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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Losses From the Elbe Foot Up 314.

$50,000 Train Robbery

Sudden Street Death.

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

Senate Will Investigate the Treasury.

BIG BOND ISSUE COMING.

Weather: Fair; Warmer

VOL. XVIII.---PRICE TWO CENTS---{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS. } SAINT PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1895. PRICE TWO CENTS---{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS }---NO. 32.

LOST NUMBER 314.

Owners of the Ill-Fated Elbe Give the Official Figures.

ONLY THE NINETEEN SAVED.

All Hopes That Others Were Rescued Now Practically Abandoned.

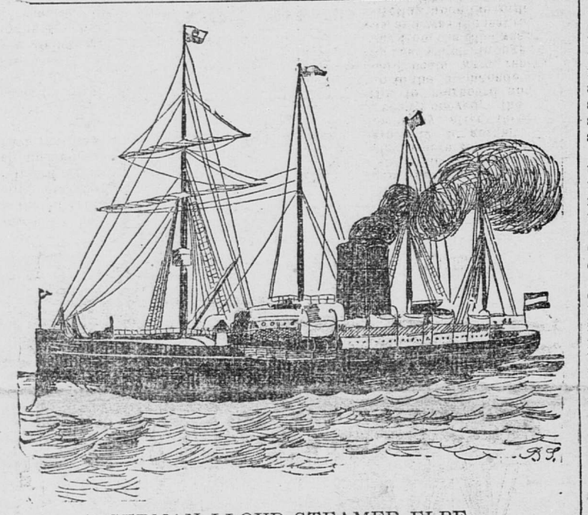
DID ANOTHER VESSEL SINK?

Some Doubt as to the Crathie Being the Cause of the Disaster.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The officials of the North German Lloyds have given for publication the following figures as the total number of persons on board the Elbe:

First Cabin	15
Second Cabin	31
Southampton Passengers	2
Steerage	137
Crew	149
Known to be saved	20
Total lost	314

A dispatch from Lowestoft, Eng., says: The horrible details of the loss of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe and her human freight are being discussed here by crowds of people gathered at different places where the survivors remain, although a regular blizzard is blowing, and, under ordinary circumstances, very few people would have ventured out of doors.



GERMAN LLOYD STEAMER ELBE.

The bitterly cold weather prevailing and the lack of news from any point along the coast shows that there is little, if any, hope of any other survivors of the disaster reaching land.

A lifeboat supposed to have belonged to the Elbe has been washed ashore near Warmouth. In the boat were a number of life belts and oars, and it is believed to be the boat from which the fishing smack Wild Flower rescued the few persons who escaped from the steamer after the collision of yesterday morning.

A Handful of the Survivors,

who were clustering around a hotel fire this morning, indulged in the most bitter criticisms of the ship which rammed and sunk the Elbe. They all claim that she should have stood by the Elbe, and that if she had done so, a great many lives would have been saved. This, of course, is a matter which cannot be decided until all the facts in the case are brought to light by the court of inquiry. The agents of the North German Lloyd company at Southampton have been in constant communication with the German vice consul, who has been upon the spot ever since a short time after the disaster became known. It is not yet definitely established that the Crathie was the offending steamer. There are several interesting points in this distressing story which require definite explanation before all the facts in the case will become generally known.

For instance, there are people who believe that a second steamer may have foundered. The word "Asonia" was branded on the oars of the boat stranded near Yarmouth, so people say that it could not be the boat from which the Wild Flower rescued the survivors of the Elbe. The name "Asonia" is not known in shipping circles here.

