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CHAMBERLAIN'S MISSION.

LABOUCHERE THINKS IT WAS TOO EXPENSIVE.

A Discussion on the Credit in the House of Commons, in Which There Was an Incidental Reference to the Fisheries Treaty.

LONDON, Mar. 1.—When a credit of £6,500 for missions abroad came up for consideration in the house of commons this evening Mr. Labouchere (radical) moved a reduction of the cost of the Chamberlain mission. He said that the fishery negotiations could have been carried on by Minister West without Mr. Chamberlain, and that the cost of the mission—averaging £[illegible] daily—was far too much.

Sir James Fergusson, under foreign secretary, replied that those acquainted with the usual expenses of special missions would consider the sum moderate. No previous mission of like magnitude had ever been covered by a like sum. Mr. Chamberlain had stipulated that the expenses should be kept within the narrowest possible limits. Special missions were resorted to only after negotiations through the ordinary channels had been without result. The fisheries question had recently threatened complications, to arrange which the government thought a special effort was required. All parties had met with a sincere desire to effect a settlement and they had succeeded. If there was any delay or difficulty in obtaining a ratification of the treaty a modus vivendi would be arranged under which the treaty would come at once into operation and continue two years, during which he hoped the treaty would be ratified.

Gladstone said there could be no question that when Chamberlain was selected a man of very eminent abilities and competency was chosen. When he accepted the country recognized it as an act of public duty and spirit. Without disparaging Minister West's abilities he considered it was in the power of a special envoy to represent Great Britain with greater efficiency and authority than could Minister West unaided.

Mr. Smith, on behalf of the government, expressed deepest acknowledgements to Mr. Chamberlain for bringing to a satisfactory conclusion a dispute which might have been attended with serious difficulties. T. P. O'Connor said Gladstone's remarks about Chamberlain were an instance of his magnanimity toward his bitterest opponent. He condemned Chamberlain's selection as a diplomatist as absurdly grotesque. He was certain that the treaty would never be ratified. The credit was voted—314 to 68. Gladstone, Morley, and Bryce voted with the government, the minority consisting of Parnellites and radicals.

Sir Charles Russell moved the appointment of a committee to inquire as to the right of the government to interfere with Trafalgar Square meetings.

Secretary Matthews opposed the motion, saying its adoption could be regarded only as a vote of censure.

Bulgaria will notify the porte that the government will reject all proposals calculated to interfere with Bulgaria or disturb the present state of things.

Large forces of police have been drafted for service at Schull in anticipation of dangerous riots to-morrow during the trial of Mr. Gilhooley, M. P.

England's reply to the Russian note regarding Bulgaria states that she cannot advise the sultan to take steps to remove Prince Ferdinand until satisfactory measures are proposed to settle the affairs after his removal.

In a circular, Secretary of War Stanhope admits a deficiency existing in the defenses of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and the Thames which renders England's position dangerously insecure. This condition is due to the rapid increase of the offensive power of other navies. He proposes that parliament pass active measures to remedy the weakness.

Lord Charles Beresford to-day made a statement before members of parliament as to his reasons for resigning from the navy. After hearing his views on the maladministration of this department, a resolution demanding an inquiry by commission into that branch of the service was adopted.

Lord Stanley, of Preston, new governor general of Canada, has appointed Capt. Colville military secretary and Lieuts. McMahon and Stanley aides-de-camp.

The cabinet will meet Saturday for a final scrutiny of the local government bill. It will be read in the house March 15 for the first time.

Campbell-Bannerman says the charge brought against him relative to the influence of Dublin castle on the Irish magistracy is a gloss of Balfour's own manufacture. He denies saying the executive instructed the magistrates how to dispose of cases. He compares this with Balfour's carelessness and rashness in the administration of the coercion act, and says but little fairness can be expected from a man who is ready to damage his political opponent by a travesty of his words.

The negotiations between Russia and the vatican have fallen through, Russia demanding impossible concessions, stipulating that the czar should appoint Catholic bishops in Russia, that the Russian language should be used exclusively in Catholic churches, and that the offsprings of mixed marriages should be educated in the Russian church.

M. WILSON GOES TO PRISON.

PARIS, Mar. 1.—M. Wilson, President Grevy's son in-law, has been convicted in the cases growing out of the decorations scandals. He has been sentenced to prison for two years, to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, and be deprived of his civil rights for five years.

For similar offenses M. Ribadeau was sentenced for eight, M. Dubreuil four, and M. Herbert one month in prison. Mme. Ratagazzi was acquitted.

