"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Fair; westerly winds, becoming variable.

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FOR A MONEY CONFERENCE

THE SENATE PASSES THE BILL BY A VOTE OF 46 TO 4.

It Authorizes the President to Appoint Commissioners to Any International Conference That May Be Called, and, in His Discretion, to Call Such a Conference—Senator Hoar's Speech for Bimetallism.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The bill for the representation of the United States on any international monetary conference that may be called occupied the Senate to-day almost exclusively, and was finally passed by the triumphant majority of 46 to 4. It authorizes the President to appoint five or more commissioners to any international conference with a view to securing a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between the metals, with free mintage at such ratio, and it also authorizes the President to call, in his discretion, such conference to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon.

The debate on the bill was long and interesting; but by far the most important speech was that made by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), who took the ground that a very large majority of the people of the civilized world was in favor of the double standard of gold and silver. Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) opened the debate with a prepared speech against the bill as "a vicious and misleading bill." Three times, he said, the United States had caused "the pretty play" to be acted, twice at Paris and once at Brussels. The truth was, and the Senate might as well realize it, that that international farce no longer pleased Americans. They could all, or nearly all, be fooled a part of the time, but the time for such folly had passed. There was a plain, easy path before Congress, which opened to all the prosperity, and especially to all the relief from currency disorders, which any legislation could give. Mankind, on the whole, could not be made rich or prosperous by legislation. If any class were so enriched, it was at the cost of the masses.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) said that the friends of the measure ought to have the absolute control of it, and that he would not vote for a single amendment that they did not themselves accept. He hoped that they would succeed in the plan, but he had very little faith in their success. If they failed it would be a proof to the American people that they must either lie down before the powers of Europe and surrender their financial independence or must assert their independence and act for themselves.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) combated the idea that the possibility of an international monetary arrangement was a chimera or a dream. He thought that the gentleman who expressed such an idea failed to take into consideration one or two facts. There was no doubt whatever that a very large majority of the people of the civilized world was in favor of the double standard of gold and silver. There were a few people in this country, like the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Vilas), who were not in favor of it; but the Democratic party, the Populist party, and the supporters of Mr. Bryan believed in the double standard. And the Republican party, so far as it could be judged, had declared its belief in that doctrine and had pledged itself to promote it. Another exception to the doctrine of international bimetallism was his honorable friend from Nevada (Mr. Stewart), who did not want foreign nations to enjoy bimetallism. That Senator wanted to have money in this country so poor and cheap and miserable that even a Jap or a Chinaman would not touch it.

"I do not want it so dear," Mr. Stewart interposed, "that an American cannot get it."

Mr. Hoar—The Americans have been getting on pretty well. The wage earners of this country have laid up fifteen or sixteen hundred million dollars in the savings banks. As to foreign countries, I had some exceptional and unusual means of learning something about that matter last summer while I was abroad. I had the pleasure of a long conversation with one of the foremost bimetallists in France, M. Fougerol—if I do not pronounce the name correctly, my friend, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, will correct me. [Laughter at this allusion to one of Mr. Sherman's oft-repeated blunders.] This gentleman introduced last spring into the French Assembly a resolution declaring that the present depressed condition in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce in France is owing to the demonetization of silver, and pledging France to cooperate with other nations in the restoration. In the French Assembly an important measure is not introduced by one person alone, but he gets the signatures of men who agree with him before it is presented. And that resolution bore the signatures of, I think, 367 out of 450 delegates; at any rate, between three-fifths and four-fifths of their number. M. Meline, then and now the Premier of France, made a speech on the question in the French Assembly, in which he declared that when other countries would restablish silver they would not have to wait for France. Now, that is a pretty respectable capital to start with in getting this union among nations—the pledge of the Republican party, the pledge of the Democratic and Populist parties, and 415 members of the French Assembly. The gray-headed man (Stewart) hermit from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) stands alone in this matter. [Laughter.] They have a bimetallic league in France, of which M. Meline is the President, and of which his predecessor in the Premiership is an honorary President. That bimetallic league represents, among others, the delegations from every agricultural society in every province in France; and these agricultural societies are not merely societies of gentlemen devoted to fancy farming and stock raising. They wield political power and represent the political purposes of the farmers of France. With one accord, without an exception, these representatives of these great French interests agree in saying that France is eager to unite with other countries. Now come to London. I know very well the power of that "square mile" in London, where the accounts of the world are summed up and where London sits taking her toll on the exchanges and industries of mankind. After the great fire of London the great British poet proposed the restoration of the city of London, and that picture is as true to-day as it was when it was written:

"More great than ever now, and more august,
Now glorified, she from her dead doth rise.
Her widening streets on new foundations rest,
And, spurning into larger parts she flies.
Nine times a hundred acres she doth behold,
To her high turrets hourly suitors come;
The East with incense and the West with gold,
Shall stand, like suppliants, to receive her doom."

