New-York Tribune.

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BOND BARGAIN UNDER FIRE.

DEBATED IN THE SENATE.

HILL POSES AS THE CHAMPION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

HIS SPEECH CALLS OUT UNSPARING DENUNCIATIONS OF THE CONTRACT WITH THE BELMONT-MORGAN SYNDICATE FROM SENATORS WALCOTT, LODGE AND TELLER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 16.—The resolution introduced several days ago by Mr. Hill pledging the Government to the payment of its bond obligations in the best money in use at the time of their maturity was laid before the Senate this morning, and it plunged that body into an animated discussion of the embarrassments and perplexities of the present financial situation. Mr. Hill, although he did not ask or desire a vote upon his resolution, sought an opportunity to express to the Senate and to the country his views on the necessity of maintaining the National credit at all hazards, even though such a policy might involve an indorsement in whole or in part of the recent extraordinary bond sale operations of the Administration.

The New-York Senator spoke for nearly an hour on his resolution; deprecating, on the one hand, an abandonment of the fixed policy of the United States to maintain the parity of silver with gold, yet, on the other, insisting upon the necessity of meeting the Government's obligations in gold coin if the maintenance of that parity seemed at any time impossible. Mr. Hill, though not appearing as an apologist of the President and his financial agents and advisers, was led into a general defence of the Administration's latest bargain with the foreign bond syndicate, declaring his belief that Congress, rather than the President, was responsible for the more odious and extortionate features of the Government's contract with Mr. Belmont and Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Hill's defence of the Administration drew out a series of rejoinders from Senators Wolcott, Lodge and Teller, all of whom denounced the losing bargain for the sale of the new 4 per cents in terms more emphatic than have previously been employed in either branch of Congress. Both Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Lodge condemned the President's negotiation as the blackest contract ever entered into by any Administration, and denounced it in unsparing language as an inexcusable blow at the public credit.

The whole discussion was carried on by courtesy and at the expense of the Agricultural Appropriation bill, which has been pending for two days in the Senate. The patience of Mr. Call, who has charge of this bill, was finally exhausted. He summarily shut off the debate about 3 o'clock. Mr. Vilas threatens to renew it, however, on Monday, when during the morning hour he will call up his own bill for the acceptance of the ten-day option clause of the Administration's contract with the bond syndicate, for the purpose of putting on record an additional inspired defence of the Administration's financial programme.

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The session of the Senate to-day was opened with prayer by a London clergyman, the Rev. Dr. H. S. Lunn, general editor of "The Review of the Churches." He was accompanied by the blind chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. Milburn, by whom he was introduced to the Vice-President and several Senators.

Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) presented resolutions adopted at a meeting of Republicans from different parts of Arizona, declaring that the Republicans of Arizona are "unequivocally in favor of the immediate admission of Arizona as a State."

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to National banks which have, within the last ten years, acted as depositories of public moneys; whether interest has been paid, and the terms and conditions of the contracts.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) introduced a bill to restore bimetallism. It was read a first time, its second reading going over one day.

The concurrent resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the policy of the Government requires that its efforts be steadily directed to the establishment of a safe system of bimetallism wherein gold and silver may be maintained at a parity, was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) offered a substitute, declaring it to be the established policy of the United States to maintain gold and silver coin at a parity according to their coinage ratio, and that if at any time silver coin could not be at a parity with gold coin, the bonds of the United States now or hereafter issued which are by their terms payable in coin shall be paid in gold coin.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) moved the reference of both resolutions to the Committee on Finance.

THE SPEECH OF MR. HILL.

Mr. Hill said that he desired to say a few words in support of the resolution, which was of such a nature that it ought to be approved by every member of the body. He assumed that nearly every Senator was a bimetallist in the popular sense of the term, and that therefore his resolution embodied their views. He excepted, of course, some who might be gold monometallists or silver monometallists. The resolution was a safe, conservative and appropriate resolution at this time. The first part of it announced the true policy of the Government, which was, in a word, that its efforts should be steadily directed toward the policy of the establishment of bimetallism. He recalled to the attention of the Senate the act which repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and which declared that it was the duty of the Government to pursue steadily the steps toward the maintenance of bimetallism. He appealed to the true friends of both silver and gold, to the men who desired the double standard. To those who said that it was impossible to maintain the double standard in this country he had nothing to say. He believed that it was possible to maintain it. It perhaps could not be maintained at all times and at all hours in exact precision. It might take preparation. It might require wise laws. It might require a friendly Administration. He compared Mr. Sherman's substitute with his own resolution, preferring the latter. He said that he preferred to avoid all details at this time, and therefore he thought it wiser to declare simply in this financial crisis what the true policy of the Government should be.