The German vice consul and the agent of the North German Lloyd company have cautioned all the survivors of the crew of the Elbe to furnish no information of any description to anybody until they appear before the court of inquiry, and, as the men are strictly obeying these directions, very little can be gathered, except from the passengers, who, of course, are not posted on maritime rules and regulations, and are therefore unable to furnish the facts which might enable the mystery of the sinking of the Elbe to be cleared up as promptly as most people wish. It seems, however, that neither of the two pilots was on the bridge of the Elbe at the time of the collision. The Weser, or German pilot, ceased his duty when the Elbe cleared from the Weser and the turn of duty of the English pilot did not commence until the steamship entered the waters of the Isle of Wight, and the surviving officers of the Elbe refuse to say who was in charge of the steamer when the collision occurred; but it is supposed to have been Third Officer Stollberg, who was one of the survivors. Stollberg is understood to have asserted that the steamship which struck the Elbe was

Out of Her Course,

and he is said to have admitted that he saw a green light on the port bow of the Elbe shortly before the collision occurred. He described the third lifeboat lowered, and which it is still thought may have escaped, to be about twenty feet long. She cleared the Elbe all right, with a number of people inside of her. Stollberg, however, does not believe it possible for her to have lived for any length of time in the heavy sea which was running at the time of the accident. Chief Engineer Neussell says that the stem of the unknown ship struck the Elbe about 150 feet forward of the rudder, or just abafe the engine room. The engines were not damaged by the collision; but the water soon poured in, and, although the steam pumps were put to work, in about three minutes time it became useless, and the engine rooms were soon deserted for the upper deck.

Later in the day, at the request of the agents of the North German Lloyd company, Greenhall, the Trinity pilot, made the following statement.

"When I came on deck with some of the passengers Capt. Von Gossel was in charge. The first order given was to swing the boats out, but not to lower them until further orders. The next order was for everybody to come on deck, and for the crew to go to their stations. Then followed the order for the women and children to go to the starboard boats, in which it was proposed to save them. The first of these orders were given by Capt. Von Gossel, and repeated by Chief Officer Wilhelms. The captain was on the bridge, and I believe went down with his ship.

"The next order which I heard given was to lower the boats.

There Was No Confusion

whatever, nor was there a panic. Every order was executed with the greatest calmness and promptitude. At the time of the collision there was a high sea running and a strong wind blowing from east-southeast. It was bitterly cold, and there had been nineteen degrees of frost Celsius on the morning before the day of the wreck. The lanyards and boats' grips and falls were frozen, and the lanyards securing the falls had to be chopped in order to save time, but that would have to be done in any case in the event of a collision.

"The Elbe went down about two minutes after we left her side."

The explanation given by the surviving officers of the Elbe as to the proportion of the crew saved to the number of passengers saved is that the following orders were given by the officers of the Elbe: The children were to be saved first, and then the women, and they were to be placed in the boats on the starboard side, where the women and children were told to gather. But, almost immediately after these orders had been obeyed, the Elbe listed heavily to starboard, and the seas swept up to the promenade decks so the starboard boats were rendered useless. The boat which brought the survivors away from the Elbe was one of the port boats, and was the last to leave the vessel. Acting upon the orders of Capt. Von Gossel, Third Officer Stollberg and the paymaster who was in charge of this boat, took their seats inside of her, and then when the water was creeping over the deck, it was a rush for the boat and anybody who could get into it did so.

The Trinity pilot, Greenhall, who, as already stated by himself, rushed on deck immediately after the collision, assisted the crew of the Elbe in

Firing the Rockets

which signaled the vessel's distress. It is understood that Greenham has been heard to express the opinion that the steamer which collided with the Elbe was distinctly at fault, as she attempted to cross the bow of the Elbe.

In the midst of inquiries of every kind, as to the cause of the accident, the identity of the steamer which rammed the Elbe, etc., every possible attempt is being made to find some trace of the missing boat and its passengers. The agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship company this morning sent the harbor tug Dispatch to the scene of the disaster, but owing to the bad weather prevailing the men on board the tug were unable to see any

In addition, telegrams of inquiry have been sent to all places along the coast asking if they have any news of the missing craft, and it is hoped that the Lowestoft fishing smacks, which are expected to make this harbor this afternoon, may bring some news.

The majority of people here have abandoned all hope of hearing of the rescue of any more of the Elbe's passengers or crew, as many of the Yarmouth and Lowestoft fishing smacks are known to have been plying near the scene of the disaster, and they have not yet returned, which they certainly would have done had they picked up any survivors.