"That is so," Mr. Stewart exclaimed, as the last sentence was uttered.

"Here is it," Mr. Hoar continued, "on this question of bimetallism in England? I had the opportunity of a long conversation with Mr. Balfour, the present leader of the House of Commons. This gentleman has made known, in every way in which they could be made known, his opinion in favor of the establishment of international bimetallism by a concurrence of the civilized and commercial nations. He defended that opinion against the brutal position of Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt. I was present at a lunch with a brilliant company and spoke of that conversation with Mr. Balfour, but said that I did not wish to repeat what he had said to me because I did not think that public men liked to have their opinions repeated at second hand. When I said that an eminent member of the present Cabinet said: 'Why, bless your heart, it is no secret that Mr. Balfour's opinions upon this matter are those of a majority of her Majesty's Government.' Now, Mr. President, I am aware of the difficulty. I suppose that if her Majesty's Government were to undertake to pledge England to commence international bimetallism next week it would be overthrown by the power which dwells in that "square mile" in London.

"As to other countries, I have a letter in my hand. I will not read it or give the name of the writer. The Senate will have to take what I say on my authority. He repeats and reaffirms this statement about the bimetallic majority in the British Government and says: 'We are also backed up by a majority of the French Government, and I consider it not at all impossible that Germany, under certain circumstances, may join a bimetallic union, even without England.'

"The writer," Mr. Hoar continued, "goes on to express his opinion that Russia will be ready for the same union when the time comes; and he quotes a letter from a Russian friend of his saying that if the present French Government plays its cards well, he is sure that Russia will declare for bimetallism. I do not wish to be understood as saying that this consummation is near at hand. But I mean to say that the time has come for another effort. It is a growing opinion. It will be stronger twelve months hence than it is now, and it is stronger now than it was twelve months ago."

Mr. Hoar's speech attracted great attention on the floor and in the galleries. It was followed by speeches either in advocacy or in toleration of the measure by Senators Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), Blanchard (Dem., La.), White (Dem., Cal.), Allison (Rep., Ia.), and Gorman (Dem., Md.).

Mr. Gorman, referring to the London "square mile," said that within one mile of the New York City Hall there had been power enough to stay the consummation of bimetallism in the United States, and that within the radius of a mile in the city of Paris there had been power enough to stay it in France. "Let the representatives of this country under this Administration," Mr. Gorman continued, "go abroad and say that no longer shall this power, thus concentrated in three or four great cities, throttle all the free men of the world, but that the American republic will march along in the immediate future to relieve our own people at home."

As Mr. Cannon declined to withdraw his amendment requiring the President of the United States to invite the leading commercial nations of the world to appoint representatives to an international monetary conference in the city of Washington on or before Oct. 1, 1897, Mr. Chandler moved to lay it on the table, and that motion was agreed to—yeas, 41; nays, 8. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Allen (Pop., Neb.), Bate (Dem., Tenn.), Butler (Pop., N. C.), Cannon (Rep., Utah), Clark (Rep., Idaho), Peffer (Pop., Kan.), Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.), and Roach (Dem., N. D.).

Mr. Bacon's amendment was agreed to and was made the second section of the bill, and Mr. Stewart withdrew his amendment providing for free coinage of silver within a month after the failure and adjournment of the conference.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 46; nays, 4—the nays being Senators Allen, Pettigrew, Roach and Vilas. The following is the text of the bill:

A bill to provide for the representation of the United States by commissioners at any international monetary conference hereafter to be called.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that whenever after March 4, 1897, the President of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference called by the United States or any other country, with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio, he is hereby authorized to appoint five or more Commissioners to such international conference, and for compensation of said Commissioners, and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the Secretary of State, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of any such conference, the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, such international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon.

The Senate bill to insure a full bench in the Court of Claims for the hearing of the cases entitled the United States against La Abra Silver Mining Company and others, and the United States against Alice Weil and others, was taken from the calendar and passed.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) introduced a concurrent resolution, which was laid over, declaring that any judicial sale of the properties of the Union Pacific Railroad without additional legislation by Congress would not be binding on the Government of the United States, nor exclude it from any legal or equitable right therein now possessed, unless such sale were subsequently ratified by Congressional action.

CAN FIGHT IN NEVADA.

Gov. Sadler Signs the Bill Legalizing Pugilistic Contests.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 29.—Gov. Sadler signed the bill licensing glove contests at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

There was great excitement in the Senate chamber yesterday when the bill was placed on final passage. It was generally believed the night before that the bill was doomed, but members who had been against it received telegrams from all over the State urging them to pass the bill.

