigg as to location, lowering the southern limit of the territory within which the bridge can be built to Fifty-ninth-st., and fixing the northerly limit at Sixty-ninth-st., leaving the exact location within those limits to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Quigg urged upon the committee the consideration that the proposed location at Seventieth-st. was an unnecessary offence to the property-owners on the west side of town, where public and private capital has been invested in large sums. He said that from Seventy-second-st. to One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. there existed one of the finest residential parts of New-York, and that the city, in developing Riverside Park and the drive, had made every effort to preserve the natural beauty for the benefit of the public as a whole. To erect a huge, unsightly structure of a bridge approach at the foot of Riverside Drive and West End-ave. would be an injury to public and private interests which would be inexcusable in view of the fact that the company proposing to build the bridge was on record, through its chief engineer, as saying that the site at Sixtieth-st., south of the New-York Central elevators, was preferable to the one already chosen at Seventieth-st. Mr. Quigg's suggestions were incorporated in the bill. He urged another amendment, which was not adopted. This related to the question of piers and length of span. The bill in its present form leaves the determination of that question to a board of five expert engineers, to be appointed by the President. Mr. Quigg said that he thought this provision, if passed, would invite another veto. He pointed out that the general statutes on the subject of interstate bridges provide that the final determination of all such questions must be left to the discretion of the Secretary of War. He did not oppose the appointment of a commission of experts in this case. On the contrary, he was quite willing that all possible light should be thrown on the subject, but he urged that ultimate authority should not be removed from the War Department.

Congressman Bartlett, who is a member of the committee, agreed with Mr. Quigg, but their judgment did not prevail. The fight on this section of the bill is now removed to the floor of the House. Mr. Quigg expresses himself as being warmly in favor of a bridge, but he also thinks that the position assumed by the New-York City authorities, by the Chamber of Commerce and by the Maritime Association of the port should be accepted by Congress, at least in so far as it is consistent with the practicability of building a bridge as a successful commercial enterprise.

WOMEN PLEAD FOR THE BALLOT.

THEY APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEES OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The buzz of feminine voices and the presence of forty or more well-dressed women gave to the House Judiciary Committee room this morning the appearance of a fashionable tea. The occasion was the hearing given by the committee to a delegation of Woman Suffragists, headed by Miss Susan B. Anthony. The members of the committee present were Messrs. Goodnight, Stockdale, Boatner, Wolverton, Dearmond, W. A. Stone (Penn.), and Broderick.

Miss Anthony said this was the thirteenth Congress that the women had appeared before in their efforts to secure universal suffrage. Once only had they had a favorable report from a House Committee, and that was when Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, was chairman. What they desire is a constitutional amendment, prohibiting the States of the Union from disfranchising women. They felt that as much should be done for them as has been done for the negro.

The Rev. Anna Shaw, vice-president of the National Association, followed with a spirited address. The Rev. Mrs. C. Hutton, of Illinois, presented the moral as well as the logical side of the question, and was followed by Mrs. Virginia Young, of South Carolina. Mrs. Young addressed the committee as "My Brothers," and based her argument on the ground that women, especially in the South, are "too much cuddled," as she expressed it. The Southern women, she contested, needed responsibilities to develop them.

A similar scene was witnessed in the marble room on the Senate side of the building. The only members of the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Senate present were Chairman Hoar and Mr. Blackburn, while Senator Hill, of New-York, generously joined with his colleagues to make a showing, the majority of the committee being either sick or out of town. Addresses were made by the Rev. Ida Hutton, of Illinois; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, of Boston; Mrs. Lucrecia B. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Anna L. Diggs, of Kansas; Mrs. Sallie Clay Bennett, of Kentucky; Phoebe W. Wright, of New-Jersey; Mrs. Alice Smith, of Vermont; Mrs. Clara B. Colby, of Nebraska; Mrs. Jeannette Schouler French, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Abbie Peasles, of Maine, and the Rev. Anna Shaw.

"WHAT SHALL I DO ABOUT IT?"

