The National Republican.

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LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

QUEEN VICTORIA HOLDS OUT HOPE OF HELP TO GREECE.

Warlike Attitude of Russia and Austria—Lesseps's Grand Entree—Interview With Parnell—Genuine Sensation in Paris—Epidemic Fevers.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A quite generally believed report is in circulation that through the personal solicitations of Queen Victoria the war party's representatives in the Greek cabinet have consented not to precipitate hostilities with Turkey for the present. The exact nature of the queen's representations is not known, but it is understood that she held out some hope of ultimate favorable action by England provided Greece remain quiescent until the permanency of the British ministry is assured. Mr. Gladstone is said to personally favor the territorial claims of Greece, but is unwilling to allow foreign questions to embarrass his cabinet while he is endeavoring to pilot his way through the difficulties of domestic politics. Whether the Greek premier can hold his colleagues in check long enough to carry out the desires of England remains to be shown.

James Brice, under foreign secretary, answering for the government a question put by the Hon. Bernard J. S. Coleridge, radical, in the house of commons this evening, stated that the government did not entertain the opinion that the present was a favorable time to approach the sultan with a view to securing a cession of territory to Greece.

The statement was cheered by the conservatives.

FORMAL SUBMISSION OF GREECE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Lord Rosebery, foreign secretary, has received from Sir Horace Rumbold, the British minister at Athens, a telegram announcing the formal submission of Greece, and stating that Premier Dalyannis will prepare a protest to the powers that Greece submits only to *force majeure*.

ENDEAVOR TO RESTORE SILVER.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The meeting of the chamber of commerce, by a vote nearly unanimous, resolved that "the depression of silver and its present tendency toward disuse as money are disturbing trade generally and England's eastern commerce in particular." Another resolution adopted by the meeting contained the following language: "We urge the government to unite with the other countries in an endeavor to restore silver to its former function as a legal tender, thereby giving it a permanent instead of a fluctuating value."

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A St. Petersburg dispatch states that the action of Austria in providing for an increase of the reserve military force has caused the czar more uneasiness than any other recent political event. Russia for many reasons desires to avoid trouble with Austria at present, but the increasingly warlike attitude of the Vienna government threatens to compel some hostile response from St. Petersburg. The czar has declared that he would have no fear of the result of a struggle with Austria at the proper time. This is interpreted at the Russian capital as meaning that Alexander expects to remain at peace with his neighbors only until spring or the early summer. It is an open secret among the court party that the movement toward India will be resumed as soon as the weather permits of advantageous military operations in Afghanistan. Meantime the government is quietly but energetically striving to get the resources of the empire into such shape as to stand the long and severe strain of foreign complications which that movement will certainly arouse. The czar is credited with the purpose to make the next campaign in Afghanistan an irresistible and decisive one, and he counts upon diplomacy to further his ends by embroiling England with Austria at that time, leaving Russia unmolested on the west while approaching the sea through Beloochistan on the southeast.

INTERVIEW WITH PARNELL.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In an interview to-day Mr. Parnell said he did not attach serious political importance to Lord Randolph Churchill's speech at Belfast. His visit to Ulster was likely to end in smoke. It was not generally known that the proportion of Catholics to Protestants in Ulster was as 49 to 51. Churchill was a most contemptible politician. He would have taken either side just as suited his purposes at the moment. He was virtually on the national side, and a guest of the Orangemen just before taking office. He was extremely unpopular with the Orangemen then. His militant orations may be summed up in one word, "Talk." The Orangemen do not intend to fight. The last Orange demonstration in Ulster proved this. As soon as a few Orangemen were pricked with bayonets by a handful of policemen all bolted. Churchill was no more violent than was to be expected.

Messrs. Parnell and Arthur O'Connor have been nominated to represent the Parnellites on the procedure committee of the house of commons.

EPIDEMIC FEVERS.

LIMA (via Galveston), Feb. 23.—An epidemic of yellow fever and typhus fever is prevalent in Huamachuco.

M. DE LESSEPS'S GRAND ENTREE.

PANAMA, Feb. 23 (via Galveston).—Thousands of people of all nationalities gathered together last night to witness the entrance of M. de Lesseps into the city. Such enthusiasm and display were never seen here before. The reception was a complete success, and M. de Lesseps was much impressed. This morning he paid visits to the hospitals, and later, accompanied by the delegates, visited La Boca and inspected the dredge there. The Duke of Sutherland and a party accompanied M. de Lesseps on his voyage from Europe. The state government is preparing to give a banquet on Friday in honor of the distinguished engineer. All the party are in perfect health.