There was a scene of suppressed excitement as the roll was called, and when two doubtful Senators wheeled into line the vote stood nine to six, and the news spread rapidly over the city. The business men were delighted, and there was hardly a dissenting voice except from clergymen. The latter met the night before and drew a protest against the bill, and in the morning were circulating it among their flocks. They were about to present their petition to the Senate, and were met by the crowd coming out announcing that the measure had passed. They made an attempt to get it reconsidered, but could find no one to make the motion.

The Governor, it is said, believes that the matches, if properly conducted, will bring thousands of people to Nevada who otherwise would not come, and they will come in contact with the great natural resources of the State. Besides this, it is claimed, nine-tenths of the people of Nevada are in favor of the bill. Up to yesterday there was a stringent law here against pugilistic encounters, but it has never been enforced, and no Grand Jury ever pays the slightest attention to its violators.

There is no doubt that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will take place at the Carson race track at the time set and in a pavilion that will hold at least 15,000 persons. Already sporting men are telegraphing for accommodations at the hotels. The plans for the big building are expected in a few days, and every idle man hereabouts will be put to work.

TWO SLEIGH RIDE UPSETS.

Peter McMahon's Runaway Horse Injures a Woman in Third Avenue.

While Peter McMahon of Third avenue and Fourteenth street and his wife were returning from a sleigh ride with a borrowed horse and cutter last night the horse became frightened at a cable car at Third avenue and Eighteenth street. The horse swung the cutter around until it struck an elevated railroad pillar, and was upset. The McMahons were spilled out.

McMahon landed in a snow bank unhurt, but his wife struck the cobblestones and was badly bruised. The horse raced on down Third avenue, leaving parts of the cutter along the route. At Eighth street Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hasbridge of 124 Second avenue were crossing the avenue. The sleigh struck Mrs. Hasbridge and cut a long gash in her thigh. She was carried home. At Fifth street the runaway struck another sleigh and sent the horse prancing up Fourth avenue. At First street the runaway caught up with a cable car, on which was Policeman Sullivan of the Eldridge street station. Sullivan jumped off the car, chased the horse on foot and caught it at Stanton street.

Mrs. Anna Nye of 2 East 120th street was dumped out of her sleigh into a snowdrift while driving on Seventh avenue, near Morris Heights, yesterday afternoon. Her horse ran away for nearly a mile, and was caught at Wolf street, Highbridge, by Mounted Policemen Seeley and Sweet. Mrs. Nye was not hurt.

WEST SHORE CAR SHOPS CLOSED.

The Company Abandons the Town of Frankfort, Discharging 300 Men.

UTICA, Jan. 29.—An order was received at Frankfort late afternoon discontinuing work in the car department of the West Shore Railroad, ordering all unfinished work forwarded to the Central Railroad shops at West Albany, and discharging the 300 or more men engaged in that work at Frankfort. This means the end of all work on the cripple track, the closing of the planing mill and the coach shop, and the throwing out of employment of a large number of blacksmiths. The work of removing some of the machinery and all the unfinished work commenced to-day.

The West Shore shops were located at Frankfort twelve years ago, when the sum of $77,000 was contributed to the railroad company. The feeling is that the town is deserving of better treatment than this. Public improvements have been undertaken, water works have been constructed, and a fine new school building is in course of construction, and now comes the collapse. Many of the employees have invested their all in their efforts to provide homes for themselves and their families. They must seek employment elsewhere now, and their homes cannot be sold.

WEDDING PARTY SNOWBOUND.

Make Themselves as Comfortable as Possible on a Long Island Train.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 29.—While the snowflakes were falling yesterday wedding bells were ringing in Greenport. The happy couple were Ellsworth Marshall of New York and Miss Lizzie Cassavant. The wedding tour was to extend as far as Washington. There is only one way to leave Greenport at this season, and that is by the Long Island Railroad. Up to last accounts the bridal couple were on board a train stalled in a big drift near here. With them are ten friends of Mr. Marshall, who came from New York to witness the ceremony. The bride and bridegroom took their experience pleasantly, that is, as pleasantly as they could.

Last night there was a concert on the train. Each passenger either sang a song, told a story, or did something to amuse the others. Good-natured farmers assisted to make the passengers comfortable. Food was supplied, besides coffee, tea, and water. A knife and a fork were a luxury, while the glass tumbler furnished by the railroad company for use at the water jars in the cars had to do duty for a dozen or more passengers. It was expected that the train would be able to proceed at an early hour to-night.

ALGER, SECRETARY OF WAR

THE MICHIGAN GENERAL GETS A CABINET OFFICE.