WILLIS SENDS GRESHAM SOME EDITORIAL OPINIONS ON THE POLICY OF INFAMY.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Probably one of the oddest documents added to the diplomatic archives of the State Department in recent years is that of Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham of January 19, inclosing extracts showing what the Honolulu papers thought of him and asking instructions in the premises. All the clippings refer to the birthday celebration of the Provisional Government on January 17, which seems to have been a very enthusiastic affair from early in the morning until well along toward next morning. But the remarkable inclosures are the editorials from these papers relating to the absence of Minister Willis from the celebration. The most conservative is entitled "A Good Word for Mr. Willis," and expresses the hope that, the crisis having passed, the citizens will be fair and just toward the Minister whose position is said to be not of his own creation. The article proceeds as follows:

"If his temper has not been altogether lovely in making his answers to questions regarding his use of force in restoring the ex-Queen, it must be remembered that he was instructed to perform a difficult job. 'Don't use force, but don't let them know that you won't use it.' A nobleman said to the artist who was about to paint his portrait: 'In painting my portrait paint that of my valet standing behind me, but so that he cannot be seen.' Instructions are often difficult to execute."

Another editorial has the title "A Vicarious Apology," and after referring to the general indignation manifested at the discourtesy of the diplomatic corps in remaining away from President Dole's reception, says that Mr. Willis found himself in a dilemma. If Hawaii were at peace with the United States the Minister should have bowed and smiled at the reception, but if the two countries were at war "he should have barred his front gate, rolled himself up in the American flag and gazed around with an air of gloomy and forbidding defiance." The United States having demanded the surrender of the Government, the warships should not have fired a salute. "Hawaii is at peace with the American people, but at war with Mr. Cleveland, and Minister Willis has chosen to cast his lot with that of the man who unquestionably is his master and who claims to be the master of the American people, too."

The most remarkable comment which Minister Willis has filed is from "The Hawaiian Star," and says: "It is to be regretted that 'contingencies' should have arisen by which Minister Willis was unable to take note of yesterday's holiday, and by which the Philadelphia and her consort were prevented from hanging up flags in place of their weekly washing. These 'contingencies,' it may be observed, are due to the strange perversity of the Americans here in not making way, when asked to, for the return of a discarded heathen Queen and her rabble of boodlers and hula-drivers. To have them do that is so strong and fervid an ambition on the part of the worshipful chieftain of the American Democracy, or what there is left of it since the November elections, that he would see them in the River Styx before he would let his personal agent here acknowledge their claims of independence—that is to say, acknowledge them again. As to that personal agent himself, who, we have heard, was a gallant Union captain during the War, we are constrained to doubt that he fully believes in the justice and Americanism of such a programme. He-who-must-be-obeyed leaves his official employes small latitude of judgment when a question comes up between the rights of a free people and the prerogatives of a would-be dictator. Being somewhat in the dictator line himself, Cleveland feels like standing in with the profession. We must surmise that he abhors the fact that such an uncontrollable thing as popular sentiment and Congressional initiative sometimes gets in his way.

"However, the Americans of Hawaii and their German, English, Portuguese and native friends made a great holiday all by themselves on the 17th of January, and hardly missed the diplomatic absence, or stopped to grumble at the long lines of half-dry undershirts and pantaloons with which the navy saluted the Republican anniversary. They were having too good a time for anything of that sort, and were content to leave the extraordinary envoy to himself and to the pleasure which he might derive from hearing the song of the dickey bird in the damafula tree."

Brace the Nerves.

Sedatives and opiates won't do it. These nervines do not make the nerves strong, and failing to do this fall short of producing the essential of their quietude—vigor. And while in extreme cases—and these only—of nervous irritation such drugs may be advisable, their frequent use is highly prejudicial to the delicate organism upon which they act, and in order to renew their quieting effect increased and dangerous doses eventually become necessary. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an efficient substitute for such pernicious drugs. It quiets the nerves by bracing, toning, strengthening them. The connection between weakness of the nervous system and that of the organs of digestion is a strong and sympathetic link. The Bitters, by imparting a healthful impulse to the digestive and assimilating functions, promotes throughout the whole system a vigor in which the nerves come in for a large share. Use the Bitters in malaria, constipation, bilious and kidney trouble.

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ECONOMY A LA CARLISLE.

CONGRESSMEN SURPRISED AT THE DISCLOSURES OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

A LIVERIED FOOTMAN WITH A GOVERNMENT SALARY—LOGAN CARLISLE'S METHOD OF AVOIDING CONGRESSMEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 21.—The publication in The Tribune of the facts in regard to the costly semi-official livery establishment maintained at the public expense in the Treasury Department for the use of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries and the Chief Clerk, and the members of their respective families, as well as the facts in regard to the exceedingly generous allowance of assistant private secretaries to Assistant Secretaries, has excited considerable comment, not to say a good deal of astonishment among Congressmen and others. The truth of the statement made in the dispatch in relation to these matters has not been denied, either officially or otherwise, and the absence of such denial is also a matter of comment. The statement will be more complete, however, when supplemented with the fact that the liveried footman, who is so important and useful a feature of Secretary Carlisle's elegant equipage, is also borne on the pay rolls of the Treasury Department as a laborer at $600 a year.