PARIS THRILLED WITH A SENSATION.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Prince Napoleon's letter is addressed to the senate and chamber of deputies. It declares that the bill of expulsion against the princess is a revival of the *Loi des Suspects*. "It replaces," says the writer, "justice by the police; it confounds the Napoleons, the friends of the revolution, with the bourbons, the enemies of the revolution." Prince Napoleon declares that he recognizes that a republic is the logical outcome of universal suffrage," "but," he adds, "the present republic is a mere oligarchy. It exists by the proscription of adventurers wasting public money, and resulting in national isolation and public poverty."

In conclusion, the prince exclaims, "If it be a crime for a lover of France to speak out of her danger, then punish me."

The protest has thrilled Paris with a genuine sensation. The newspapers are furious over it. They call it "a defiance," and demand the prince's expulsion.

THE POPE IN A FAINTING FIT.

ROME, Feb. 23.—The pope had a fainting fit to-day, the result of overwork.

A MURDEROUS GANG OF THIEVES.

SAINTONGE, FRANCE, Feb. 23.—At the Aulnay fair to-day a herd of bullocks, worked by a gang of thieves, broke loose and charged into a crowd of spectators, killing three persons and injuring 140 others. During the panic which ensued the thieves busily devoted themselves to picking pockets.

Electrician Edison to Be Married.

AKRON, OHIO, Feb. 23.—Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, and his best man, Lieut. W. F. Tappan, U. S. N., have arrived from New York, and all is in readiness for Mr. Edison's marriage to Miss Mina Miller, daughter of Akron's millionaire manufacturer and president of Chautauqua assembly. The ceremony takes place early to-morrow noon, and Mr. Edison and his bride of 20 leave immediately for their winter home near Fort Meyers, Fla. A number of Mr. Edison's associates from New York will be in attendance, and elegant presents are already arriving, including allegorical devices symbolical of Mr. Edison's inventions. A corps of twenty-five decorators, caterers, and waiters arrived to-day from Chicago to take charge at the Miller mansion.

OLD DOMINION NEWS.

Repudiation Postponed—No Harmony of Action—Bourbons Desert their Platform—A Senator Indicted for Stealing—K. of L. Boycott.

RICHMOND, Feb. 23.—In the senate to-day, on ordering to engrossment the bill to amend the constitution to prevent the funding of the debt, after the amendments had been voted by the people, the opposition to this long step toward repudiation showed a bold front and refused to engross the bill by a vote of 21 nays to 3 yeas. Gen. Wickham said it was too soon to begin to repudiate a debt due thirty years hence, when the probability was that it would be done soon enough. The Republicans voted against the bill.

THERE IS NO HARMONY

of action between the special debt committee and the finance committee, and so far the former has taken no action with regard to the appointment of the commission advised by the governor. Lieut. Gov. Massey announces to-day that he never approved the Riddleberger bill, and explains the purpose of his West Virginia debt bill. He does not probably know that the lawyers interested in West Virginia certificates invited members of the Virginia assembly to meet them in Washington to see what could be made out of the business. It will be remembered that the special debt committee refused to allow one of the lawyers to appear before them.

Representative A. Fulkerson, of Washington county, again asked to be relieved from further duty on the debt committee, alleging that while the committee was earnestly engaged in the consideration of the question, Gov. Lee had, without communicating with the committee, opened the whole debt question by advising the appointment of a commission. As heretofore stated in these dispatches, there is a fatal division in the bourbon ranks, and the people are howling under great burdens. Gov. Lee has taken charge of Virginia's debt, and Lieut. Gov. Massey has got the West Virginia debt by the ear, while the bondholders are dying of laughter.

BOURBONS DESERT THEIR PLATFORM.

The house to-day ordered to engrossment the bill to supply school books at cost. Thus the bourbons desert their platform.

A SENATOR INDICTED FOR STEALING.

The grand jury to-day brought in twelve indictments against Peter C. Warwick and Maj. George A. Barksdale, of the Gallego Mills Company, which failed sometime ago, for stealing 40,180 barrels of flour and corn, and Judge Atkins issued warrants for their arrest. Warwick is the senator from Chesterfield, and is a bourbon partisan. The property disposed of belonged to Simpson, Bass & Co. and the Planter's Bank of this city.

K. OF L. WIDENING THEIR BOYCOTT.

The differences between the "citizens" of Richmond and the Knights of Labor have grown so great that the knights this evening declare their purpose to strengthen and widen their boycotts. The bourbons have socially and commercially boycotted Republicans for six years, and they are now having some of their own medicine applied to them. The Republicans are delighted at the present condition of affairs in the bourbon ranks.

DEATH OF DR. KEMPER.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 23.—Dr. Meade C. Kemper, son of ex-Gov. James A. Kemper, of Virginia, was found dead in bed at home in this city this morning. Heart disease was the cause of death.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The senate to-night passed a number of private bills and ordered many more to engrossment.