His resolution did not express any opinion upon the question of the propriety of issuing gold bonds or of issuing coin bonds. But he thought it of the most supreme importance, at this hour, that Congress should inform the country, and inform the world as well, that the policy of the United States was not to maintain the single silver standard or the single gold standard, but the double standard, and he thought it wise to make this declaration emphatic, brief and appropriate. That was all he desired to say on the first branch of his proposition. If he should take an hour, he could not make it more plain.

Coming to the second part of it, he said that the true policy of the United States was bimetallism, meaning that silver and gold should be maintained at a parity, and meaning also that the Government reserved the right, the absolute, technical, logical right, to pay its debts in the authorized coin of the country. That, he declared, was true bimetallism—the maintenance of the gold standard and the maintenance of the silver standard; in other words, the maintenance of the double standard.

HOW DEBTS SHOULD BE PAID.

The next question was, "How shall we pay our bonded debt or our other debts?" On this point Mr. Hill said:

I believe that this is an important declaration at this hour—the declaration that we believe in the double standard; that we believe in both gold and silver, and in the use of both alike, but that we reserve the absolute legal right to pay our bonded and other debts in either coin; and that if it should occur that there is any difference between the two, then we announce, not by statute, but we

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A STIFF BROADWAY BLAZE.

PACH BROTHERS' STUDIO BURNED OUT.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE TO OTHER OCCUPANTS OF THE BUILDING BY WATER—RAPID SPREAD OF THE FLAMES—THE THOROUGHFARE BLOCKED WITH SPECTATORS.

A fire involving a heavy water damage broke out at 1:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Pach Brothers' photographic studio, on the top floor of the five-story brownstone building, Nos. 935 and 937 Broadway, at Twenty-second-st. The structure runs through to Fifth-ave. Pach Brothers' studio was burned out, and the firms in the lower stories sustained heavy loss from water.

A number of men were at work when the fire started. The flames spread so rapidly that they had to run for their lives. By the time the firemen came in response to the first alarm, the fire had already burned through the roof. A second alarm was rung immediately. The flames soon spread through the top story and burst out of the windows in Broadway and in Twenty-second-st. The blaze attracted a large crowd and the police had great difficulty forming a fire-line. The Broadway cars were blocked while the fire was burning. When Chief Bonner arrived he ordered a third alarm to be struck as a precautionary measure. The fire proved to be an obstinate one. It was all in the Broadway end of the structure, and did not burn through to the Fifth-ave. side.

Tower No. 2 was rigged up in Twenty-second-st. and sent a stream right straight into the windows of the burning floor. The firemen also carried lines of hose up on the fire-escape balconies on the street side of the building. The hose burst several times, drenching the crowds that were watching the fire.

C. W. Schumann's Sons, jewellers and silversmiths, occupy the store in the Broadway end of the building. Next to them is A. Besthoff & Son, importers of European novelties and leather goods. On the second floor is John F. Baudouine, dealer woollens, and F. W. Seybel, millinery goods. T. B. Shoaff & Co., agents for John Bromley & Son and Schofield, Mason & Co., the Cochrane Carpet Company and Horner Brothers Carpet Company are in the third story. The fourth loft is occupied by Geoffrey & Co., manufacturing jewellers, and Van Gaasbeek & Arkell, importers of Oriental rugs.

There was much excitement in the building when the outbreak occurred. Clerks and other employes came tumbling downstairs carrying books and samples. Everybody got out safely, however, and no one was injured. Almost everything of value in Schumann's Sons' store was put away in vaults and safes before the water began pouring down from upstairs. All of the valuable oil paintings there, with the exception of two, were carried out. The two that were left behind were the "Landing of Columbus" and "Columbus at Sea," both of which were on exhibition at the Chicago Fair. The whole Broadway end of the building was deluged with water. Notwithstanding the good work of the fire insurance patrol, who spread tarpaulins over the goods on every floor, the water damage will be large. It was said the aggregate loss to all the occupants and on the building would be at least $40,000.

When the fire broke out, thirty people were at work in the Pachs's studio. Six of the employes were girls. According to Goetthelf Pach, the flames were discovered in the negative retouching room. There were several persons sitting for photographs when the fire drove every one from the place. Mr. Pach said that his damage would be nearly $20,000. He was unable to account for the origin of the fire. Mr. Pach said last night that through the kindness of B. J. Falk the firm would be ready tomorrow to receive its customers at its temporary studio, No. 949 Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts.

The blaze attracted a crowd of people that blocked Broadway near the burning building. The firemen were greatly hindered at the first outbreak of the fire, dodging large pieces of the brownstone cornice that cracked off by the heat and fell to the sidewalk. Thomas Kelly, driver of Engine Company No. 1, had his left arm broken while responding to the first alarm.