A Congressman whose necessary expenses for cab hire and street car tickets amount to $30 and upward each month—expenses incurred because he is obliged to make daily journeys on public business to one or more executive departments or public offices—which he must pay out of his own pocket, naturally feels the least bit indignant and envious when he discovers that an Assistant Secretary or a chief clerk, whose legitimate official duties do not require him to travel outside the building in which those duties are performed, is furnished with a carriage and driver maintained at the expense of the National Treasury. He is hardly to be censured if he feels more so when he trudges afoot or rides in a hired cab to a theatre or an evening party and sees Mr. Assistant Secretary or Mr. Chief Clerk and his family drive to the door in a neat carriage drawn by a sleek, well-groomed horse in a natty gear, and driven by a man who is technically and potentially a Government laborer, but actually a private coachman—when he sees this and reflects that the neat and not inexpensive equipage, the like of which he cannot often afford, is maintained at the public expense for the sole use and pleasure of Mr. Assistant Secretary or Mr. Chief Clerk and his family and friends.

As before related in these dispatches, the vehicles and animals authorized by law for the use of the Treasury Department are "to be used only for official purposes." It is perfectly safe to say that there is scarcely a Senator or Representative in Congress who does not require when in Washington the use of a carriage or other conveyance in the discharge of his public duties fifty times where an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury requires the same once in the performance of his official duty. It is understood that the attention of several members of the House Committee on Appropriations has been arrested by the publication of the facts in regard to the expensive livery establishment and the generous allowance of assistant private secretaries to Assistant Secretaries in the Treasury Department, and that an effort will be made to check the extravagance there as well as in any other department when it may be discovered.

One member of the House of Representatives to-day expressed the opinion that with the help of horse, coupe and driver he would be able, if he were Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, to reach his office before midday as a rule. Another member who had visited that Department several times in order to see the Chief Clerk on official business, and had as often failed to find him, at last inquired at what hour he could find that eminent public functionary at his desk. This was in substance the reply he received:

"Oh, you'll have to come some afternoon after 2 o'clock. The Chief Clerk has been so annoyed by calls from Congressmen that he does not now arrive until about the time the doors are closed to the public at 2 o'clock."

So it seems that Chief Clerk Logan Carlisle, as well as President Cleveland, has "Congress on his hands." Representatives will therefore please take notice and act accordingly.

TO PRINT ITS OWN STAMPS.

THE GOVERNMENT REJECTS ALL BIDS FROM PRIVATE FIRMS.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The Postmaster-General this afternoon settled the long controversy over the awarding of the contract for printing postage stamps for the next four years by rejecting all the bids and ordering that the work be done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The principal bidders were the American Bank Note Company, of New-York, which now holds the contract, and Mr. Steele, of Philadelphia. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, through its representative, Captain Johnson, submitted an estimate which was materially lower than either of the two bids. The question then arose as to whether the bureau could do the work with its limited facilities, and was the subject of several conferences in which Secretary Carlisle took a leading part. That the Postmaster-General was convinced the work could be done by the bureau is apparent from the action taken this afternoon. The American Bank Note Company will print the stamps until July 1, when the bureau will be prepared to do the work.

MORE PATRONAGE FOR THE FAITHFUL.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Granville Stuart, of Montana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay.

John M. Savage, of New-Jersey, United States Consul at Dundee, Scotland.

Harrison Purcell, Register of the Land Office, and Larry W. Hunter, Receiver of Public Moneys at Montgomery, Ala.

Postmasters: New-York—A. D. Hughes, Frankfort; A. J. Aubrey, Fulton; Thomas H. Manion, Herkimer; Henry Beck, Rondout; Charles H. Kavanaugh, Waterford; George W. Grieve, Perry; Peter McIlroy, Port Henry; Samuel A. Jones, Norwich; John F. Fitzgerald, Honeoye Falls; Thomas R. Peck, Horseheads; L. A. Bostwick, Lowville; Lewis C. Holmes, Cobleskill; Benton B. Jones, Cortland; Henry R. Wilson, Marathon; Levi S. Chase, Walton; Alonzo Almy, Middleburg; Samuel R. Welles, Waterloo; Philip Doersch, Nyack; Mitchell Chadwick, Newark; Alfred L. Horton, City Island; Charles F. Van Valkenburg, Wolcott; Dunne W. Adams, Sherman; William G. Weed, De Ruyter; Joseph H. Damon, East Syracuse; Anson T. Wilson, Angelica.