An effort was made in the senate to get up the bill to gerrymander the city of Petersburg and turn out the council for the benefit of the bourbons, but it failed.

The bill giving the governor power to employ an assistant attorney general to aid the present attorney general, at a salary of $2,500, was lost in the senate—yeas 14, nays 14—but was reconsidered and postponed.

The special committee of the board of visitors of the Blacksburg College, who have examined the college, have reported a bill to present to the general assembly asking for $40,000 to complete the building and $7,000 to equip the school with necessary apparatus.

In the senate to-day the following bills were passed: To incorporate the Salem and Southwest railroad; to establish a quarantine commission for the Elizabeth river district and appoint a medical director for the same; to define and punish barratry, and to prevent the proof of the genuineness of coupons.

The investigation into the affairs of the Hampton Normal School is prompted by those who oppose the manufacture of goods and wares at the school.

International Press Association.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The International Press Association began its session to-day. Hon. A. Smith, jr., mayor of Cincinnati, made a brief welcoming address, to which President Herbert replied. Nineteen states and the Indian territory are represented. At the afternoon session President Herbert made the annual address, urging the importance of giving the association a permanent basis. He suggested the appointment of a standing committee on advertising, on legislation, and also advocated a professional code of ethics. After several other addresses were delivered a great many invitations were received and accepted. This evening a reception was given by the president and the executive committee in the parlors of the Burnet House, at which the Florida delegation displayed a large lot of oranges with sprays and twigs, their method of showing the country, they said, that the recent reports of heavy damage from frost to orange groves were not true. After the reception most of the delegates attended the concert of the College of Music or theaters.

A Daring Burglar Arrested.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—Herbert Bannello, a stranger, was arrested yesterday afternoon as a suspicious character. On being searched, diamonds and other jewelry to the amount of $600 were found on him. He confessed that they were stolen in New York city. The police of that city were notified, and Detective Heidleberger came for the prisoner. He says a reward of $500 was offered in New York for Bannello's apprehension, and that the prisoner, who is a "cockney," was one of the most daring burglars in the country. Among other exploits he entered a private residence on Lexington avenue, New York, sometime ago and stole jewels valued at $500. A lady sick in bed and alone was obliged to lie still and see Bannello carry off her valuables. The prisoner is only 25 years old, with a smooth boyish face.

She Murdered Her Baby.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Annie Gaskin was placed on trial to-day, charged with murdering her 10-week-old baby. The child was found dead by her side in bed with its throat cut, and she had made the claim that a cat had attacked it. The jury after hearing all the testimony rendered a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity at the time of the occurrence, and an order was made sending the prisoner to the Norristown asylum.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Frederick White, a member of the New York stock exchange, and of the firm of Frederick White & Co., died in his carriage while driving to business yesterday.

—A little girl named Rooney, residing at Spring Mill, near Norristown, Pa., was burned to death yesterday, her clothing being playfully ignited by an older sister.

—United States Consul General Denny, who was stopping at Yokohama on his way to Corea, was oblized to jump from a second story window of a hotel, which was destroyed by fire Feb. 8. He was not injured.

—Early yesterday morning the second section of a freight train on the Western and Atlantic railway ran into the rear of the first section, causing a serious wreck near Chattanooga. A train hand nam d Varnell was killed.

—At an adjourned meeting yesterday the Northern Pacific directors recommitted the proposal of the New York and foreign syndicate of capitalists to purchase the 4,000,000 acres now owned by the company east of the Missouri river.

—Engine No. 15 on the Chicago, St. Louis and Western railroad, when about fifteen miles north of Streator, Ill., exploded her boiler shortly after noon yesterday. The engine was completely demolished, and the engineer and fireman fearfully bruised and scalded. It is not believed they can survive. Their names and the particulars of the accident are not yet learned.

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES.

A MERCHANT'S OPINION OF A LATE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Constructor Pook Laboring Under Difficulties—A Report Soon to Be Made in the Customs Investigation—Greece Submits to Queen Victoria's Influence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court as to the sanctity of a merchant's books and papers from the prying gaze of custom officers is creating much confusion. Several merchants were seen to-day and differed in their views as to the effect of the law. "Any honest importer," said one, "would not hesitate to give all the necessary information from his books and papers that might be required for placing valuation. Those who use false books and invoices will be glad that this decision is rendered, for they may have two sets of invoices made out, one for the use of the government, another for their own books, and there will be no means of proving their falsity." Another said: "Since the repeal of the moiety act there has been no seizure of books and papers, but merchants have been compelled to produce them when necessary. The law, as stated in the recent decisions, makes these papers and books private property—not liable to be called for by the appraiser. It is not consistent with the principles of a free country that a merchant's business should be upset by the compulsory removal of his books and papers, yet the government must have some means for determining the value of dutiable property. A specific duty would be best."