Ex-Congressman Wilson of Iowa Arrives in Canton for a Conference as to the Agricultural Department, but Makes No Announcement as to the Result.

CANTON, O., Jan. 29.—As predicted in THE SUN this morning, Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan is next in order as a Cabinet candidate to say: "I have accepted," &c. He said it in the McKinley library this afternoon after a very short conference with the President-elect. He said:

"I have been offered and have accepted the War portfolio."

Gen. Alger came here from Cleveland this afternoon, after a talk between trains with Chairman Hanna in Cleveland. He was accompanied by ex-Congressman and Judge Thompson of Portsmouth. The McKinley carriage took them direct to the McKinley home, where they joined several other guests at lunch. Then the Major and the General held the conference which resulted in the announcement.

More than that Gen. Alger did not say at that time. He rejoined Major McKinley in the private room, where they chatted pleasantly until train time. Gen. Alger returned to Cleveland to hold an additional conference with Mr. Hanna. To THE SUN correspondent Gen. Alger enlarged on his announcement, saying:

"In the talk this afternoon Major McKinley assured me that it gave him great pleasure to offer me the place, and also said he had intended at all times to make the tender to me unless some complications should arise which could not be foreseen."

"Then to-day was your first intimation from Major McKinley of your consideration?" was asked.

"It was. Until to-day Major McKinley had never given me to understand that I might be invited into his Cabinet."

When asked as to his personal relations to Senator Sherman, Gen. Alger corroborated Senator Burrows in the statement that the relations between the two men are entirely friendly, and whatever differences may have existed have been adjusted amicably. The General said:

"There is nothing between Senator Sherman and myself. We understand one another, and I anticipate pleasure in being associated with him. The Cabinet will be harmonious and the whole administration in perfect accord."

In further conversation the General said nothing has been determined as to appointments in his department, and when asked as to the probable policy of the administration regarding Cuba and other matters he replied:

"There was no time to discuss policies in to-day's consultation, but had there been I am too much of a soldier to anticipate the announcements of my chief."

The complications to which Gen. Alger referred did occur. Through the efforts of Senator Burrows and some other strong influence they were in part overcome and in part overwhelmed. Gen. Alger was born in Medina county, O., and as a young man went to Michigan to work in a logging camp. When the civil war came he entered the Seventh Michigan Cavalry as a non-commissioned officer. He fought in sixty-seven battles, was repeatedly promoted for gallantry on the field, and came out of the service a Major-General by brevet. He returned to Michigan, acquired some property, and soon became wealthy through the development of the lumber interests of his adopted State. Early in the eighties he became prominent in politics, was elected Governor of Michigan, but on account of business affairs declined re-election. But his political prominence continued, and he was a factor in several Presidential-nominating conventions, and ever since 1884 has been gossiped about for the office he accepted to-day.

It was out of his political career that the complications grew that endangered his selection. But to offset such complications as had not been disposed of by Senator Burrows was the indorsement of every Congressman of the two Senators of Michigan, every Republican official of that State save Gov. Pingree, both branches of the Legislature, and of scores of leading old army officers, and more men of the rank and file of the old armies than indorsed any other man, and the approval of thousands of men of prominence in various States.

The personal friendship between Major McKinley and Gen. Alger is of long standing, and of the work outside of Canton during the campaign none seemed to interest Major McKinley more than that of the "General's party" organized by Alger. The latter related an incident to-day that is apropos to the appointment.

He and McKinley were guests of honor at a military demonstration at Ann Arbor, Mich., some years ago. McKinley was then supporting Senator Sherman's Presidential aspirations. In a little group of friends Major McKinley remarked:

"What an ideal Secretary of War Gen. Alger would make."

"But remember," answered the General, "I am going to make the Cabinet appointments myself."

Ex-Congressman James "Tama" Wilson of Iowa, said to have been recommended for the Agricultural portfolio by Senator Allison, reached Canton late to-night.

He has had a conference with McKinley, but is not ready to say: "I have accepted." He went from the train to Major McKinley's without his arrival being made public. There he remained an hour, and then went to a hotel and returned without registering.

THE SUN correspondent was admitted to his room.

"Can you say anything concerning your visit to Canton and to Major McKinley?" was asked.

"There is nothing I can say with good grace at this time. I had a very pleasant visit with the Major. We enjoyed recalling our experiences in Congress."

"Popular rumor represents you as a Cabinet probability, and your visit at this time naturally is thought to relate to that subject."

"Probably that is true. But nothing has so far developed which I can disclose. There are times when one must hold his tongue."

"Will you see Major McKinley again to-morrow?"

"No, I shall not. I leave on the first train in the morning for my home."