M'KANE HELD ACCOUNTABLE.

THE CONVICT BOSS OF GRAVESEND RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BAUER ESTATE, WHICH HE GOT HOLD OF.

William G. Choate, referee in the suit of Catharine Bauer and her child, Katie Bauer, against John Y. McKane, ex-boss of Gravesend, filed his report yesterday in the Kings County Clerk's office. Mr. Choate's report decides that McKane must account for the Bauer estate at Coney Island, of which, through the friendship of Bauer and his wife, he secured control. The property must now revert to the Bauers.

Paul Bauer became the owner of a large tract of land, now worth over $250,000, part of which is occupied by the Brighton Beach Hotel and part by the Coney Island Racetrack. Bauer became insane in 1888, and was sent to the Bloomingdale Asylum, where he died on January 2, 1889. McKane became the financial adviser of the widow Bauer, and on January 8, 1889, was appointed coadministrator of the estate, which, on account of no will being left, reverted to little Katie Bauer, subject to the dower right of the widow. At the time of Bauer's death the property was probably worth $150,000 and encumbered with $80,000 in mortgages. One of the mortgages amounted to $11,000 and was held by McKane. On the advice of McKane Mrs. Bauer consented to sell the property at auction when a small third mortgage was foreclosed. McKane bought the property on the promise to Mrs. Bauer that he would liquidate all the debts and deed it back to her. After the sale, when an agreement embodying his former promise was presented to McKane for his signature, he refused to sign it. Since then he has held the property in his name, giving to the widow and child, who were entirely destitute, various sums of money, aggregating about $1,000 a year.

STERN JUSTICE FOR A CRIMINAL.

Buffalo, Feb. 16.—The severest sentence given here for a crime less than murder since Otto Susdorf, the jail-breaker and highwayman, was sent to Auburn was meted out to-day by Judge Hatch to George Calvert, upon a plea of guilty to burglary in the third degree. Calvert was indicted for burglary in the second degree for breaking into a saloon and stealing a small quantity of liquor and cigars. In sentencing the prisoner Judge Hatch said that it was quite apparent to him that the prisoner was determined to lead a life of crime. The prisoner had apparently no regard for either life or property. There was nothing left for the Court to do but to consider him an habitual criminal. The sentence was confinement at hard labor in the State's prison at Auburn for fifteen years. Calvert was almost prostrated with the unexpected severity of his sentence.

FOUR ESCAPING PRISONERS SHOT DOWN.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to a morning paper from Atotonilic, State of Puebla, Mexico, says that four of the prisoners implicated in the Scott Camp shooting affair were shot yesterday morning by order of Captain Fragoso. He had charge of them, and with an escort was conducting them to Huejotzingo, the seat of the district. They made a break for liberty, and he gave the order to fire, with the result indicated. Their bodies were taken up by the local judge and carried to the village of Guadalupe for the inquest. Nearly all the bandits have now been captured or killed.

THE SOUTHERN STORM COMING NORTH.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The heavy snowstorm which has been prevailing in the South for several days is moving northward. The storm has moved from Southern Florida to the middle Atlantic coast, increasing slightly in intensity. Another storm has developed in Montana and is moving East. The temperature has fallen in New-England and the lower lake region and in Florida, and is rising in the Northwest. Elsewhere it is stationary.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 16.—About four inches of snow fell here last night, which turned into rain and sleet this morning, lasting all day. It is again snowing to-night, and all navigation is suspended.

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 16.—A snowstorm has been raging here since 2 o'clock this morning. Ten inches had fallen at noon.

A LAWYER CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—X. N. Steeves, a prominent attorney, was to-day convicted of manslaughter, for complicity in the murder of George W. Sayres, and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000.

FELL FROM AN ERIE TRAIN.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Dr. J. W. Weaver, of Jamestown, N. Y., a passenger on the Erie train No. 12, this morning fell from the train two miles west of Goshen, sustaining a compound fracture of the skull that will probably prove fatal. He was brought to the Erie Hospital in this village, where he now lies. His mother is Mrs. E. W. Weaver, of No. 54 Decatur-st., Brooklyn.

THE RAPID TRANSIT ROUTES.

COMMISSIONERS ADOPT THE PLANS FOR AN UNDERGROUND ROAD.