At the office of the appraiser it was said that the many decisions recently made have so confused the department that it is difficult to say what is to pay duty and what not, how the duty shall be appraised, or by what means. By the time the officials have become used to this last decision they say another will be made upsetting the whole thing.

CONSTRUCTOR POOK'S EMBARRASSMENT.

Constructor Pook, head of the department of construction and repairs at the navy yard, is in trouble. The department at Washington has not only cut him off with $15,000 less than his usual appropriation this month, but has also issued special instructions ordering that sailors on the Juniata be employed instead of outside labor to paint and clean up that vessel. To a delegation of local politicians who called at the navy yard to-day with the request that some of their friends be put on at once, Constructor Pook said: "I could not take my brother on this month. We have neither work nor money for any more men. I hope, however, by next month to be in a position to take care of you."

THE UNDERVALUATIONS INVESTIGATION.

It was stated at the custom house this afternoon that an official report of the senatorial investigation in regard to the different departments of the appraiser's office at this port would soon be made public. The document will be very long, the contents being made up from stenographic notes taken while the investigation was in progress.

COL. BLISS GETS ANGRY.

In the Broadway railroad investigation to-day Mr. Foshay was asked many questions concerning stock sold the Philadelphia syndicate. He said he believed the stock would have been sold to any gentleman who would have offered the same price for the amount; the fact that the Philadelphia syndicate had been interested in the putting through of a road in opposition to the Broadway surface road had no bearing on the sale. The stock—10,000 shares—now held by Drexel, Morgan & Co. still remained in the names of original holders, though the certificates were duly transferred in blank powers of attorney. Col. Bliss jumped to his feet and again made an attempt to have the committee hear a statement by Mr. Foshay. "Any witness has a right to make a correction when he desires, and say he did certain things," Senator Low said; "The witness can make any correction he so desires at the proper time, but at present will not be allowed to read a long statement." "The witness's integrity has been impugned and he has a right to set himself right," continued Col. Bliss, "and if an appeal to the Senate to give him that right is necessary he shall have it." Mr. Seward opposed the gallant colonel, who lost his temper and said the chairman that he would have the statement put on the record even if the committee opposed him. Mr. Seward then said: "Mr. Chairman, this language must not be allowed," and he proceeded to give Col. Bliss a shaking up. Lawson N. Fuller and Mr. Chittenden struggled hard to get in their little say, but without success, as Chairman Low adjourned the sitting until Friday next. The committee went up to Albany.

THE QUEEN'S INFLUENCE SECURES PEACE.

A London special this afternoon says: I learn at the foreign office to day that the queen has personally and with signal success intervened between Greece and Turkey. Yielding to her majesty's urgent representations and the powerful influences brought to bear, the king has informed her majesty that his government is preparing a note to the great powers, intimating that it submits to the will of Europe and defers the presentation of the claims of Greece for frontier rectification until a more convenient opportunity. Peace is therefore regarded in Downing street as assured. If the Greek government holds together the question of war hangs on the continued ascendency of British influence at Athens and the ability of M. Delyannis to keep his ministry intact.

GROW ON THE MORRISON BILL.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was in town to-day and in a short interview he remarked: "The country need not be alarmed over the present outlook on the tariff question. I feel almost certain that Mr. Morrison's bill will meet with signal disaster in both House and Senate. Even if the preponderance of Democrats in the House should carry the bill through there, the Senate will prove an effectual bar. The Cobden free trade literature that is circulated in America will not be sufficient in many decades to destroy the protective system. England, which is one vast workshop, of course cannot consume what she produces, and hence her interest in getting all countries wedded to free trade."

WARNER AND WORK AGAIN.

The grand jury of the federal court is said to be considering the case of William S. Warner and J. Henry Work for alleged complicity in the fraudulent doings of Ferdinand Ward while a Marine National Bank director. A previous grand jury indicted both Warner and Work, but Judge Benedict quashed the indictment, as it was defective in its allegation in that it did not charge that Ward had converted to his own use the money obtained on checks payable to Warner's order when Ward's account was overdrawn. The same witnesses who testified before the grand jury when the indictment was found will be again summoned to appear before the present grand jury.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED—EFFECTIVE LABOR LEGISLATION.