Kentucky—William L. Davis, Paris.

Ohio—James W. Davis, Troy.

Nomination withdrawn—Arthur C. Randall, postmaster St. Johnsbury, Vt.

"JO" SHELBY CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The Senate this afternoon, after a brief continuation of the discussion of the nomination of General "Jo" Shelby to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri, confirmed him without taking a yea and nay vote. Many other nominations, mostly postmasters, were also confirmed.

IN A TRANCE ONCE MORE.

Walpole, Mass., Feb. 21.—Miss May Frizell, the story of whose five-day trance was published last summer, and who recovered therefrom, became unconscious again yesterday at noon, and has lain in the same kind of a trance ever since. Her extremities are cold, her limbs rigid and her respiration almost imperceptible. Her face is suffused with a slight flush, which is the only indication of life or color about her.

THE BRECKINRIDGE-POLLARD CASE.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 21.—The depositions in the Breckinridge-Pollard case were concluded this morning. Dr. U. V. Williams was the last witness examined. His testimony was to establish the age of Miss Pollard. He stated that in 1885 she was about three years old. F. M. Scofield, who lived as a neighbor to the Pollards', corroborated Dr. Williams's testimony.

SIX DAYS WASTED BY BLAND

DETERMINED TO BLOCK BUSINESS UNTIL HE CAN HAVE HIS OWN WAY.

NO DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS YET ARRESTED BY THE ENTERPRISING SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, WHO WAS SO ANXIOUS TO ARREST REPUBLICANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 21.—Another day has been wasted by the House of Representatives through the obstinacy of Chairman Bland and his followers, who refuse to allow debate on the silver inflation bill except upon condition that its opponents shall consent to throw no parliamentary obstructions in the way of its passage. When Mr. Reed appealed to Mr. Bland to-day not to waste more time in vain attempts to muster a quorum to force the bill through under the gag rule, he was rudely rebuffed, and the tedious round of fruitless roll calls was continued until the hour of adjournment. The highest vote recorded on any motion for the previous question to-day was 170, nine less than a quorum, and the vote of the last motion fell eighteen below a quorum.

For six days Mr. Bland has persisted in his attempts to smother debate and force his bill forward by the application of the gag rule, and he was further from the goal of his desire when the House adjourned to-day than he was on the first day. In the mean time a number of orders revoking leaves of absence and calling for the return of absentees have been made, and one directing the arrest of all members who are absent except on account of sickness is now in force. The measures of the Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms under this order deserve the most severe criticism. Yesterday he reported the arrest of seven members, all of whom were Republicans and only one of whom was justly liable to arrest under the order. Five of these Republicans were arraigned at the bar of the House. This morning he made a supplementary report which showed that a number of members who were liable to arrest had returned to Washington. Most, if not all of these members are Democrats, and they were in the House when the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms was read. It turned out that he had not arrested one of them because he doubted his authority to do so when they were on the floor of the House. He was told by the Speaker that the order of arrest must be executed, but it was not done to-day.

It is apparent that the Democrats do not mean that the absentees of their own party shall be brought to the bar of the House if it can be prevented or avoided, for [illegible] asked that all members who had voluntarily returned to their city should be excused, a request to which Mr. Bland very promptly and properly objected. The names of these members were not reported, but five or six of them are from Pennsylvania, and most of them are said to be in favor of the pending bill, which would account in part for Mr. Bland's solicitude in their behalf. The Sergeant-at-Arms reported, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Reed, that a deputy had been sent to Ohio to arrest "Tom" Johnson and bring him to Washington. The result of this proceeding is awaited with considerable interest.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

INTERESTING NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MISTAKES ABOUT NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS—MR. MORGAN'S REPORT—PUNG KWAN YU NOT BEHEADED—SENATOR HILL AND THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Mistaken statements have been made as to the position of certain New-York nominees before the Senate. Special dispatches from this city have stated that Walter H. Bunn, nominated to be appraiser of merchandise for the District of New-York; George W. Weed, to be Collector of Customs at Plattsburg, and John B. Riley, to be Consul at Ottawa, Canada, were confirmed yesterday. This is erroneous. The United Press about the 20th of last December sent out the confirmation of Mr. Riley, which took place on that date. The nominations of Mr. Bunn and of Mr. Weed were reported to the Senate only yesterday from the committee to which they were referred, and cannot be reached on the calendar for a day or two.