The belief, so far as it can be ascertained to-night, is that the matter is simply held in reserve pending the disposition of other matters, and that Mr. Wilson is not yet to be eliminated from the Cabinet slate.

New York's complicated problem was again considered to-day. Titus Sheard of Little Falls, N. Y., was here and had a conference. He came on behalf of Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn. After the conference he said he had earnestly advocated the appointment of Mr. Woodford to the Navy portfolio. Major McKinley received him very cordially, he said, and promised that he would give the recommendation careful consideration. Nothing definite had been determined upon. Major McKinley had expressed himself as desiring to have a New York man in the Cabinet if a suitable candidate is presented, and Mr. Sheard said that is to be held on the New York situation. Mr. Sheard said:

"The organization of New York is very favorable to Mr. Woodford. Its leaders are indorsing him most heartily."

Mr. A. M. Heyn, President of the Des Moines National Bank, a personal friend of Lyman J. Gage, the next Secretary of the Treasury, was in conference with Major McKinley to-day. He expected to meet Mr. Gage yesterday, but missed him.

He said Iowa and Western people as a rule were heartily in favor of Mr. Gage and heard of his selection with much satisfaction. The people of his State, he says, are much interested in ex-Congressman Wilson and hope to have him receive the Agricultural portfolio.

Mr. Reynolds has a goodsized boom for Comptroller of the Currency, and has indorsements for that office from many well-known men East and West. The only man between him and the office is said to be Charles G. Dawes, the energetic young Chicagoan, who has been speculated upon for such a multiplicity of places.

Mr. Dawes is pretty sure to be Comptroller, but if something more to his liking turns up Mr. Gage may urge his friend Reynolds.

To-night State Senator Charles Fleischmann and Col. C. S. Kohlmann of Cincinnati talked with Major McKinley. It is generally supposed that they talked over Ohio matters, but the particular subject is not known. Senator Fleischmann was a member of the Major's staff when he was Governor. His son is now a member of Gov. Bushnell's staff.

To-day was the fifty-fourth anniversary of Major McKinley's birth. Mrs. McKinley called him up by telephone from Chicago to congratulate him early in the morning, and many congratulatory telegrams were received. This evening he left his visitors long enough to eat his birthday dinner with Mother McKinley.

A graphic and valuable bird's-eye view of New York city and suburbs, in colors, in to-day's *Tribune*. You need this picture for your office. A wonderful number, 75 pages.—Adv.

JUDGE GOFF DECLINES.

He Informed McKinley Yesterday That He Could Not Go Into the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia has declined the tender of the Attorney-Generalship. He finds that he cannot become a member of President McKinley's Cabinet. This conclusion was reached by Judge Goff within the past two days. To-day his friends in this city were notified of his final decision.

It has been very hard for Judge Goff to make up his mind, and he told Major McKinley so when he visited him at Canton last week to talk over the offer to enter the Cabinet. It has been the ambition of his life to be a United States Senator. He was shelved on the United States Circuit Court bench when Mr. Elkins was chosen Senator two years ago, and now he wants to succeed Senator Faulkner in 1899.

Major McKinley told Judge Goff that if he entered the Cabinet he would be expected to remain until the expiration of his term as President. To do that meant the surrender of Judge Goff's Senatorial ambitions, so when he left Canton he was undecided, and only yesterday he mailed his declination to Major McKinley. His friends here know now that he is a candidate for the Senate.

The recognition promised the South must now go to some Republican in Maryland, Kentucky, or Tennessee. Maryland has no candidate for Attorney-General, and this may throw the scales in favor of Kentucky or Tennessee.

SMITH GIRLS GO "HITCHING."

Merriment of the College Lassies Brings a Rebuke in Chapel.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—The Smith College girls' "hitching party" was not twenty-four hours old when regret beset the students who took part in it. "Hitching" means stealing a ride on the rear end of a sleigh runner or on the side of a grocery pung, and yesterday, when the air was full of flying snow, a party of students from Smith showed the people of Northampton what adepts they were at "hitching."

They appeared on the main street in the afternoon togged out in short skirts, bloomers, and leggings, and whenever a sleigh or pung appeared, screaming and laughing, they caught on behind and at the sides, fell in at the driver's feet, pelted one another, tumbled in the drifts and made one old fellow at least feel like deserting his farm and fireside.

The town was not exactly shocked, but it was amazed, and this morning, when the students were assembled for prayer, the guilty ones read rebuke in President Seelye's face, and then they wished they had not gone hitching in "knicks" and short skirts. There was an unusual hush in the chapel when President Seelye began to speak. He expressed his deep mortification at the conduct of the young women. Their actions were shocking. One of the students said this afternoon that "he gave us a rebuke that made us tremble for fear something worse would follow."