In his report to the Panama Canal Company M. De Lesseps says the only cause of the increased cost is that the ill-will of the opponents of the scheme forced a borrowing of money at a higher rate than was expected. Owing to the rainy season and the difficulty in procuring workmen a guarantee of the completion of the canal in 1889 can hardly be given, but an agreement as to the construction of locks has been reached which will allow vessels to traverse the canal by 1890. The company has 110,000,000 francs on hand and propose to issue bonds for 600,000,000 francs, payment of which will be provided for in a system of guaranteed rentes. De Lesseps expresses confidence in the completion of the canal. The report was unanimously adopted.

In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Roche moved urgency for his motion relative to defenses and military posts, but it was rejected on the announcement of Admiral Krantz that he proposed introducing a similar motion.

THE CROWN PRINCE WORSE.

BERLIN, Mar. 1.—The German Crown Prince had a good night. He feels better this morning. The discharge from his throat continues to be tinged with blood. The Crown Princess, Count von Seckendorff, and Mlle. Herpigna have gone to meet the Prince of Wales, who will make another visit to San Remo.

The prince appeared twice on the balcony this afternoon, remaining out longer than usual.

LONDON, Mar. 1.—The *British Medical Journal* announces by authority that the German Crown Prince is now slowly improving. His windpipe is still in an irritated state.

The *Lancet* (medical paper) comments upon the scarcity of official bulletins with reference to the condition of the Crown Prince, and says it regrets that it is forced to the conclusion that the Crown Prince is proceeding from bad to worse.

A bill for the construction of several important strategic railways in eastern Prussia will soon be introduced in the reichstag.

Prince William has left Carlsruhe, where he attended the funeral of Prince Louis, of Baden. He will go to San Remo. The emperor has commanded Dr. Bergmann to remain at San Remo until the prince's arrival.

TO EXTEND THE STRIKE.

Several of the Western Trunk Lines May be Tied Up.

CHICAGO, Mar. 1.—The Burlington officials announced this morning that a number of freight trains in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois had been moved. The full suburban service was in operation and some through trains were running.

At Chief Arthur's headquarters there was a cheerful aspect, the men believing the conference with President Perkins would be resumed. The chief would say nothing about the conference other than that he had done nothing to compromise the men and had hopes of a friendly settlement of the trouble.

The Burlington officials were more confident and cheerful to-day, and evidently had reason to hope for a final victory. To-day there were a number of Reading engineers accepted, and if they keep coming as they have within the past two days it will be hardly possible for the Brotherhood to maintain their ground. It is a fight of labor against labor, notwithstanding Powderly's manifesto. Quite a number of passenger trains were run to-day and some freight trains were moved. Even the crowded condition of the tracks in the lumber district was relieved.

Intelligence of undoubted reliability was secured at a late hour to-night to the effect that the chairman of the engineers and firemen's grievance committees upon all the railroad lines intersecting, parallel to, or connected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system will meet in this city to-morrow or next day. This meeting is preparatory to a general strike upon all those lines. This includes the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Alton, the Northwestern, the Wisconsin Central, the Rock Island, and the Minnesota and Northwestern.

Chiefs Arthur and Sargent have requested the leaders of the Brotherhood in Philadelphia and New York to use their influence to have the Brotherhood engineers leave the Reading service. Financial aid is promised if the request is obeyed.

DENVER, COL., Mar. 1.—The Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen, at a meeting last night adopted resolutions indorsing the Burlington strike and resolving to stand together for their demands. Violence was deprecated, and the services of the men were offered to suppress any riotous demonstrations.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Mar. 1.—Secretary Cahill to-night telegraphed Chairman Lee, from Chicago, that Chief Arthur would order all Brotherhood men off the Reading engines, and asked that Reading men be not permitted to go to Chicago. Chairman Lee insisted on Arthur making good his promise. He says the withdrawal of the Brotherhood men from the Reading would seriously cripple the road.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 1.—The agent of the Burlington road, who has been here for engineers to take the places of the strikers, says that but few have been obtained in this city. The applicants could not produce satisfactory testimonials.

ONE CENT A DAY PENSION.

An Organization of Supporters of the Measure Perfected.

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—About 150 old soldiers representing New York, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, met to-day and organized the Per Diem Rates Service Pension Association, whose object is to push the one cent per day pension measure introduced by Senators Hoar and Cameron. An executive committee was appointed to serve until the bill is passed or the association next meets.

At the afternoon session Col. Chas. A. Wells was elected permanent president. Col. J. C. Wehole was chosen vice president for Ohio, James S. Frazer, of New York, Col. Robert Alton for District of Columbia, Gen. Robert N. Hood for Tennessee, Gen. A. L. Pearson for Pennsylvania, and Gen. E. Burd Grubb for New Jersey.

Resolutions indorsing the per diem rates service pension bill were adopted and Congress appealed to to pass the bill. Confidence was expressed that the President would approve the bill.

THE CASTLE GARDEN POOL.