IT WILL RUN UNDER BROADWAY AND UP THE BOULEVARD ON THE WEST SIDE—NOT TO BE EXTENDED FOR THE PRESENT ABOVE ONE-HUNDRED-AND-FORTY-SIXTH-ST. ON THE EAST SIDE—ALL FORMER ROUTES ABANDONED.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday afternoon finally adopted routes. Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch and Commissioners Orr, Low, Steinway, Inman and Starin were present and voted unanimously on the adoption of the resolution. The resolution reads as follows:

Now therefore this board does hereby adopt the following routes for rapid transit railways in the city of New-York, and hereby determines and establishes the said routes as follows: A route, the centre line, commencing at a point under the westerly side of Whitehall-st., distant along the same 62.5 feet north from the northerly line of South-st., produced thence by diverging lines under Whitehall-st. and State-st., forming a loop line, the tracks converging to parallelism at a point at or near the westerly side of State-st. and the southerly side of Battery Place, thence under Broadway to Union Square, to Fifty-ninth-st., thence under the Boulevard to a point at or near Ninety-third-st.; thence by viaduct to a point at or near One-hundred-and-eleventh-st.; thence under the Boulevard to a point at or near One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st.; thence by viaduct along the Boulevard to a point at or near One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st.; thence under the Boulevard to a point at or near One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-st.; thence by viaduct along the Boulevard to a point at or near One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-st.; thence under the Boulevard to One-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-st.; thence under Eleventh-ave. to a point at or near One-hundred-and-eighty-fifth-st.

Also a loop from Broadway under Mail-st., City Hall Park, Park Row and Chambers-st., and again connecting with the Broadway line.

Also a route, the centre line of which shall diverge from the Broadway line at or near Fourteenth-st. and run under Union Square to Fourth-ave.; thence under Fourth-ave. to Park-ave. to a point at or near Ninety-eighth-st., thence by a viaduct along Fourth-ave. or Park-ave. to the Harlem River; thence, turning to the right, by bridge across the Harlem River, and thence to the left until it shall coincide with the centre line of Walton-ave. at or near its intersection with One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st., and thence along the line of Walton-ave. to a point at or near One-hundred-and-forty-sixth-st.

And it is further resolved that the said routes by these resolutions adopted shall, on the same being consented to, as provided in Section 5, Chapter IV, of the Laws of 1891, be and are deemed to be in lieu of the routes heretofore adopted, which are rescinded, and that the routes that are not coincident with the routes laid down by the present resolution are abandoned.

Counsel to the commission had been instructed to prepare a resolution setting forth the general plan of construction so that it could be adopted, and the next step would be to find capitalists to build the road, but A. B. Boardman, the lawyer, said that the resolution was not ready for adoption, but probably would be at the next meeting.

Commissioner Steinway said that if the two-track road was built above One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. instead of a four-track road on the West Side it would be a saving of over a million dollars, and that two tracks were all that were necessary above that point. He also suggested that the road under Broadway below the City Hall to the Battery should be two-track instead of three-track, as favored by some of the Commissioners. Both of his suggestions were received favorably, but action on them was postponed until the next meeting. Controller Fitch insisted that the East Side line should be extended above One-hundred-and-forty-sixth-st. He said that the centre of population in the Annexed District was above that, and the residents were entitled to have the road come further uptown. He succeeded in getting a resolution passed that it was the sense of the Commissioners that an extension of the East Side line to the city limits was advisable as soon as there was money enough to build it. The meeting then adjourned.

A NORTHFIELD STUDENT MISSING.

BELIEVED, HOWEVER, TO BE UNDER ARREST FOR FORGERY IN A GEORGIA TOWN.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 16 (Special).—Clarence A. Barr, of Worcester, Mass., a student in the Northfield (Mass.) Training-School, has mysteriously disappeared from the Carleton Hotel here. No one has seen him since Thursday at the dinner hour. He came here February 2, and had been at the Carleton up to the time he disappeared. All his baggage, including his overcoat, is left here. Barr was about twenty years old.

A telegram from Waycross, Ga., to-night says that a young man under arrest there for forging the name of a Savannah bank cashier to a check for $1,250 has the key to room No. 31 of the Carleton Hotel, Jacksonville, in his pocket. He is undoubtedly the missing student. M. Lavene, one of the hotel proprietors, says that Barr must have been the tool of confidence men, who have escaped.

LORD SALISBURY ON HOME RULE.

KEPT IN THE MINISTRY'S PROGRAMME, HE SAYS, ONLY TO CONFUSE THE ELECTORS—THE LORDS' VETO POWER.

London, Feb. 16.—Lord Salisbury spoke at length on current politics this evening at the inaugural dinner of the Irish Loyalist Club, at the Hotel Metropole. What had happened in Irish national politics before, he said, was now happening again. When the first enthusiasm of any movement passed away, when the initiators of it were removed or their influence grew less, the Irish party was split by hopeless divisions, which resulted in weakness and discouragement. On the other hand, the Unionists were stronger than ever. He regretted that there was in England no special machinery, such as had given stability to the American Constitution, for obtaining the opinion of the Nation on proposals to alter the Constitution. England's only means of obtaining the country's opinion lay in dissolution of Parliament on a particular issue. This course the Ministers declined to adopt. They had introduced many measures having nothing on earth to do with Home Rule.