The New Jersey house to-day spent considerable time discussing a concurrent resolution introduced by Assemblyman Besson, of Hoboken, stating that since large numbers of strong, industrious men in this country are unable to procure employment, and are often reduced to poverty and distress, and that this unhappy state of affairs has resulted from steam power and labor-saving devices, and since wise and judicious legislation is demanded to afford relief, which legislation requires general laws, therefore Congress be respectfully requested to propose an amendment to the constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the several states for adoption, to the effect that Congress shall have power to regulate manufacturers and productive labor in the several states by uniform and general law. This memorial will be transmitted under the signatures of the president of the senate and the speaker of the house in duplicate to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. Mr. Besson made a long speech, in which he referred to the Trafalgar square riots in London and the street-car troubles in New York and Philadelphia. He claimed that these disturbances showed that immediate and effective labor legislation was necessary and that Congress ought to engraft it upon the constitution, as all other efforts were merely temporary in their effect. After a number of members had approved the resolution and made speeches in behalf of labor, the resolution was laid over.

SENATOR COLQUITT AND DR. TALMAGE.

Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, addressed an excise reform meeting in the Brooklyn Tabernacle to-night, and told of the success of prohibition in Atlanta. Rev. Dr. Talmage followed, saying that the liquor question was more important than the silver question. It involved the theft not of a few cents in the dollar, but the theft of the whole dollar. It was more important than better homestead laws, for it destroyed home altogether. Other clergymen addressed the meeting.

COMMITTEE COMING TO WASHINGTON.

Merchants of the produce exchange met there to-day to indorse the tariff amendment introduced by Mr. A. S. Hewitt in Congress. It provides that the duty on merchandise in bond shall be paid only on the quantity withdrawn. Another amendment extending the time for payment of duty to three years was indorsed warmly. Resolutions commending Mr. Hewitt and his amendments were adopted, and a committee was named to wait on the committee of ways and means. Osgood Welsh is the chairman.

"A FATAL DEFENSE."

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 2 A. M.—The *Tribune* to-day in an editorial on "A Fatal Defense" says:

The President has advanced to a lofty position of non-partisan reform, and with some difficulty has dragged his party up after him, and now the Republican senators demand that he shall descend to their low level, and admit that he has made appointments for political reasons, or they will not confirm the men appointed. This is the version of the matter given by the Washington *Post* in a solemn article which smells of the white house. What the Republicans are doing, and in a great measure have already done, is simply stripping the mask from hypocrisy. The President could not be "forced" back to the old spoils system in public estimation if he had not first gone back to the old spoils system in his action. He has made hundreds of removals and suspensions, purely for partisan reasons, and is utterly unable to give any other. Because he has acted as a spoils partisan, the exposure of his action does not tend to place him on that low level in public estimation. Naturally, it is not pleasant to him to have his acts contrasted with his pledges. Naturally, his partisans dislike to have the mask of hypocrisy removed. They would like to go on indefinitely, getting removals and appointments from the President for partisan reasons only, and yet pretending that he is a lofty and pure reformer who never does any such thing; but cant does not go down long in this country, and if there ever was anything the people despises it is a sham. It does not seem to occur to the President or his apologists, inspired or uninspired, that his predicament is exactly the same whether he gives reasons or refuses. All the world sees that refusal is confession of the only reason that he dares not give. It would help him infinitely if he could say, "Every removal was justified by evidence that the person removed was unfit." The President cannot say that, it would cover him with disgrace. It would help him much if he could say, "Such removals were made upon charges affecting official character, for which this or that senator or representative is responsible." The President does not dare to uncover the men at whose bidding he has acted. It would put an end to all pretenses of reform if he would show that he had been a puppet in the hands of such men as Robert O. Thompson and Gorman. Every door of excuse is closed to him. He can only tell the naked truth if he answers at all—namely, that he has chosen to remove Republicans because they were Republicans, and to appoint Democratic party workers because they had been and in future could be useful to the party. But the country knows that is the truth, if he does not reply at all, because he has no other reply to give. It was not in the power of anybody to put him into this predicament. He is there because he choose to put himself there.

The Logan Invincibles' Banquet.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—The Logan Invincibles of Maryland, had arranged a grand reception and banquet to Senator John A. Logan for to-night, and he, with a large number of congressmen and senators accepted invitations to attend. A special train was sent to Washington for the guests, but owing to a mistake on the part of Senator Logan the reception had to be given without the principal attraction, he being in Michigan on business. Those who came over from Washington were Hon. H. J. Spooner, of Rhode Island; Maj. G. W. Steele, and Judge Joseph Lyman, of Indiana; Hon. Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine; Col. J. B. Henderson, of Missouri; Col. E. Atkinson and James G. Cannon, of Illinois, and Gen. James S. Negley and John B. Thomas, of Pennsylvania.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The weather to-day was clear and pleasant, and the track fast.

First race—All ages, 100 pounds, three-quarters of a mile. Josh Billings won, Bob Lockwood second, Juliet M third. Time, 1:18.

Second race—Selling race, usual conditions, seven-eighths of a mile. Bee Jay won, Centennial second, Hop Sing third. Time, 1:33¼.