Some Inside History of the American Emigrant Company.

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—Commissioner Pierson's examination was continued at the investigation of the Castle Garden railroad pool to-day. He said that under the present arrangement there was no chance for competition. J. C. Savery, of the American Emigrant Company, said that by reason of the guardianship exercised over immigrants his company sold more western lands than it otherwise would. One of their discharged clerks testified that their business had been practically broken up by their exclusion from the garden. The company receives 5 per cent. on their bills of exchange, and the clerks were instructed to tell immigrants that they could not get their money unless they bought tickets from them. Charles E. Gross, original counsel for the emigrant company, said he threw up the contract at the time of the transfer to J. C. Savery & Co.

HANEY'S MURDERER CAUGHT.

The Murderer's Mother Causes His Arrest—Motive for the Crime.

NORFOLK, VA., Mar. 1.—Edgar Haney, a newspaper vender on the Norfolk Southern railroad, was murdered Monday night in Berkley, and his body was found at an early hour Tuesday morning in the street. This evening Edward W. Bailey and his wife appeared before a magistrate and stated that Charles Cooke, the son of Mrs. Bailey, was the murderer; that he came home with blood on his hands and clothes the night of the tragedy, and confessed the deed to them. He said Haney had insulted his 15-year-old sister. Cooke is in jail.

AN ACTRESS' SUICIDE.

Her Husband Charged Her With Adultery and Wanted a Divorce.

CHICAGO, Mar. 1.—Mrs. Heaton Manice, an actress, who married Manice about a year ago, and arrived in this city Sunday, suicided by shooting at the Leland Hotel this morning. Manice charged her with adultery and a divorce suit was pending. Testimony in the case was taken yesterday. She received several telegrams from New York, among them being one from Jersey City police headquarters advising her to be courageous, and the signer, Jack O'Connor, promised to come.

A KENTUCKY YARN.

A Negro Hanged but Recovers and is Then Effectively Hanged.

CAIRO, ILL., Mar. 1.—From Ballard county, Ky., comes a story that one of two negroes hanged by a mob last week was not dead when he was left. After being cut down he recovered consciousness and talked to the county judge. The mob was notified and returned. They strung him up again, two men hanging to his feet until his neck was broken.

Houston to be Seated.

[Special Dispatch to the REPUBLICAN.]

RICHMOND, VA., Mar. 1.—In the contested election case of Ellis against Houston, the senate committee reported to-night in favor of D. F. Houston, Republican. Houston was a Philadelphian but now is a resident of Roanoke City.

Union Printers on Strike.

LANCASTER, PA., Mar. 1.—Fifty-eight union printers struck to-day for an increase from $1.75 to $2 per day. Some of the employers are willing to concede.

Pilotage Compulsory in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Mar. 1.—The senate, by a vote of 16 to 15, has rejected the house bill abolishing compulsory pilotage on coastwise vessels.

ARISTOCRATIC MUTINEERS

WHITEWASHED BY THE MUTILATION OF THE WAR RECORDS.

Tampering With Official History—More Blunders at the War Department in Compiling the Story of the War of the Rebellion.

[Special to Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.]

A paragraph in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN about some new material in the war records relating to the notorious mutiny of the Anderson cavalry, of Philadelphia, suggested an examination of the newspaper files of that city for the period in question. This resulted in the discovery that a most disgraceful chapter of dishonest dealing in the compilation of the official records of the war of the rebellion has now been added to the list of War Department blunders. Part two of the twentieth volume of this publication has just come from the press utterly ruined for historical purposes by the introduction, in an appendix, of matter which is not only wholly unofficial, but glaringly false. Further than this, the added portion flatly contradicts every essential statement contained in thirty-five pages of the body of the work which presents the complete and accurate official history of the transaction to which they relate. And further still, the effect, if not the direct purpose of the unofficial matter thus injected into this volume, is to whitewash the most notorious and discreditable case of mutiny that occurred in the Union army during the war.

This strange proceeding is the first work of the new compiler, Col. Lazelle. The outside matter thus introduced into this national official record of the Union and confederate armies fills the first three of the five pages of an appendix, which Col. Lazelle has added to the body of the volume which was compiled by the late Col. Scott. The material introduced, and falsely represented to be official, is nothing more than a column clipping from a newspaper of war times.

The subject is the notorious mutiny of the Anderson troop (15th Pennsylvania cavalry) at the battle of Murfreesboro in 1862-63. The discovery of the true character of Col. Lazelle's interpolation followed immediately from a cursory examination of the files of the Philadelphia newspapers for the period named, which are known by every student of war history to be filled with discussions of this event.