It was stated on good authority at the Capitol today that President Cleveland is now preparing a list of nominations for five of the Federal offices in New-York City, two internal revenue collectors, a district-attorney for the Southern District, the naval officer and the surveyor of customs. It is understood that Nelson Smith, who is a member of Tammany Hall, will receive the appointment as District-Attorney. The President is considering the name of Edward Grosse for one of the internal revenue collectorships with a fair probability that he may be selected.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was in conference for an hour this morning, listening to the rereading of the report Mr. Morgan has drawn up on the Hawaiian investigation, and making such suggestions as were considered pertinent to the case. It was finally decided that the report and the testimony taken should be submitted to the Senate next Monday. There is every reason to believe that the report will be on lines heretofore indicated and that the Republicans will agree with Mr. Morgan as a whole, but will not concur in a few particulars. There is a strong probability that some of the Democratic members of the committee will submit a supplemental report.

The rumor that Mr. Pung Kwan Yu, formerly first secretary of the Chinese Legation here, had been beheaded on his return to China is contradicted on the authority of Hefer J. May, counsel of the Legation in Washington, who investigated the report and found it to be absolutely groundless. Mr. Pung is a talented Chinaman, and, so far as can be learned, still enjoys the favor of his Government.

There is said to be no good foundation for the rumors published that certain Senators are discussing the advisability of censuring Mr. Hill for the publication of the speech he made in executive session when the confirmation of Mr. White was under consideration. The injunction of secrecy was removed from the whole proceedings and the President was informed at once of the action of the Senate. Under such conditions a Senator had a perfect and undisputed right to make public his speech if he saw fit, and Senators talked freely of what had transpired, as they were at liberty to do in view of the action of the Senate. "I have no fear of any vote of censure or the taking of any steps in that direction," said Mr. Hill, who laughed when he saw the dispatches announcing this contemplated censure. "I was proceeding in direct order under the authority of the Senate, which had removed the injunction of secrecy and gave me the power, along with other Senators, of talking about the matter as we thought best."

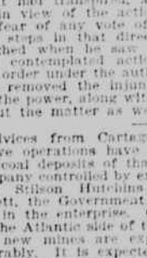
Advices from Cartagena, Colombia, state that active operations have been instituted to develop the coal deposits of that country by an American company controlled by ex-Governor James E. Campbell, Stilson Hutchins and Admiral James R. Jouett, the Government of Colombia being a partner in the enterprise. Coal costs about $5 a ton on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, and the new mines are expected to cheapen it considerably. It is expected that the coaling station will be established at Point Cupata, on the Gulf of Darien, seventy-five miles south of Cartagena. The interest of American capitalists was attracted to these coal deposits by the publications of the Bureau of American Republics.

Mr. Cadmus, of New-Jersey, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to-day submitted to the House a report recommending the passage of the bill increasing to $200,000 the appropriation for the Paterson, N. J., public building.

Mr. Wadsworth, of New-York, introduced in the House to-day a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of three—two naval officers and one engineer—to select a site for a naval station on the Pacific Coast, at some point north of the thirty-fifth parallel. Two thousand dollars is appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission.

The police authorities of Washington were to-day informed by Inspector McLaughlin, of New-York, that the complainants in the case of Edward P. Younges, the clerk now in custody here, who stole $30 and was suspected to have also taken some diamonds from the Chelsea Apartment-House, of New-York City, has refused to prosecute, and the inspector requested that he be dismissed.

The reports which reach here from the Indian Territory indicate that the Dawes Commission is not meeting with success in its negotiations with the Indians. The chairman of the commission is ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts. The commission was appointed some months ago to treat with the Five Civilized Tribes, and to secure their consent to divide their lands in severalty and sell the remainder, the proceeds to be converted into a fund for the benefit of the Indians. The Western members of Congress who have been following the movements of the commission believe that it will accomplish nothing practical at present. The opposition to the Government's proposition comes from the Indians who have acquired large property rights in the Territory. Under the laws in force among the Five Civilized Tribes, an Indian is entitled to as much ground as he can fence. The more progressive and active Indians, especially among the two leading tribes, the Choctaws and Chickasaws, have, it is claimed, secured possession of nearly all the good lands, and these possessions they are unwilling to vacate. As the large property holders are the influential element in the Territory, they have been successful thus far in neutralizing the work of the commission.