Despite all pretensions, it was a fact that Home Rule was kept in the Ministerial programme merely for the purpose of confusing the electors. For the present the union was protected by the veto power of the Lords, for the upper house was not crazy enough to pay any attention to an appeal to the people which was conceived in such a fashion. If the question should be put squarely and openly to Great Britain and the electors should vote deliberately in favor of Home Rule it was reasonably certain that the Lords would not resist the execution of the verdict. It would not be their function under such conditions to do so.

PRESIDENT M'BRIDE EXONERATED.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The miners' convention, at its session this morning, declared ex-President John McBride to be an honest man, denounced Mark Wild, who made charges of bribery against him, as a demagogue and unfit to enter a convention of honest men, and as a climax a resolution was adopted expelling Wild from the convention. After these matters had been disposed of the convention entered upon the work of selecting officers for the ensuing year.

There were thirteen candidates for president, but all declined except Phil H. Penna, Charles Neal and "Chris" Evans, of Ohio. Penna was elected on the first ballot. Cameron Miller, of Ohio, was elected vice-president on the first ballot. "Pat" McBryde was re-elected secretary.

M'DONALD'S JURY DISAGREE.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The jury disagreed to-day in the case of R. H. McDonald, jr., vice-president of the Pacific Bank, who was indicted for perjury in connection with wrecking that institution and the People's Home Bank, and were discharged. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

WHISKEY TRUST REORGANIZATION.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—A sub-committee of the Reorganization Committee of the Whiskey Trust held an all-day conference here to-day with the receivers. The committee consists of Richard B. Hartshorne and B. B. Rice, of New-York, and W. B. Hutton, of Cincinnati. They declined to make public the result of this conference, but it is known that a plan of reorganization was decided upon. The details were not completed. The members of the committee will be here until Wednesday of next week, and will put in the entire time working on the plan. They expect to have the trust out of the hands of receivers in six months at the furthest, and hopes are entertained that four months will be long enough to accomplish this. Of the $8,000,500 worth of bonds which the trust authorized issued only $1,060,000 is outstanding. It is said that the trust has ample assets in distilleries and plants, of which it owns eleven, besides a large quantity of real estate. It owns over a million dollars' worth of property in Chicago alone.

The committee members expressed themselves as highly pleased with the work of the receivers so far.

LEXOW AND THE REFORMERS

A CONFERENCE WHICH FOUR LEADING MEMBERS LEFT IN A HURRY.

THEY DID NOT LOOK PLEASED, BUT THE NYACK SENATOR CAME OUT SMILING—HE HAD JUST PREVIOUSLY BEEN CONSULTING WITH PLATT—LEXOW UNMOVED AS TO THE POLICE BILLS—THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY TO KEEP UP THE FIGHT.

State Senator Clarence Lexow took part in two conferences about police legislation yesterday. The first conference was in the office of T. C. Platt, and what went on there may be guessed, but cannot be told yet. That was a secret talk, and when Senator Lexow left the office in Lower Broadway he went in haste to his own office in Liberty-st., where he arrived about noon. He did not remain in his office long before he received notice that he was expected at the second conference at the Downtown Club, in Pine-st.

The second conference was partly concealed under an invitation to luncheon, extended by Charles Stewart Smith, but the Senator was not astonished when he arrived at the club and found that Mr. Smith had also invited Joseph Larocque, Charles C. Beaman, T. D. Kenneson, Louis L. Delafield, George L. Rives and Theodore Sutro. Messrs. Rives, Kenneson and Delafield are members of the Committee of Ten appointed by Mr. Smith at the Cooper Union meeting to frame suitable bills for police reorganization. The principles on which the bills should be framed have been stated by the committee, and one of them is that there shall be no bi-partisan Police Board. Another is that the Bureau of Elections shall be divorced from the Police Department. It was mainly for the purpose of sounding Senator Lexow on those two principles that the conference had been arranged for by Mr. Smith.

THE LUNCHEON AT THE DOWNTOWN CLUB.

The men had a good luncheon, and then they had a talk about police legislation. Before the talk had gone on half an hour Joseph Larocque, C. C. Beaman and Louis L. Delafield left the clubroom. They appeared to be in a hurry, and they did not look happy. They said there had been nothing like a conference, only a quiet little chat after luncheon, and that they had nothing more to say on the subject. The presence of reporters at the clubroom was apparently the cause of much indignation on the part of Mr. Rives, who desired that there should be no publicity of the proceedings at the conference. About two hours later, when the men separated, Mr. Smith said that it had been agreed to let Senator Lexow tell all that was to be told about the conference.