Such a departure from a plan, which the law and the hitherto careful and absolute observance of its provisions have confined to the publication of strictly official matter, would be serious enough even if the newspaper selection were true. But as it is grossly inaccurate upon a point of moment, and contradicts the official history contained in the body of the book, the offense becomes one which Congress cannot fail to notice.

The case in hand arises through the introduction by Col. Lazelle into an appendix of unofficial matter which he designates as official, and which contradicts the official and undisputed history of the mutiny of the Anderson cavalry at the battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone's river. This troop was otherwise known as the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry. Being ordered forward to the battle, the very large majority of the men stacked their arms or threw them into the mud, and absolutely refused to move. Their officers and about 200 men went into the battle and fought splendidly. More than 400 were arrested and confined in the workhouse and the jail for refusing to fight. The episode formed the most disgraceful chapter in the history of the army of the Cumberland, and for this reason its details are well known to all who served in that army. It therefore seems incredible that any compiler should be so dumb as to suppose he could succeed in whitewashing such a transaction. The attempt of itself establishes his utter unfitness for his work. The full details of the affair in question are set forth at length in the body of the volume recently issued. Col. Lazelle's addition overthrows all this—or would if it were allowed to go unchallenged—by presenting a list which he stamps as official, and which sets forth the names of 453 officers and men of this Anderson cavalry "who went to the front and were engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro." Since considerably less than 300 marched to the front and took part in this battle, while the rest were sent to jail for refusing to go, Col. Lazelle's list whitewashes considerably over 150 mutineers and relieves them by name of the infamy which attached to their cowardly conduct. And this piece of work has been done under cover of compiling the official records of the war! And the means used for its accomplishment has been the insertion of a newspaper clipping, with the declaration that it is official!

And more astonishing than all, in a recent reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives inquiring of Secretary Endicott, among other things, whether any changes have been made, either in the arrangement or subject-matter to be published, from the plan adopted under Col. Scott, both the Secretary and the compiler, Col. Lazelle, officially assured the House that no changes "have been made, ordered, or contemplated, either in the method of the work, so far as relates to the arrangement, or in the subject matter to be published; on the contrary, those instructions and requirements have been rigidly observed."

If the injection of newspaper clippings into this official history, and falsely declaring them to be official, is not a change from "the subject-matter to be published" as contemplated in Col. Scott's plan, it would be difficult to imagine what Secretary Endicott and Col. Lazelle would regard as a change.

The appendix by which this fresh compiler has ruined a volume of the war records of 600 pages consists of five pages. It is his maiden effort at his new work. Three of these five pages are false. These latter are the first three. They are introduced as follows and emphasized by italics as indicated:

APPENDIX.

Embracing documents received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

List of the field and staff officers and members of the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry (or more familiarly known as the "Anderson cavalry") who went to the front and were engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro.

[Made from the official report to Gen. Rosecrans; compared with and confirmed by the official records of the adjutant general's office, War Department.]

Here follow three solid pages of names of officers and men in this troop—in all 453.

As has been stated, this list is in no sense official. It is simply a copy of a newspaper list, heading and all, except the last clause in the second bracket. It was printed in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Feb. 16, 1863, and the misspelled names have been corrected. Even the official designation "made from the official report to Gen. Rosecrans" is copied from the newspaper heading. If there is such a report to Gen. Rosecrans, why is that not given instead of this purported newspaper copy?

This newspaper "roll of honor" adopted by Col. Lazelle not only contains from 150 to 300 names that do not belong on it, but it omits thirty-one names which are reported officially in the main part of the volume as members of the troop who went to the front and took part in the battle. So that by this outrageous piece of compilation a large number of cowardly mutineers are individually honored, while thirty-one of the "gallant 300" are not accorded a place in the list where they belong.

As a matter of fact this article of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, thus transferred, headings and all, into this official history, and thus stamped as official, was itself a compilation from an article which first appeared the day before in the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch* of Feb. 15, 1863. Following the identical list, which now appears in Col. Lazelle's appendix, it was distinctly declared in the *Dispatch* article, out "of the above list there were only 172 men engaged in the fight, some being detailed in the quartermaster's and hospital departments." The list, with this same explanation, was also printed in the daily Philadelphia *News* of Feb. 16, the same day the *Inquirer* reproduced it. The further explanation was made that the list, besides the 172 who went into the battle, represented those who reported for any duty to which they might be ordered. Now Col. Lazelle takes this list, adopts it as official, and proceeds to say that all on it "went to the front and were engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro'."