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If Little Georgie W—

was hacking Cherry trees around New-York to-day, he'd have to sharpen up that little hatchet wonderfully. That is, if he wanted to enter into a cutting match with the folks at RIKER'S when they get started on prices. This refers, of course, to best Drugs, Medicines, Doctor's Prescriptions, Rubber Goods, Toilet Articles, and all Comforts and Luxuries of the Sick Room, which may be bought to-day, and every day, at a saving of 10 cts. on every dollar at

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VOORHEES NOT IN GOOD HUMOR

REPUBLICAN SENATORS ASK TOO MANY QUESTIONS.

THEY WANT TO KNOW MR. MILLS'S STANDING ON THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—NO PROGRESS WITH THE TARIFF BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 21.—The dissensions within the Democratic ranks in the Senate, which have so far prevented a report on the Wilson Tariff bill, were to-day the subject of an interesting personal debate, Mr. Chandler taking the lead in subjecting Mr. Voorhees and other majority members of the Finance Committee to a number of unpleasant inquiries. The point was aptly raised by the Republican critics of the methods of tariff revision now employed by the sub-committee of "remodellers" that the Senate was entitled to know just who were the responsible managers in the long-delayed work of preparing the House bill for submission to the Senate. Mr. Voorhees was caught, naturally, in the trap he had laid for himself in adding, without authority, a new member, Mr. Mills, to the quota of Democrats on the Finance Committee, and could make no satisfactory explanation when it was charged that Mr. Mills, an active colaborer with Mr. Jones and Mr. Vest in the work of revision, had no authoritative warrant of any sort to serve in his present capacity.

The sub-committee of the Finance Committee appointed by Mr. Voorhees to revise the Wilson bill consisted, it was developed, of Messrs. Jones of Arkansas, Vest and McPherson. Mr. Mills was asked to take Mr. McPherson's place temporarily during the latter's absence in the South, but since Mr. McPherson's return the Texas Senator has continued to sit with the sub-committee and to vote on all question of rates coming before it. Mr. McPherson is understood to be greatly dissatisfied at this practical denial of his rights as a committeeman, but to avoid a party scandal he to-day declared in the Senate that he did not desire to force Mr. Mills out of the place he had assumed on the sub-committee on the tariff.

Mr. Mills was drawn out also to the extent of declaring his belief that during Mr. McPherson's functions, even after the New-Jersey Senator's return, and the three statements coming from Mr. Voorhees, Mr. McPherson and Mr. Mills offered a most amusing commentary on the personal cordiality and partisan good feeling with which the work of revising the Tariff bill is being carried on. From all appearances the Finance Committee is to-day no nearer a settlement of the vexed questions of schedules than it was yesterday, the discontented Democrats still holding out firmly for taxes on sugar, coal, iron ore, lead ore and lumber as the price of their votes for the amended Wilson Tariff bill.

A SAMPLE "HEARING"

WORKINGMEN SECURE THE FAVOR OF A PRIVATE HARANGUE FROM SENATOR VEST.

Washington, Feb. 21 (Special).—The delegates representing the workers in the flax, hemp and jute industries who were in Washington last week to plead for a hearing before the Committee on Finance have returned with reinforcements and are again actively at work. They are now devoting their time and efforts in behalf of a motion to recommit the bill after it reaches the Senate, with instructions to grant hearings to workingmen, manufacturers and others whose interests will be affected by the proposed legislation. Four Senators are now pledged to support such a motion—Messrs. Hill and Murphy, Democrats, and Peffer and Kyle, Populists. There is some prospect that Senator Allen will also support the motion. He said to-day that he would do so provided that the period for hearings should be limited and that only wage-earners should be permitted to appear. He seemed to think that the manufacturers had already made themselves heard to as great an extent as necessary. There is ground for a strong suspicion that Senator Smith, of New-Jersey, has been the victim of a sort of bunco game in this matter of hearings. In conversation with a Tribune correspondent tonight Mr. Thurston, of New-Jersey, who is chairman of the delegation of wage-earners, said: "I think it probable that Senator Smith's position is not fully understood or appreciated by all our people in New-Jersey. A week ago he informed our delegation that he would vote for a motion to recommit the Wilson bill in order to obtain hearings. He afterward qualified that by saying that if he could get a hearing for a committee from our delegation before a member of the Finance Committee he would not consider himself bound to vote to recommit the bill. After a hard and persistent fight he succeeded in getting a hearing for three of our number before Senator Vest, who took us into a little side room in the sub-basement of the Capitol."

"Was the hearing a satisfactory one?" asked the correspondent.