Third race—Handicap, one and a quarter miles. Blizzard won, Gloria second, Buddy Bowling third. Time, 2:14¾.

Fourth race—For 3-year olds, winning penalties, three-quarters of a mile. Leonora won, Lupa Brown second, Lida L third. Time, 1:17¾.

Sensational Breach-of-Promise Suit.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Feb. 23.—The court room was packed with spectators to-day attending the sensational breach of promise suit of Miss Annie Walbert, of Grafton, aged 20, vs. Henry Leister, aged 50, a prominent citizen and hotel-keeper of this place. The plaintiff claimed $5,000 damages. The sensational testimony and contents of numerous love letters were productive of unmeasured laughter. While Miss Walbert was testifying Mrs. Annie Darris, nee Leister, just returned from her wedding tour, created a sensation by making a frantic effort to attack the witness. The jury awarded Miss Walbert $2,354.

Mr. Watterson Out of Danger.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—Mr. Watterson's physicians to-day pronounced him out of danger. His mind is rapidly clearing; fever has almost disappeared, and appetite is being restored. Perfect recovery will be retarded owing to the great reduction of the vital forces consequent upon the vigor of his attack, but he will be strong and well within a month, it is believed.

Defense of Minister Hubbard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Private advices from Yokohama state that all reports reflecting upon ex-Gov. Hubbard, United States minister to Japan, are untrue; that he has always conducted himself in such a manner as to win the confidence of the Japanese government and the respect of his diplomatic colleagues, and that his abilities and high character are recognized by the entire foreign community.

Death of Gen. Cavender.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—John S. Cavender died in this city to-day, aged 62 years. In the early history of this state he figured as a prominent democrat, and subsequently during the war of the rebellion he commanded federal forces at the battles of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, and Shiloh, serving successively as captain, major, colonel, and brigadier general.

Regarding Dressed Beef Rates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—In an open letter by Armour & Co., replying to the statements made by Mr. Fink regarding the dressed beef rates to the east, the firm deny the theory of discriminating rates and characterize Mr. Fink's latest position as a complete change from the one held in 1883.

Reducing Rates to San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The passenger agents of all the railroads west of the Missouri centering in this city to-day announced a further reduction in passenger rates to San Francisco. First-class limited to that city can now be bought for $35, and second-class tickets for $25.

Malfeasance and Misfeasance.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 23.—Judge Goebel, of the probate court, to-day found Brockman and Hermann guilty of malfeasance and misfeasance in their positions as city infirmary directors and removed them from office.

Man and Horse Perish.

SALEM, N. H., Feb. 23.—Edward Farr's barn was burned this morning. Mr. Farr succeeded in getting out one horse and went back for another. Farr and the horse were burned to death.

Hungarian Strikers Resume Work.

MT. PLEASANT, PA., Feb. 23.—The Hungarians have decided to resume work fully until another strike is ordered.

REDUCING THE SURPLUS.

A Joint Resolution Reported, But Not Favored by the Entire Committee.

The joint resolution reported from the ways and means committee by Mr. Morrison yesterday, directing the payment of the surplus in the treasury, is as follows:

Resolved, That whenever the surplus or balance in the treasury, including the amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of $100,000,000 it shall be, and is hereby, made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply such excess, in sums not less than ten millions per month during the existence of any such surplus or excess, to the payment of the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States, payable at the option of the government.

The report accompanying the resolution says:

On the 25th of January, 1886, as shown by the official "statement of the assets and liabilities of the treasury of the United States," there was in the treasury and United States depositaries, including the amount held for the redemption of United States notes, and not including minor and fractional silver coin, classed as "assets not available," the sum of $179,689,862.24 in excess of all other liabilities than the redemption of said United States notes. It is believed that this sum is largely in excess of the sum required for the purpose for which it is held, and that a considerable part thereof should be applied to the payment of the interest-bearing debt of the United States now payable, to the end that public moneys shall be used to lighten public burdens, and not unnecessarily held to lure the agents and representatives of the people on to improvident and wasteful expenditure.

Mr. Hewitt submitted a minority report, which says that the effect of the resolution, if enacted into law, will be to reduce the balance in the treasury available for the payment of its current indebtedness and for the redemption of legal-tender notes to $100,000,000. It makes no provision for replenishing the treasury when the available balance shall fall below $100,000,000. The question thus presented is whether, in view of the obligations and the functions of the treasury as now defined by law, the proposed limitation on the balances now held for meeting the liabilities payable on demand is prudent and safe in view of the pledge of the United States to redeem all its indebtedness in coin or its equivalent. The minority believe that such a limitation would be unwise, dangerous, and at variance alike with the experience of solvent nations and of sound financial institutions. The ordinary disbursements of the treasury may be roughly stated to amount to $1,000,000 a day. To meet this disbursement it is necessary that a reasonable working balance should be kept on hand, because at times the current expenditures largely exceed the daily receipts.