[Gen. Boynton then proceeds at great length with the real official history of the mutiny, showing by many extracts that the appendix now attached to that official history has no validity, and that if allowed to stand it will overthrow the entire official story. Many extracts from the various Philadelphia newspapers of the time are quoted showing that all reports from the field, both from the mutineers of the regiment and those who fought, as well as from the general officers who commanded them, agree with the official history which has been heretofore received, instead of with this appendix. The letter then concludes as follows:]

There is no standard by which to measure the stupidity, as well as a certain kind of boldness, which would lead a compiler of official war records to suppose that he could thus tamper with the official history of an event as notorious and as widely understood as this, and escape detection. Sealing up the records with great care from all outside eyes while the work is in progress will for a season hide the offenses committed. But when the day of publication arrives no such bungling work as this appendix exhibits will long pass undiscovered.

To turn the official records of the war of the rebellion into a national scrap book would be bad enough, even if the scraps could be shown to be true, but to thrust in newspaper clippings which falsify history falls little short of a crime.

To do this, and thereby whitewash a lot of aristocratic mutineers, who boasted of the money and influence of their friends, may seem proper and seemly to those who have done this thing, but it is none the less an outrage upon all soldiers who did their duty and none the less a crime against history. If there was a case during the war concerning which the records should now be permitted to tell the unvarnished truth, surely this mutiny is one of them. It will be interesting to see how the matter will strike the House of Representatives, which has been trifled with and imposed upon; and President Cleveland, under whose administration such mutilation of the war records is going on.

The present title "The war of the rebellion. Compilation of the official record of the Union and Confederate armies" should be amended by adding the words "corrected and explained by compilations from the newspaper literature of the war period, selected and adopted as official by Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle." H. V. B.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

An Entire Block in New York Swept by Flames.

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—A fire that broke out at 12:40 o'clock to day in the Pottier & Stymus building at the corner of Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, swept almost the entire block bounded by Lexington and Third avenues and Forty-second and Forty-first streets, and caused a loss estimated at $1,000,000. The Pottier & Stymus building covered the entire frontage on Lexington avenue and was a seven-story building of brick and brown stone. It was owned by Pottier & Stymus, furniture manufacturers.

The first floor was occupied by W. H. Ertell, manufacturer of furniture and decorations. A large wing of the building on Forty-second street was occupied by Powell, Weindman & Smith, cigar manufacturers. The fire broke out in the northwest corner of the Pottier & Stymus building, and owing to the inflammable nature of the materials it contained, the flames ran through the building almost like an electric flash and burst into the cigar factory, where men were eating their luncheon. The men dashed down the broad stairs barely in time to escape from the flames that almost instantly seized the entire building. Second Assistant Chief McCabe without a moment's hesitation sent out the "three sixes," bringing to the scene twenty-one engine companies, eight hook and ladder companies, and the water tower. In twenty-eight minutes from the time the fire was discovered the wall of the Pottier & Stymus building on Forty-second street fell in. Next fell the walls on Lexington avenue.

The wind swept the flames east toward Third avenue, and three houses, occupied as stores on the first floors and dwellings above, that lay between the Pottier & Stymus building and the corner house on Third avenue, were soon blazing, while their terrified inmates fled with what little clothing or valuables they could clutch as they ran. The same fate befell the houses on Forty-first street, between the burning building and Third avenue. The firemen succeeded in saving the row of houses on Third avenue, forming the fourth and only remaining side of the square.

The heat in Forty-first street was so intense that the tongue of an engine standing on the opposite side of the street was set on fire by it. The houses on Forty-first street facing the burning building were threatened with destruction from the sheer heat. The window panes cracked and broke in fragments and the woodwork door and window frames blazed up, but streams of water extinguished them and preserved the houses from destruction. On Forty-second street runs a small branch of the elevated road, used in conveying passengers to and from the Grand Central depot and Third avenue. The wooden girders of the road opposite the Pottier & Stymus building were soon blazing and almost entirely burned away, while a section of the road about twenty-five feet long was crushed by the falling wall. The flames from the girders of the elevated road conducted the fire to the Vanderbilt Hotel, on the northeast corner of Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, and the front of the hotel was soon in a blaze. The hotel was saved from destruction at the expense of being drenched with tons of water and rendered uninhabitable.

On the northwest corner of Forty-second street and Lexington avenue is the hospital for the ruptured and crippled, in which are a hundred or more crippled children. Streams of water were poured on its walls, and in this way only was it saved. Assistant Foreman Samuel Reed, of engine 2, was struck on the right shoulder and his collar bone broken. Patrolman Malone was struck in the face by a burning brand and badly burned and bruised. As far as is known these were the only persons injured.

During the fiercest of the fight with the flames the firemen were told that the Roman Catholic church of St. Agnes, on Forty-third street, a block away, was on fire. A detachment hastened there and found that the roof cornice was in a blaze. Streams of water were poured on it and the church was saved.

To-night there remains of the entire block only the row of houses on Third avenue and a mass of blackened, jagged walls.