One of the hitching sights, which will probably develop into a Smith College tradition, was that of five young women piled into a pung in which two dead pigs were being drawn to market. The sight filled house windows with faces and drew everybody in the stores to the sidewalk. Rumors of the riotous merriment reached the college, and President Seelye walked downtown to see if the reports were true. What he saw must have played havoc with his nerves, for the seniors say they never saw him in such an indignant mood as he was in this morning.

TRAIN HELD UP IN OREGON.

The Express Car Blown Open and Two Safes Looted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Train 15, a northbound express on the Southern Pacific, was held up this morning at Shady Point, two miles south of Roseburg, Ore., by two or three men. The express car was detached from the train and the door was blown open with dynamite. Two small safes in the car were blown open and looted. The express car took fire. The conductor and trainmen worked hard to save the car after the robbers were gone, but the car and its contents were destroyed.

The train was on time at Shady Point, where Engineer Morris saw a man at the side of the track waving a flag. He slowed up for the signal, and as he came to a stop a man armed with two revolvers came over the back of the tender and covered him. At the same time the armed man, who had flagged the train, appeared at the side of the cab, and, pointing a revolver, ordered the engineer not to attempt to move the train, but to come down at once and go to the express car. The fireman, meantime, had got down on the other side. The robbers and the engineer then went to the express car, where the outlaws ordered the express messenger to open the door. This he refused to do. The robbers then uncoupled the express car, returned to the engine and backed the train, leaving the express car. Meantime the express messenger had seized the opportunity to leave his car. After breaking the train in two the robbers returned to the express car and with heavy charges of dynamite blew the door open. Entering the car they opened the two small safes. The messenger thought the robbers did not understand getting into the big safe, as they left it untouched. They did not get much money. The mail car also was visited by the robbers and the registered letters were taken.

The explosions set fire to the express car. The passengers were considerably shaken up and frightened, but no one was injured. An imperfect description of one robber was secured.

BRIDAL TRIP ON FOOT.

A 24-Mile Walk on the Railroad Track—Marriage Certificate Lost and Found.

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 29.—A young couple who reside at Tri States, a suburb of Port Jervis, and who were married a few days ago at Monticello, had a very peculiar wedding journey. The groom was Daniel Ramsey, and the bride Miss Minnie Storms, daughter of Benjamin Storms, and said to be just past 14. They rode on the cars to Monticello and were wedded by the Rev. Charles Sager. Being without funds to purchase homeward tickets, they started to walk home over the railroad ties, a distance of twenty-four miles.

When near Hartwood Mrs. Ramsey discovered that she had lost their marriage certificate. Ramsey started back in search of the precious document, bidding Minnie to go on and he would soon catch up to her. The day was bitter cold, and she stopped in a cabin at Hartwood to warm. The groom, not finding the certificate, hurried homeward, and arriving there found that his wife had not put in an appearance. He started out in search of her, and met his bride at Huguenot, four miles this side. They arrived at Tri States late at night, happy and tired. The couple will commence housekeeping on a little farm just over the line in New Jersey. The marriage certificate was picked up on the track and returned to them to-day.

WASHINGTON'S SENATOR ELECTED.

He Is George F. Turner, a Lawyer, a Mine Owner, and a Populist.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 29.—After many days of unsuccessful balloting George F. Turner, a lawyer in Spokane, who received the caucus nomination of the Populists and Free Silver Republicans last night, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature to-day on the first ballot, receiving 67 votes.

Mr. Turner is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State of Washington. From 1884 to 1888 he was Territorial Justice. Within the last two years he has become largely interested in mines in northern Washington and British Columbia.

Sixty-seven members went into the caucus last night, but seven bolted after two ballots, leaving only sixty. On the first ballot Turner received 41 votes and on the second 54. His nomination was then made unanimous by the sixty members who remained.

Room for Heard for a Cabinet Place.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 29.—A surprise was caused here to-day by the circulation of a petition among the legislators asking McKinley to give ex-Gov. William D. Hoard a Cabinet office. It is said that some members who recently signed for Payne are now signing for Hoard.

Used Kerosene to Kindle a Fire.

Jacob Weinsenier, a clothing cutter, set out to kindle a fire with kerosene in his kitchen at 68 Mott street, yesterday. He set fire to his clothing in the process, and also to the room. He was badly burned, and the flames did $100 damage to the premises.

POLICE ESCAPE A BLAST.

GRAND JURY WAS GOING TO CONDEMN PROVOCATIVE AGENTS

For Their Conduct in Disorderly Houses—District Attorney Olcott and Commissioner Roosevelt Addressed Them and Stopped It—How It Came About.