"Senator Lexow," said he, "has been commissioned to give out whatever news there is." Mr. Smith then made a hasty exit.

Senator Lexow, who seemed to be in an extremely cheerful mood, laughed when he was asked about the conference.

"We simply met," said he, "and discussed the police matter in an informal manner. What was said does not matter one way or another, as regards the questions involved."

"Were any concessions offered by either side?" he was asked.

"There was no talk of concessions," replied the Senator. "I have no authority to make any concessions and could not do so. As I said before, we merely discussed things informally."

When asked if he had changed his opinion about the Bi-partisan Police bill, Senator Lexow indignantly said he had not.

"I still hold the same opinion on the Bi-partisan Police bill and have no reason to change it," he said.

Senator Lexow, when asked if he would meet Mr. Smith and his colleagues again, said that no arrangements had been made for a future session. The Senator then went to his office.

HE HAD COME STRAIGHT FROM HIS BOSS.

Later in the afternoon, when the other men at the conference had told their friends all about it, and the friends had begun to tell other friends, it was learned that there had been a direct disagreement with Senator Lexow about police legislation. In the beginning of the talk Senator Lexow declared that he represented only himself at the meeting. He let the other men know that he had consulted with T. C. Platt earlier in the day, but he made them understand also that he did not represent the man from Tioga at the conference—at least not in a way to bind him to any agreement. Then the talk proceeded with a view to finding out if there could be any agreement with Senator Lexow as an individual, and it was soon apparent that the Senator was fixed in his determination to stand by legislation which provided for a bi-partisan Police Board and for keeping the Bureau of Elections in the Police Department. He also declined to agree with the views of the reformers about the extent of power to be given to the Chief of Police, saying that it would be unsafe to allow too much power to be placed in the hands of one man. As to other principles which had been declared by the Committee of Ten, the Senator expressed himself as in agreement with most of them.

TO CONTINUE THE BATTLE AT ALBANY.

Senator Lexow was then asked if he would use his influence to delay the passage of his bills in the Senate until the Committee of Ten could prepare a police bill, and he said he was willing to do what he could as an individual to delay action on the bills, but he said that the bills had been before the caucus of the Republican Senators and he was bound to stand by the decision of the caucus, whatever that might be. The conference, therefore, resulted in nothing beyond a better understanding of the opposition of Senator Lexow and some of his Republican colleagues in the Senate to the plans of the Committee of Ten. Members of the committee said after the conference that they would go ahead and frame the police bills and have them introduced into the Assembly, where a bitter fight will be made to have them passed in place of the Lexow bills.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy held a meeting in the afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Among the members present were Joseph Larocque, C. C. Beaman, W. Travers Jerome and W. Harris Roome. Sheriff Tamsen, who had been requested by the committee to attend the session, was early on hand. He was asked about the bills which have been introduced recently in Albany affecting his powers. Mr. Tamsen objects to these bills. One of them declares that the Sheriff shall not in future appoint his own counsel, but that the Corporation Counsel shall appoint the counsel. Another bill takes away from the Sheriff the privilege of appointing auctioneers, and another provides that Mr. Tamsen's responsibility shall be increased while his salary shall remain the same.

Mr. Tamsen explained his views to the Executive Committee at great length.

AGAINST THE SHERIFF BILLS.

The Executive Committee remained in session about an hour and a half. A statement was then given to the reporters that while the Executive Committee had taken no special action in regard to the bills affecting the Sheriff's office, yet it was the opinion of the members of the committee that these bills should be defeated.

ALL THE POLITICIANS LIE LOW.

Many local politicians went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, expecting to find the corridors jammed full of up-country members of the Legislature, and they were disappointed. Not a single member of the Legislature was to be seen about the hotel during the entire evening. The politicians did not linger long, and the hotel was as quiet as it usually is on a Saturday night. Inquiry was made at other hotels where Republican members of the Legislature frequently stay when they are in the city, but the clerks said they had not seen any statesmen during the evening. There were reports that conferences had been held at offices in lower Broadway late in the afternoon in preparation for a conference of Republicans at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, but the men who were mentioned in the reports could not be found or would not talk last night.

Dr. Parkhurst, when seen at his home last evening, said he had heard scarcely anything about the conference at the Downtown Club between Senator Lexow and members of the Committee of Ten. He had understood, however, that practically nothing had been done, and about the only thing which could be said about the conference was that there was nothing to say.

THE MAYOR NAMES D. H. KING.

COMPLETING THE NEW PARK BOARD.