The following is a partial list of the losses and insurances: Pottier & Stymus Company, building and stock, $200,000; W. H. Ertell, furniture stock, $30,000; Powell, Wiedman & Smith, cigars, loss $150,000; Theiss & Trueg, marble cutters, $25,000; Robert & Ogden Goelet, $300,000; the four-story brick building, Nos. 148 and 150 Forty-second street, loss $210,000; Alex. C. Sherman, $15,000; the building 152 and 154 Forty-second street, $20,000; No. 156 Forty second street, $10,000; J. D. O'Connell, liquors, $2,500. The upper floors were occupied by seven families who lost all their furniture. No. 158 Forty-second street, $8,000; Wm. Eagan, $3,000; Vanderbilt Hotel, $15,000. The building is owned by the Peter Cooper estate. The three flats adjoining, owned by Mayor Hewitt, were damaged about $2,000, and the loss to tenants by water is about the same amount. James Renwick owned the buildings 148, 150, 152, and 154 Forty-second street; loss $35,000, insured. J. Corcoran, paints and oils, 141 Forty-second street, loss $10,000, insured.

Severe Storm in Duluth.

DULUTH, MINN., Mar. 1.—The worst storm of the season prevailed to-day. High winds were blowing, and the thick snow made it impossible to see across the street. Trains are all late.

LORD STANLEY

To be Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

In view of the operation of the new treaty with our northern neighbor on the fisheries question the succession to the supreme office in the Dominion, that, it appears, has been determined upon, has more than usual interest. The Marquis of Lansdowne, governor general of Canada, will shortly vacate the honor, for, it is reported, the even greater dignity of succeeding the Earl of Dufferin as governor general of India, and his successor will be the fine-looking nobleman whose portrait—made from a recent photograph—is printed with this notice.

Frederick Arthur, Lord Stanley of Preston, G. C. B., is a brother of the present Earl of Derby. He was born in London in 1841, entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, and retired in 1865. As Sir Frederick Stanley he entered the house of commons in 1865, the conservative member for the borough of Preston, Lancashire, and his services in parliament have been continuous since that date. His first office was that of civil lord of the admiralty, given him in 1868. In the years 1874-77 he was financial secretary to the war office. He became secretary to the treasury in 1877. In April, 1878, he was made secretary of state for war, with a seat in the cabinet. He left office with his party in 1880. In the ministry of 1885 and 1886 he was secretary of state for the colonies. The chief incident of his administration was the recall of Sir C. Warren from Bechuanaland. In August, 1886, he became president of the board of trade, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Stanley, of Preston.

A JOINT CAUCUS.

The Republican Congressional Committee Organizes for the Campaign.

A joint caucus of Republican senators and representatives was held at the capitol yesterday evening. In the absence of Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, nominated Senator H. M. Teller as chairman and Louis E. McComas as secretary of the caucus. Thereafter the following Republican Congressional Committee was chosen by the caucus: Hon. John B. McDuffie, Alabama; Joseph McKenna, California; George G. Symes, Colorado; Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; Senator C. B. Farwell, Illinois; Hon. George W. Steele, Indiana; Edwin H. Conger, Iowa; Thomas Ryan, Kansas; Charles A. Boutelle, Maine; Louis E. McComas, Maryland; Robert T. Davis, Massachusetts; Senator H. W. Palmer, Michigan; John Lind, Minnesota; William H. Wede, Missouri; James Laird, Nebraska; William Woodburn, Nevada; Senator H. W. Blair, New Hampshire; James Buchanan, New Jersey; George West, New York; John M. Brower, North Carolina; A. C. Thompson, Ohio; Senator Joseph F. Dolph, Oregon; Hon. H. H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Robert Smalls, South Carolina; L. C. Houk, Tennessee; John W. Stewart, Vermont; Nathan Goff, West Virginia; Senator Philetus Sawyer, Wisconsin; O. S. Gifford, Dakota; F. T. Dubois, Idaho; Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming.

Kentucky and Virginia were authorized to select one member each and report his name to the secretary of the joint caucus.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Reduced Over Seventy-Five Millions in Seven Months.

The reduction in the public debt during the month February amounted to $7,756,366, and since June 30, or the first seven months of the current fiscal year, aggregates $76,974,022. The net cash in the treasury yesterday is $92,987,796, or $7,500,000 more than a year ago. The gold fund balance is $212,869,913, or about $10,000,000 more than on Feb. 1. The silver fund balance, exclusive of six and one-half millions trade dollars, bullion, is $47,150,000, a decrease of about $1,000,000 during the past month. National bank depositories hold $61,546,000 of government money, or $2,000,000 more than on Feb. 1.

Government receipts during February aggregated $31,157,031, a million more than in February, 1887, while expenditures were but $19,893,468, or $5,500,000 less than in February, 1887. Receipts from all sources for the first seven months of the current fiscal year reached $258,905,889, and expenditures during the same period aggregate $183,446,920.