"Well, it was a hearing only on our part, as we were forced to remain silent and listen to a lecture on some of the economic questions of the day—questions which at this time are bothering some of our great and wise statesmen. Senator Vest got considerably mixed himself, we thought, when he tried to mix those questions up with the tariff. He finally branched off on the subject of grain and potatoes, and wound up by insulting the workingmen of the country when he declared they were forced and blackjacked by their employers into making protests against the passage of the Wilson bill. Mr. Vest was very promptly and emphatically informed that the wage-earners knew when they were hurt, and that the committee of workingmen appeared before him to be heard and not to be insulted or to give him an opportunity to air his theories. This is the substance of the interview which the Finance Committee, through Senator Vest, accorded to our committee. It was granted only in order to placate Senator Smith, and it was not in any sense of the word a hearing. Whether Senator Smith will consider it as satisfactory and a compliance with his demand, and feel that he is thereby released from his promise to vote for a motion to recommit, remains to be seen."

The additional members of the workingmen's delegation are James Mennott and Herbert R. Rowley, of Newark, N. J., representing the workers in table and pocket cutlery manufactories, and James O'Neill, of Newark, representing the cotton thread spinners. One of them, a veteran Democrat, to-day said: "I illuminated my house when Cleveland came in, and if I can afford it I will illuminate it again when he goes out."

REAPING THE FRUITS OF DISHONESTY.

Lockport, N. Y., Feb. 21.—John Jacob Arnold was sentenced to eleven years and four months at Auburn prison by Justice Lambert in the Supreme Court this evening. Arnold pleaded guilty to three indictments, charging theft and making false entries as County Treasurer. He was also treasurer and cashier of the broken Merchants' Bank here, and there are thirty-four indictments against him.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON'S CONDITION.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to "The Globe-Democrat" from Aguas Calientes, Mexico, says Congressmen Wilson and Tarsney arrived there from El Paso. Chairman Wilson is far from well yet, and was feeling so badly that the party decided to stop over here for two or three days, to give Mr. Wilson the benefit of the hot baths.

FATHER PHELAN HEARS FROM SATOLLI.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to a morning paper from St. Louis says: "Father Phelan has received a reply to his letter sent to Archbishop Satolli, asking to be sustained in his course toward Bishop Bonacum in the recent trial of that prelate for alleged libel of Father Corbett. 'The letter,' said Father Phelan yesterday, 'is a complete vindication of my course. He says that it is inopportune for him to publicly support me, but as long as he knows that I am all right, that is all that I care for.'"

REMOVAL OF BATH IRON WORKS.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 21.—There will be a meeting in Boston to-morrow between the representatives of the Bath Iron Works, a committee from the city of New-London and representatives of the railroad lines centering at the city at the mouth of the Thames, to confer with reference to the removal of this great industry to New-London and the conditions upon which the arrangements can be perfected.

ERASTUS WIMAN ARRESTED.

Continued from First Page.

crime of having embezzled the whole or the greater part of this sum, I have little doubt. He has committed so many crimes that selection for prosecution is difficult, but out of the long list of his offences I have selected for presentation to you two forgeries and two or more larcenies, so perfectly clear, so easily established, and so indefensible, that they will serve the purpose of prosecution without reference almost to others.

THE CASES OF ALLEGED FORGERY.

In February, 1892, R. G. Dun & Co. were owing upward of $10,000 to E. W. Bullinger, of this city, for material purchased. On February 6, 1892, Wiman, being in urgent straits for money, directed the cashier of R. G. Dun & Co. to make out a check to Mr. Bullinger, and instead of transferring it to him in part payment of his account, deliberately forged the name of E. W. Bullinger on the back of the check, and deposited it to his own credit in his own bank. The account of Bullinger on the books of the firm was debited with that sum in the usual course of business. I need hardly say that these acts of Wiman were wholly without the knowledge of Mr. Dun, or of any of his associates in the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., and that since then they have paid to Mr. Bullinger the sum which Mr. Wiman on that day appropriated by means of forgery to his own use.

A few days before the Bullinger case first recited, viz., on January 20, 1892, Wiman committed another forgery, under circumstances very similar. On that date R. G. Dun & Co. owed the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company the sum of $5,580 for two printing presses purchased in May, 1892. Wiman procured from the cashier of R. G. Dun & Co. a check to the order of Ogden Brower, treasurer (treasurer of the Campbell Company) on the pretext that he desired to pay the account. Thereupon he went to the Campbell Company and, telling them that R. G. Dun & Co. was short of funds, asked them whether they would like notes for their account instead of cash. On Mr. Brower's acquiescing in this proposition he made two notes, covering the amount, in his own name, and delivered them to him. He then forged the name of Ogden Brower, treasurer, on the back of the check and appropriated it to his own use. All of these acts were concealed from the knowledge of Mr. Dun or any of his associates, but they subsequently, upon discovering them, paid to the Campbell Company the amount of their account.