THE PRESIDENCY OFFERED TO THE WELL-KNOWN BUILDER, WHO AGREES TO TAKE IT, IF THE DUTIES ARE NOT TOO ARDUOUS.

Among the appointments made by Mayor Strong last week were three Commissioners of Public Parks. These were James A. Roosevelt, Democrat; Augustus D. Juilliard, Republican, and George Griswold Haven, Democrat. It was understood at the time that these three Commissioners should have the naming of the fourth member of the board, the only conditions imposed by the Mayor being that the man must be capable and a Republican. The fourth member was also to be the president of the board, and as such receive a salary of $5,000, and he would be the only member to receive pay for his services.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to who the fourth Commissioner would be. The question seems to have been decided yesterday, and if he will accept the place David H. King, jr., will be the next president of the Park Board.

The Commissioners, after looking over the field carefully, recommended Mr. King to Mayor Strong, who lost no time in offering him the position.

Mayor Strong was seen last night as he was leaving his home, No. 12 West Fifty-seventh-st., with ex-Mayor William R. Grace. "Is it true, Mr. Mayor," he was asked, "that David H. King, jr., will be the next president of the Park Board?"

"I can't say," said the Mayor.

"Has he been appointed?"

"No, he has not," was the answer, "but I telegraphed to him to Jekyl Island that he had been recommended, and he answered saying he would accept if the duties were not too arduous."

Then the cab door was closed and the Mayor and ex-Mayor drove away.

A friend of Mr. King said: "The Mayor might have searched this island over and over and he could not have found a better man than David H. King, jr. He is a man in the prime of life, full of vigor and energy, and he is so used to practical business methods that he cannot fail to become a valuable member of the board."

Mr. King is put down in the directory as living in Newport, R. I. He lives, when in this city, at Forty-fifth-st. and Fifth-ave. He is well known as the builder of several blocks of model houses in Harlem and of the following public buildings: The Madison Square Garden, the Equitable, Bank of America, Manhattan Opera House and the Manhattan Club. He also built and owns the Hotel Renaissance, No. 10 West Forty-third-st.

MR. PLATT'S "SUNDAY-SCHOOL."

TO BE HELD IN THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

THE SAGE OF TIOGA WILL TELL FAIRY TALES TO HIS "BOYS," AND SHOW THEM HOW TO GATHER IN THE "GANG OF REFORMERS."

The Sage of Tioga has called his faithful servitors to this city to consult about what can be done with Mayor Strong. Promises of patronage which the Sage has been making to his friends in the Legislature and to numerous little country chiefs all over the State have come back to plague him, now that William Brookfield's appointment to the most important place in New-York (so far as spoils are concerned) proves that Mr. Platt has been assuming powers of distribution which he never possessed. A more unhappy lot of politicians than the men who have pinned their faith to the Sage of Tioga in the expectation of unlimited patronage as soon as the Power of Removal bill became a law it would be difficult to imagine.

"Do you suppose that old Strong would ever have got that Power of Removal bill through if we had any idea of such appointments as he has been making this week?" said an irate up-country legislator yesterday. "Not much. To use old Strong's favorite expression, we'd have seen him in h—l first."

The Platt contingent were a busy lot of disgruntled patriots yesterday. Speaker Fish, Senator Lexow, Senator O'Connor, Chairmen Hackett and Odell, of the Republican State Committee; "Lou" Payn, of Chatham; William L. Proctor, of Ogdensburg, State Committeeman; "Uncle Dick" Marcy, of Watertown; Assemblyman Danforth E. Ainsworth, Mr. Platt's leader of the Assembly; Edward Lauterbach, Brookfield's opponent for president of the County Committee; Police Commissioner Murray, "Jake" Patterson, and many other followers of the Tioga chief, who have been working themselves into a white heat over the Mayor's selections of New-York officials, had a great deal of business on hand yesterday. Most of them dropped in for orders at the Sage's office, No. 49 Broadway, during the morning, and put in the rest of the day in consultations over the present state of things. All of them were anxious enough to do something that would "bring the Mayor to his milk," but they were seemingly all at sea as to what course should finally be concluded upon.

GREAT FAITH IN THE CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

Most of them were looking forward to the conference to-day, which it was understood that Mr. Platt had ordered for 2 p. m., at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A number of additional statesmen were expected to arrive by that time, including Senators John Raines, of Canandaigua; Kilburn, of Malone; Coggeshall, of Utica, and Mullin, of Watertown. Predictions were made that no more Committee of Seventy legislation would get through the Senate whatever the Assembly might do.