INAUGURATION CENTENNIAL.

Philadelphia Extends Sympathy to Her Metropolitan Sister.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 1.—Ex-Gov. Pollock presided to-day at a meeting of citizens in Carpenter's Hall, called for the purpose of adopting resolutions of sympathy and to arrange to co-operate with the citizens of New York in their preparations to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Philadelphia in meeting assembled, do hereby express our hearty sympathy and desire to co-operate with the citizens of New York in their preparations for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint a committee of thirteen, of which he shall be ex-officio a member, for the purpose of conferring with the committee of the citizens of New York, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the chairman of the executive committee, New York.

To Extend the Legislative Session.

[Special to the REPUBLICAN.]

RICHMOND, VA., Mar. 1.—The Democratic caucus to-night decided to extend the session of the legislature from March 5. It will require 84 votes to do so, and absent members are being sent for. R. W. Isaks, jr., was nominated by the caucus for judge for the city of Charlottesville.

Parcel Posts Treaty in Force.

OTTAWA, ONT., Mar. 1.—The parcel posts treaty between Canada and the United States went into force to-day. The officials have made special arrangements to facilitate the handling of the increase of business and an efficient service is looked for.

PERSONALITIES.

HON. THOMAS P. OGHILTREE is at Chamberlin's.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, the well-known ex-pedestrian, is in the city.

JONATHAN M. ROBERTS, the well-known spiritualist, died at Burlington, N. J., Tuesday night, aged 67 years.

A CIVIL SERVICE SAINT.

"THE" BENEDICT A PARAGON OF NON-PARTISANSHIP.

Some Astounding Testimony Given at the Investigation Yesterday—The Departments Condemn Benedict's Dilatory Ways—How Not to Investigate.

The committee appointed by the House to investigate the administration of the government printing office under the management of Mr. Benedict and Public Printer Rounds met yesterday in the room of the House committee on printing.

At the time set for the hearing, 1 o'clock, there were but few present, and it was 1:30 before Messrs. Richardson (chairman), Cummings, Gibson, Gallinger, and Hilestand were ready to proceed to business.

The defendant, Th. E. Benedict, was then asked a few leading questions by Mr. Cummings, but the answers were not of much value. Benedict said that he did not know of his predecessor having made any contracts after he knew of his (Benedict's) appointment. He did not know whether the $23,000 press purchased by his predecessor was bought on a requisition from the foreman of printing. He (Benedict) had added two presses to the plant and had purchased about $18,000 worth of type and type material. He had discharged about 400 employes during the first month of his administration, but was driven to it by necessity. About 33 per cent. of them had been reappointed and a number of them were reinstated immediately on discovery being made that they were the wrong men—meaning, presumably, that it was discovered that they were Democrats. Those 400 men first discharged were removed upon the recommendation of the foremen of the various divisions.

Mr. Gallinger then took hold of the defendant and for the first time since this affair began it looked as though Benedict was going to be investigated. In response to Mr. Gallinger's pointed queries the great non-partisan public benefactor either made very evasive replies or said nothing. He said he was a practical printer, but he never served an apprenticeship to the business; he gained his experience by working around in a printing office. He did not employ men in the government printing office who have no beter qualifications for a position than he (Benedict) had. The system of the office when he took charge was wasteful and inefficient.

Mr. Gallinger took exception to a statement in Benedict's last report where the office was referred to as being in a "slough of inefficiency." Mr. Gallinger said that "slough" was generally understood to mean "mudhole" or "quagmire," and wanted to know if Benedict charged that the office was in any such condition as that expression would lead Congress to believe. The question has not been answered yet.

Mr. Benedict said that he had complimented Capt. Brian, the foreman of printing, and Mr. Jas. White, the foreman of binding, for their efficiency. They held the same positions under his predecessor. The charge that the floors of the office had been overloaded was true. The foreman of the bindery was responsible for the overloading of the bindery floor, and, although he had endangered the safety of the building and the lives of the employes, he was still in charge. He did not know whether the foremen recommended to his predecessor the lightening of the floors or not. The foremen were entitled to the credit for the improvements in the office.

A lengthy series of questions and answers on the march of progress then followed, and Mr. Benedict displayed an immense amount of ignorance that was, however, in unison with his reputation, as established by himself. He did not know whether improvements under his administration were greater or more marked than were those made by his predecessor. He said the grand jury did not condemn the staircases that were taken out last year. The jury did not visit the office until the work was under way. He had never claimed any credit for the improvements in the office. He acknowledged having stated in his annual report that the work of the office was well in hand and up to date, although the engineer's report for 1886 had been delivered only within the past month. Its value was, of course, very much lessened by the delay, but it was furnished to Congress as soon as it had been during any previous session. The delay was due to the failure to get the maps, which were contracted for by the American Graphic Company, of New York. He had returned quantities of inferior work to them, but had continued to award them contracts. He did not know that their work was uniformly poor, although he had condemned much of it. The second volume of the Blue Book was not delivered yet, but did not know what was its condition.