PROSECUTION DELAYED.

Mr. Dun first learned of any of Wiman's crimes in the latter part of February, 1893. Neither he nor any of his associates in R. G. Dun & Co. had then any suspicion of the extent of them, or of the amount embezzled by him. That could only be ascertained by a critical examination of their books, which has recently been concluded. But on discovering some of them Mr. Dun immediately, on February 23, 1893, terminated his contract with Wiman, dismissed him from his employ, and has never seen him since. On learning that his crimes had been detected, Wiman offered to transfer to Mr. Dun certain real estate interests on Staten Island of doubtful value, but Mr. Dun, learning that Wiman was insolvent, refused to accept them or to receive any preferences over his other creditors. Wiman thereupon made a formal assignment for the benefit of his creditors, but his assets amounted to almost nothing. Mr. Dun did not submit the proof of Wiman's crimes to the authorities upon first discovering them for several reasons. In the first place, he was moved by considerations of sympathy for Wiman's family, with whom he had been on terms of friendship for many years, and by the piteous appeals for mercy which Wiman made to him in the letter herewith submitted. In the second place, he had then no appreciation of the extent of Wiman's embezzlement nor of the length of time, lasting many years, during which he had systematically abused his confidence and betrayed the trust reposed in him. The whole history of his wrongdoing had to be unearthed from the voluminous records of the business of four or five years. It has required a vast amount of labor and time to find all of the irregularities by which he succeeded in embezzling so large a sum of money, and the whole account, with a history of each item, was not made up until a comparatively recent date. Again, Mr. Dun was led to believe by the gross exaggeration of Wiman as to the value of his interests on Staten Island, that it would be possible to realize something substantial for the general creditors, many of whom would suffer more severely than Mr. Dun himself, although not in so large a sum. In view of the fraud practiced on them, as well as upon himself, and the conviction that a man of Wiman's bad character ought not longer to be allowed to masquerade as an honest man in this community, and as an adviser and exhorter of youth, and out of a sense of the obligation to the mercantile world with which he is so closely identified, he has decided that his duty requires him to expose Wiman's conduct and to place him over to the authorities, that he may be dealt with as the law directs.

Soon after the arrest of Wiman was known, a Tribune reporter went to the offices of R. G. Dun & Co., at No. 314 Broadway. He was informed that Mr. Dun, who lives at No. 261 Madison-ave., had been out of the city several weeks. Employes at the offices said it was not known where Mr. Dun could be found or when he was likely to return to the city. His associates in the firm are R. D. Douglass, who lives in Orange, N. J., and A. J. King, who lives in Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Douglass and Mr. King had gone to their homes, it was said.

A SKETCH OF HIS BUSY CAREER.

Erastus Wiman's name has been before the public for many years. He was deeply interested in the commercial union of Canada and the United States and the upbuilding of Staten Island. After the death of John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he lent his energies toward enlisting Robert Garrett in the island as a gateway of the metropolis. When the Baltimore and Ohio management decided to utilize Staten Island for a part of its harbor facilities, Mr. Wiman thought that his rosy dreams for Staten Island were soon to be realized. He invested largely in the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad and the ferry line to New-York, and to his efforts was due the "boom" given St. George as a pleasure resort. Buffalo Bill at Erastina and "The Fall of Babylon" at St. George were some of his ventures. Mr. Wiman's hopes for Staten Island have not yet been fulfilled, as the Baltimore and Ohio still finds it profitable to use the lines of the New-Jersey Central into Jersey City.

Mr. Wiman at one time was largely interested in the Canadian telegraph line which passed under Western Union control. He was intimate with Jay Gould and the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was interested in various schemes and inventions, and his office at No. 1 Broadway was full of queer-looking machines and models. He was also noted for his trenchant and cheerful advice to young men, by which he pointed out the road to fortune through frugality and industry.

Mr. Wiman began life as a newsboy in Toronto. He daily carried "The Toronto Globe" to his customers. He was soon able to go into business for himself in a modest way, and pushed forward until he became a leading and influential member of the Toronto Board of Trade. It is said that he started the first mercantile agency in that city. Under the same firm name—Dun, Wiman & Co.—it