The General Sessions Grand Jury for January, which completed its labors yesterday, had prepared a strong presentment condemning the methods employed by policemen in disorderly houses to obtain evidence, but District Attorney Olcott succeeded in persuading the jurymen that they would be putting a premium on crime by scoring the Police Department without first giving the proper representatives of the department a chance to be heard.

The presentment had been prepared and was about to be signed when Assistant District Attorney Battle brought the matter to the attention of Mr. Olcott. In some way the story leaked out that the presentment was coming, and when the Grand Jury made its report for the month without making the presentment it was whispered about the Criminal Court building that District Attorney Olcott had "held up" the presentment.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Olcott sent for the newspaper men in the building.

"I want to explain this matter fully," he said, "so that the public will be properly informed on the subject. I have been informed that some of the newspapers intend to misconstrue the facts. The story is just this: Mr. Battle informed me that the Grand Jury had ordered a presentment to be drawn up scoring the Police Department for ordering members of the force to get certain evidence in disorderly house cases. The Grand Jury believed that the Police Department sanctioned the work of certain men who went too far in getting this evidence. I knew that this wasn't true, and I sent word that I would go before the Grand Jury this morning and explain the facts as they are. I did it to-day. Commissioner Roosevelt happened to be in my office to-day, and after I had talked to the jurymen I asked them if it would be agreeable to them to listen to what Mr. Roosevelt might say on the subject. They expressed a desire to listen to the Police Commissioner. Mr. Roosevelt then went before the Grand Jury and stated that the Police Commissioners did not approve of a policeman committing a criminal or indecent act for the purpose of securing evidence against a disorderly house or a disorderly person. He explained that any policeman who went so far as to commit adultery for the purpose of getting evidence violated the rules of the Police Department, and would be put on trial at police headquarters for it. This explanation satisfied the Grand Jury.

"Of course the talk I had also had a great deal to do with satisfying the jurymen that they were on the wrong track. I made a speech telling them that it would be contrary to public policy, and would produce an exceedingly bad impression upon the public mind; that it would cause rejoicing among criminals and encourage criminals to continue in their evil paths. The whole trouble was that the Grand Jury believed that policemen were directed and authorized to go to extremes in order to procure evidence, and when this misbelief was removed the jurymen immediately realized that the presentment was unnecessary. Consequently it was not signed."

"The talk, Mr. Olcott, was that a Tammany Hall man drew up the presentment, and that it was on this account that you reined in the Grand Jury," suggested one reporter.

"That is not true," said the District Attorney. "Mr. Battle drew the presentment, and it was he who called my attention to it. Then I made the declaration that I would like to explain matters, and I did, telling the Grand Jury that they possessed the power to aid the cause of restraining crime and criminals, and that it was their duty to see that criminals should not be encouraged. I may have made a regular stump speech to the Grand Jury, but I did it for the good of the public."

When Mr. Olcott was asked for a copy of the presentment he said it had been torn up.

It is not known precisely what evidence the Grand Jury had before them, but it very likely consisted of admissions made by police witnesses on the trial of Moffett, the owner of part of "Sourbrette Row," together with the bills of policemen for expenses which Comptroller Fitch held up and some of which were published in THE SUN as they were presented to the Supreme Court. They certainly had before them the evidence of a policeman whose evidence against his prisoners is likely to lead to a trial for himself.

TRACTION COMPANY INDICTED.

Dead Man's Curve on Broadway Declared a Nuisance.

The Grand Jury indicted the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday for maintaining a public nuisance. The public nuisance is the propelling of cars at speed on the Broadway cable curve at Fourteenth street, known as Dead Man's Curve.

The indictment charges the two corporations with "operating cars by means of a cable around the curve at Fourteenth street, which was once a street and highway common to all good people of the city and State of New York on foot and with horses, carts, and carriages, at their free will and pleasure."

Then the indictment goes on to say that "on Jan. 16, 1897, and since that date, the two corporations did maintain a public nuisance by then and there unlawfully doing an act, which act unlawfully interfered with, obstructed, and tended to obstruct and render dangerous for passage two common and public streets and highways for the space of one hundred yards along both Broadway and Fourteenth street, by then and there unlawfully and injuriously hauling, driving, and propelling the said divers street cars along the line of the said street railway at the said intersection at a high and unlawful rate of speed, whereby the two streets were unlawfully obstructed, interfered with and rendered dangerous, so that the good people of the city and State of New York could not go, return, pass, repass, ride, and labor on foot and with their horses, carts, carriages in and across the two common streets and highways, as they ought to have done and had been used and accustomed to do and otherwise might have done and had been used and accustomed to do and otherwise might have done, but those who were then and there standing, being, going, returning, riding, or passing, were then and there greatly terrified and put in great danger of bodily harm, to the great terror, alarm, danger, and injury of the people."