Mr. Gallinger then read a letter, which was written by Assistant Secretary Muldrow, of the Interior Department, to a member of Congress, in which he said he regretted the delay in issuing the second copy, but that the entire responsibility rested upon the public printer.

Mr. Benedict, in answer to a question, said that he had no particular knowledge as to the report of the Postmaster General for 1887, whereupon Mr. Gallinger read a letter written by the chief clerk of the Postoffice Department in which the blame was thrown upon the public printer. Attention was then directed by Mr. Gallinger to the delayed report of the District commissioners, and to continued delay in completing the third volume of Hayden's report.

At this point the great constitutional lawyer of the committee, Mr. Gibson, interposed an objection and said very sagely that the inquiry might be shortened considerably by not asking so many questions, and Mr. Gallinger said it might be abbreviated to a still greater extent by not asking any questions at all. The sarcasm of the latter remark failed to penetrate Mr. Gibson's obtuseness and for some time he delayed proceedings by a pompous display of "how not to investigate." When he subsided the examination continued and the defendant said he knew of no bills or reports having been delayed by bad proof reading. Inefficiency was a sufficient cause, he said, for the discharge of a Union soldier. He (Benedict) would feel justified in discharging a Union soldier without giving him the reason for his removal.

He had discharged persons who, under section 1754, were entitled to protection. His attention was directed to the case of S. D. Skeen, a binder, who, he said, was not as well qualified to remain as some others. He conceded that Skeen was a soldier and had served three years at the front, although he did not know it personally. He (Benedict) did no violence to the statute, because Skeen was discharged for inefficiency. He refused to say upon whose recommendation the discharge was made, but said it was not that of the foreman. The foreman was not asked. He professed ignorance of a spy system. He knew Frederick L. Bogle, a machine-ruler, but was not aware that he was a workman of extraordinary skill. He refused to give the reason for his discharge.

Mr. Richardson suggested that it would probably be better to investigate these things in secret; that it would not be well for the public to know too much. Private scandals might possibly be unearthed that would damage the discharged men.

Mr. Gallinger said the ex-employes were entitled before the world, and they must put themselves right. He did not, however, represent either the discharged employes or the public printer, but was only interested in serving faithfully the body that had appointed him.

Mr. Gibson woke up at this point, and, remembering that he had been silent for some time, chipped in with a very learned screed. He stated all the questions asked by the minority to be general instead of specific, and he gave the impression that he was there as special counsel for the public printer rather than as a member of an impartial committee charged with an important investigation. He said that the public printer was not an automaton operated by keys he said nothing about being pulled by wires), and that his word should be taken without question. Mr. Gibson's speech was a great legal effort, and would have been highly creditable to a law student who had been a week at the business.

Mr. Richardson's remarks that followed were clear and of a pacific nature, but Mr. Gibson rushed in again, a little more coherently than before, but if (as was apparent) he wanted to close the investigation, then he failed ignominiously.

During these proceedings Amos Cummings sat in silence; his hands were in his pockets, and his unbuttoned vest displayed his white shirt to advantage from the tie down to that crimson monogram which decorates the lower extremity of the bosom.

The examination of Benedict was continued. Henry T. Houck may have been a good bookbinder; took it for granted that he was. He knew nothing about the cause for which he was discharged. He recalled the name of H. S. Linker; he was a soldier, and may have been a good workman. He did not know of Linker's calling with Foreman White on Senator Manderson, and urging his (Benedict's) confirmation. He had heard of William R. Ramsey, a proof reader; a good man, honest and honorable so far as he knew. He was a Union soldier, and he (Benedict) made no mistake in discharging him. Andrew Starwalt was in the government printing office. He knew he was a soldier, but did not know what were his capabilities as a workman. A committee from the G. A. R. endeavored to have him reinstated. He gave the committee a reason for the discharge. He believed that George R. Brandon was a soldier and he may have been an efficient man, and he knew nothing against his character. He would not tell the cause for discharge. He remembered the name of Aven Pearson; he was foreman of the *Congressional Record*. He did not know that he had a record of continuous service at the front from the beginning to the end of the war. Mr. McNeir was appointed to succeed Mr. Pearson. McNeir said he was a soldier, but he (Benedict) had never seen any proof of it. McNeir was transferred and Earle appointed. Earle's compensation was increased. He was discharged because he was not qualified. It was not a question of mechanical skill