The working balance in the treasury should be $30,000,000, as large drafts are sometimes drawn, and it is necessary that enough money be kept on hand to redeem the debt in the shape of $346,681,016 of legal tender notes. The practice of Secretary Sherman in not letting the reserve fall below 40 per cent. is declared to be the smallest amount consistent with absolute safety, and if this ratio were adopted there would in all be $108,000,000 reserve in the treasury. In all measures affecting the currency, the report says, the greatest care must be taken not to interfere with its flexibility, and until some other security besides the bonded debt is devised for the issue of bank currency, the power to come to the relief of the money market in times of stringency must rest with the treasury. The remedy is not to impair the necessary flexible element of the existing system in the calls of bonds, but to divorce the government from the banking business and bring it back to its legitimate functions of circulating its reserve in lawful money, and of making its disbursements out of the money thus collected in accordance with the law. Another argument against the resolution is the ability of speculators to reduce the balance below one hundred million dollars by presenting demand notes for payment. The report is signed by Mr. Hewitt.

Messrs. Reed, Hiscock, Browne, and McKinley, while agreeing with Mr. Hewitt that the resolution should not pass, differ as to some points of his argument, but do not favor the resolution. The letter of Secretary Manning on the subject is attached to Mr. Hewitt's report.

The Captured Filibusters.

KEY WEST, FLA., Feb. 23.—Capt. Chester, commanding the United States steamship Galena, declines to give any information whatever concerning the parties (captured as filibusters) on board the City of Mexico until after he has communicated with the Navy Department.

KEY WEST, FLA., Feb. 23.—The following protest was telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy this morning: "Gen. Delgado and his friends are now arrested as prisoners by the naval officers in charge of the steamer City of Mexico. No permission is allowed them to confer with legal advisers, or to take any steps to secure a hearing, as entitled by the law, in their behalf. We protest against this course, and respectfully request that the same privileges be accorded these parties that are granted to all persons charged with violation of the laws of the United States."

Chinese to Return Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—An Associated Press representative called at the office of the Chinese consul general to-day to ascertain the origin of the published report that he had issued a proclamation advising the Chinese to return home. The consul general's secretary emphatically denied that any such proclamation had been issued. He stated that Chinese Consul Bee had made arrangements with the steamship companies to carry the poor, sick, and unemployed Chinese back to China for four trips at half rates. Notices concerning this were sent out, requesting the Chinese to take advantage of the Chinese rates, and these facts probably gave rise to the first mentioned report.

The Bellinger Murder Trial.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 23.—The case against Dr. Amos N. Bellinger, for the murder of Stephney Riley, a prominent colored Democrat, last fall, was called to-day and continued until the June term of the court, on the motion of the state's attorney, on the ground of the absence of material witnesses for the prosecution. Dr. Bellinger's counsel made a strong fight for an immediate trial, even consenting to accept the evidence of the absent witnesses upon the solicitor's statement, but the motion for continuance was granted, and Bellinger released on bail.

Supposed Murderer Arrested.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 23.—On Dec. 6 Deputy United States Marshall W. D. Kellett was murdered on Lookout mountain. Suspicion rested on James McCoy, a desperate character, who fled the country. McCoy was located in Cherokee county, and last night United States Marshal Nelms with a posse of ten deputies had a lively fight with McCoy and his friends. One officer was shot through the thumb. McCoy and a man named Martin Crumley were brought to Atlanta, but Crumley was released. McCoy is in jail.

Received Into the Sisterhood.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Feb. 23.—A reception was held at the convent of the Sisters of Mercy here this afternoon. Two young ladies, Misses B. Powers and E. Grant, were received into the sisterhood. The ceremony was performed by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton. To-morrow morning Bishop O'Hara, assisted by a number of clergymen, will take part in the ceremony of the solemn profession of Sister Mary Aloysius Cassidy, daughter of Superintendent John Cassidy, of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

County Court House Burned.

WHEELING, W. VA. Feb. 23.—The Lewis county court house was burned to-night. The records were saved. Loss $10,000. Insurance $3,000.

LABOR NOTES.

The shoemakers employed in five large factories in Milwaukee to the number of about 400 have struck for an increase of about 8 per cent.

The employes of the punching room of the Valley Falls iron mill, Rhode Island, are on strike for an advance from $1.75 and $1.50 per day to $1.50.

The striking brakemen and switchmen on the southern division of the Illinois Central railroad have resumed work, upon an agreement that their grievances would be considered by the management.

Much excitement prevails in New Haven, Conn., over the sudden discharge of four men from the Empire and New England Coal Transportation companies for being members of the Knights of Labor.