State Committeeman Proctor was of the opinion yesterday that the conference to-day would be of an informal character. One of the questions which occupied the minds of some of the Sage's great men was the expediency of calling together the Republican State Committee in extraordinary meeting to take action. The conference will probably decide whether the State Committee shall be brought together or not. If so, resolutions are to be worked off, it was said, taking Mayor Strong to task for presuming to make appointments without Mr. Platt's advice and consent. The appointments most inveighed against were Corporation Counsel Scott's and General C. H. T. Collis's, and the Civil Service selections. Police Commissioner Andrews's appointment came in for a great deal of sarcastic criticism. Scott was looked upon as a bad mistake, owing to his intimacy with W. R. Grace and the alleged certainty of the use of the Law Department to aid the Democrats in 1896. General Collis was condemned for the declared reason that he was too recently from Philadelphia, and it was feared that he would introduce "Philadelphia methods" into the Department of Public Works.

Another thing which it is expected that the conference will decide is the shape in which the Police Reorganization bill shall be allowed to pass the Legislature. The plan which evidently found great favor with the Plattites was that the four Police Commissioners should be named in the bill—two rock-ribbed Platt Republicans, probably the present members, Murray and Kerwin, and two straight-out Tammany Hall Democrats. This would prevent any more such experiments as Andrews, a friend of the Sage's explained.

POWER OF REMOVAL FOR THE GOVERNOR.

The more hungry and thirsty of the contingent were delighted with the revival of the plan broached a few weeks ago, but abandoned when the Governor set his face against it. This was a Power of Removal bill for the State, authorizing the Governor to get rid of all the Democrats holding office under the State Government and appoint their successors forthwith, although the terms of nearly all the incumbents do not expire until next year. In this way, it was explained, places might be found for many citizens desirous of serving their country whom the Sage of Tioga was unable to take care of owing to the failure of "that wicked old man," as he calls Mayor Strong, "to keep his word."

The scheme which came to the surface immediately after the announcement of Mr. Brookfield's appointment, by which the Sage of Tioga

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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

BIMETALLISM UP AGAIN.

KAISER WILLIAM TO MAKE A PENITENT PILGRIMAGE TO FRIEDRICHSRUH.

HOME RULE, DYNAMITE, THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND OTHER TOPICS IN PARLIAMENT—THE UNEMPLOYED—SHIPPING INTERESTS—MR. GLADSTONE—CARLYLE'S HOUSE—THE THEATRES.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, Feb. 16.—Yesterday's debate in the Reichstag on the currency question has some importance. The motion for an international conference was supported by 210 members of all parties, and finally won the very guarded adhesion of the Government. Prince Hohenlohe read a brief written statement of his readiness to consider "whether we cannot enter into a friendly interchange of opinions respecting common remedial measures with the other States which are chiefly interested in maintaining the value of silver."

This motion is by no means exclusively bimetallic in its aim. Many of its supporters are advocates of a gold currency, but in search of a remedy for the existing economic depression. Count Mirbach, who introduced it, said: "America must adopt either gold or silver currency, and if she chooses silver, Germany will have to seal her ports hermetically against the United States." Count Herbert Bismarck was one of the speakers in favor of the motion, but put his finger on one main cause of the failure of the Brussels Conference. The Powers which took part in that conference had arrived at no previous understanding. Is it likely they could now agree on anything? Recent proceedings in the American Senate and House of Representatives do not encourage that belief, for they reveal the silver men in their usual irreconcilable and unreasonable attitude, ready to sacrifice the interests and the credit of Government and country to the interests of that section which swears by silver. Mr. Cleveland's effort to save the country from loss and discredit, due to the financial errors of his own party, receives due honor abroad. The honorable tributes of some of his political opponents are heard and echoed in England.

The German Emperor also is going to Canossa—in other words, to Friedrichsruh. It is stated, on what seems good authority, that he will pay a visit to Prince Bismarck at his home about the time of the Prince's birthday, April 1. Such a visit means more in Germany than anywhere else, and most of all when it is paid by the Emperor to the Minister whom he drove from power. He exiled Prince Bismarck in order not only to rule himself, but to carry out certain ideas of policy, domestic and foreign, which were opposed to those of the great Chancellor. One and all, they have failed. Events, tendencies, ideas, and the law of human nature, have proved stronger than the arbitrary will of one of the most arbitrary men who ever sat on a throne.

The statesman who founded Germany and knew Germany and the German people and Europe is avenged by time. His successor clung some four years to office without real power. The present Chancellor came in only to acknowledge himself the pupil of Prince Bismarck. And now the Emperor, after being forced to adopt one by one the plans and policies of his discarded Minister, makes something like a pilgrimage to Friedrichsruh and a public avowal of his error. This is not the official version, nor will it be found in Berlin telegrams, but it is