The charge under the indictment is a misdemeanor, and the corporations, if convicted, can only be fined $500. But in case it is shown later that the officials of the corporations give orders to continue the nuisance, they may be individually indicted and arrested.

The witnesses before the Grand Jury were Police Sergeant Pfeiffer, Police Captain Groo, and Foster Crowell. Sergeant Pfeiffer is detailed at Dead Man's Curve by the Police Department. Capt. Groo testified that ten accidents had occurred at the curve since June. Foster Crowell is a civil engineer who was employed by the District Attorney to investigate the nuisance. He told the Grand Jury that in his opinion it was entirely practicable to place a short slow cable at the Fourteenth street curve.

President H. H. Vreeland of the railroad company told the Grand Jury that any change made in the cable at the curve would cause congestion all along the line, as cars were run under a three-minute headway. If the cable was to be slacked, Mr. Vreeland said, then the company would be compelled to take off some of its cars and arrange a time table that might greatly inconvenience the public.

Civil Engineer Crowell answered this argument by saying that there would be no congestion on the part of the railway if what he termed a "loose cable" was put in just at the troublesome point.

Counsel for the railroad company will be notified to appear in the Court of General Sessions on Monday to plead to the indictment.

Steel Billet Pool Dissolves.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29.—The meeting of the members of the steel billet pool ended in a dissolution of the pool at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The settling of money matters was referred to the Executive Committee, which will refund all moneys this coming week. The special committee appointed to conciliate dissatisfied members reported that they had seen all firms; some refused to enter any agreement whatever, while others would entertain no proposition, except that of selling their tonnage to a new pool.

There is a vast difference between the Deerfoot Farm Sausage spiced with herbs and the substitutes offered.—Adv.

OKLAHOMA POPS CUT LOOSE.

The Lower House Declares Notes with Gold Clauses Null and Void.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Jan. 29.—The Populist and free-silver legislators of Oklahoma say they will prevent railroads in the Territory from watering their stock. A resolution to this end has been introduced in the lower house. It recites that the Santa Fé and Rock Island railroads are bonded for $200,000 to $250,000 a mile, although the actual cost of construction was not more than $5,000 a mile. Such watering of stock, so the resolution alleges, together with goldbugism, is what is causing hard times.

The lower house has declared null and void all contracts to pay gold on debts; a note with a gold clause is declared void and not collectible. The other branch of the Assembly will kill this bill, its President, formerly of Illinois, having convinced his fellow members that the bill is unconstitutional, and that the Territorial Legislature cannot regulate contracts made in Chicago and New York.

The lower House has passed a bill abolishing the militia, declaring it to be the instrument of a corrupt central Government, used to protect corporations and oppress the people.

AMEND THE CONSTITUTION?

How's That for a Way of Dispensing with Compulsory Competitive Exams?

A concurrent resolution is being prepared for introduction in the Legislature providing for the amendment of the civil service provision of the Constitution. The proposed amendment, which, it was said yesterday, Senator Raines will probably introduce, will make competitive examinations discretionary instead of compulsory, and there will be a provision in it prohibitory of civil pensions, except in the case of policemen and firemen.

DR. DEPEW GETS A FALL.

His Right Arm and Shoulder Likely to Be Lame for a Month.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew fell on the sidewalk in front of the Boreel building on Thursday afternoon, striking on his right side, and his shoulder was so severely wrenched that he cannot raise his right hand to his head. Dr. Depew had two meetings to attend on Thursday afternoon, one of the Trunk Line Association in the Central building in Liberty street, and another in a Wall street building. He left the Trunk Line Association, and walked "at an eight-mile gait," he says, to Broadway. In front of the Boreel building he stepped on a bit of snow. One of his legs shot out toward the Battery and the other toward Harlem, and he struck the flagstone with so much force that he thought his arm was broken.

He found that he could not rise, and four men who recognized him helped to get him on his feet. He went to the meeting in Wall street, and gradually the pain in his arm decreased. At first it was very severe. Yesterday morning his arm was stiff and sore, and he consulted a surgeon, who found that the muscles near the shoulder were strained so badly that they will pain him for a month.

"Can you really walk eight miles an hour?" a reporter asked him.

"Well," he said, "I guess six miles is about as far as I can walk in an hour, but I tell you I was going fast when I went down, and that added to the violence of the fall."

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CAB HORSE.

Crowd Cried "Scab," So Mrs. White Didn't Have the Driver Arrested.

Mrs. Howard White of 110 Madison avenue was knocked down in Broadway at Thirtieth street last night by one of the New York Cab Company's horses, driven by a new man.