The locked-out employes at the McCormick Works at Chicago are in a very hopeful mood. Most of them seem to believe that Master Workman Powderly will visit Chicago during the week, and if he comes they are sure the trouble will soon be adjusted.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

GRANT MONUMENT BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Debate on Education Bill Continued—Forfeiting Unearned Land Grants—Saturdays Set Aside for General Debate in the House.

In the Senate yesterday, after business of the morning hour had been transacted, Mr. Hoar called up the bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington city to the memory of Gen. Grant.

Mr. Plumb thought the bill ought not to pass. He was sure that he voiced the wish of the great soldier, whose fame the proposed monument would commemorate, when he (Mr. Plumb) said that no such monument was necessary. No monument had been erected or thought necessary to the memory of Lincoln. Gen. Grant's fame did not depend on monuments. The feeling for both Grant and Lincoln was deeper and more lasting than any monument could witness. A monument would be idle as a testimonial of the nation's love and regard for Gen. Grant. It had come to be too much thought that the expenditure of money was the best way to show regard for the distinguished dead. Mr. Plumb thought the widows of the men whom Gen. Grant commanded, and who made Donelson, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, and Appomattox possible, were entitled to the grateful and urgent consideration of the government, yet, though the war had ceased for more than twenty years, we did not find senators urging the Senate to set aside all other business in order to pass bills granting them a pittance of a pension.

Mr. Hoar was sure Mr. Plumb was as sincere as anybody in his respect for the great memory which it was proposed to commemorate. But, Mr. Hoar said, all civilized nations honored their great leaders by the erection of monuments. Mr. Hoar briefly but warmly eulogized the memory of Gen. Grant, enumerating as among the claims of that distinguished man to the consideration of his country the fact that more than any other man whom the world had ever seen he represented the sublime quality of clemency, as illustrated in his sending home and restoring to citizenship and to the equal rights and privileges of Americans every one who had espoused the confederate cause. No civil strife had ever been followed by such magnanimous clemency, and while this act was undoubtedly the act of the American people, and not due to any one individual, yet Gen. Grant had been its foremost representative. This bill, Mr. Hoar said, had the support of our most distinguished volunteer soldier (alluding to Gen. Logan).

Mr. Blair thought the amount promised by the bill too small for the purpose intended. It was hardly commensurate with the magnificent results of Gen. Grant's services and the greatness of the American Union. He regretted that Congress had not yet seen proper to erect a fitting monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and characterized the Lincoln monument erected in Washington as not worth $25 as a work of art.

The bill was passed, Mr. Hoar saying that the committee on the library would consider the matter of an appropriate monument to the memory of Lincoln.

On going to the calendar, among the bills postponed to a later day was the woman suffrage constitutional amendment, Mr. Blair saying that, although it was a very important measure, it could not be discussed under the five-minute rule.

The education bill was placed before the Senate, and Mr. Gray took the floor in opposition to the bill. This government, he said, within the legitimate sphere of its action, stood erect, efficient, and omnipotent. Its power was plenary and complete. It had no powers that were uncertain or dependent on permission of prince, potentate, or political organisms outside of itself. Its just powers could be asserted everywhere and against all opposition. Why, then, seek to introduce confusion and disorder into this admirably arranged and wisely constructed system of state and national governments. Consent could not confer jurisdiction, and the consent of a state could not enlarge the constitutional scope of the federal power. That could only be done by constitutional amendment in the proper way. There was no precedent properly so called for a bill of this character. Education in the states was not only wholly outside of the jurisdiction of the United States government, but exclusively in that of the several states.

Mr. Gray admitted that the persons most entitled to be called "authorities" conflicted as to the scope of the "general welfare" clause of the constitution, but believed the weight of authority to lie decidedly with those who did not believe that clause capable of the interpretation claimed for it by the advocates of the bill now before the Senate.

In conclusion Mr. Gray said:

I trust it may not be considered presumption in me if I beg the senators older in experience and wiser than I to hesitate long before taking the first step in this new and unexplored path way of federal encroachment. Down its dark vistas I see shapes of direful portent, and I shrink from the encounter. Over the level bulwarks of the constitution will come thronging, thick and fast, the armies of centralization and the enemies of local self government. We may still find life worth living under the new dispensation, but will never cease to mourn the mutilation of our fathers, wounded to death in the house of its friends. I have no desire to see the map of the United States painted over with one color. I, at least, shall not assist in thus obliterating the lines of the states and, with them, the ancient landmarks of the constitution.

Mr. Plumb also opposed the bill. He regarded it as an anomaly in legislation, appropriating money not only for one year but for eight years. He had no doubt that at the end of the eight years, if the pabulum now provided were not continued, conventions would