Although it is generally believed that the Elbe sank almost immediately after the collision, some of the survivors assert that they did not see her go down, and they express the hope that she

May Still Be Afloat.

The agent of the North German Lloyd company here announces that the emperor and empress of Germany have telegraphed their condolences to the company, and asked to be promptly informed if any more of the passengers or crew of the ill-fated Elbe are rescued.

The agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship company announces that the following persons whose names were on the list of the Elbe's passengers decided at the last moment to go from Bremen to Southampton direct, and were not on the ill-fated steamer when she sank:

Louise Bornefeld, Domingo Furrer, Theodore Geisenheimer, Rudolph Neuman, E. Misselwitz, two adults and two children, Schieferdornan, Anton Fisher.

On behalf of the board of trade this afternoon a preliminary inquiry was held here into the sinking of the Elbe. The surviving officers of that steamship were questioned by the chief officer of the custom house. They said in substance: "The Elbe was proceeding on south-southwest course down channel.

Continued on Third Page.

SILVER SUITED 'EM.

Train Robbers Make a Raid on a Southern Pacific Express.

THE BOODLE OVER $50,000.

Nearly All in Mexican Coin--Five Men in the Gang.

PRICE ON OUTLAW HEADS.

Desperadoes Believed to Be From the Broken-Up Oklahoma Gang.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The Southern Pacific west-bound train which was held up and robbed near Wilcox, Ariz., is due tomorrow night. Additional particulars of the robbery received here state that five men were concerned in it. Two of the robbers boarded the train at Wilcox, and when two miles west of the town suddenly appeared in the cab of the engine with drawn pistols, compelling the engineer to stop the train. While one of the robbers kept him covered the other made the fireman and brakeman cut the express and mail cars loose from the rest of the train. The engineer was then made to pull the two detached cars on for about two miles to a culvert, where two of the bandit gang were found holding horses for the entire party. It was here that the safe was blown open, the men with the horses having brought the explosives. Six explosions were effected by the robbers before they felt satisfied with their work. The top and sides of the express car were thoroughly shattered, and the express company's safe was blown to pieces.

Besides the $10,000 in Mexican money there was a good deal of coin on the train which had been sent to pay the railroad employes along the line, and this was carried away by the robbers, who rode away in a southerly direction. Grant Wheeler, a well known Arizona desperado, who is believed to be the fifth member of the party, purchased a quantity of giant powder in Wilcox on the day preceding the robbery. The Southern Pacific company and Wells-Fargo Express company offer a joint reward of $500 for each of the robbers.

Four posses, including the sheriff, the Wells-Fargo and Southern Pacific detectives, are in pursuit of the bandits, who are believed to be Joe George, who came into Arizona from Oklahoma about a year ago, Jim Yates, Grant Wheeler, Taylor, whose first name is unknown, and John Woods.

Over $50,000 Taken.

DEMING, N. M., Jan. 31.—The Wilcox train robbery was conducted withe the utmost boldness. After compelling the engineer to uncouple the engine, baggage and express cars from the remainder of the train and run five miles further up the road to a desolate spot, the robbers forced the engineer and fireman to leave the train and take to the plains on peril of their lives. Express Messenger Mitchell, who had a similar experience near Maricopa, a few months ago, made his escape with all the money in the local safe and saved several thousand dollars. The robbers spent over two hours in blowing open the large safe.

The robbers left several bags of gold and silver in the car, not caring to take it on account of its weight. The passengers on the train were greatly terrified for several hours. The loss is said to be between $50,000 and $75,000.

Raided the Moonshiners.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 31.—Thomas N. Williams, a special agent of the United States internal revenue department, and a half dozen deputies reached here this afternoon from an extensive raid among moonshiners in the mountains of Grayson, Carroll, Pulaski and Smith counties, North Carolina. They were out six days and destroyed seven large illicit distilleries and many gallons of liquor and made twelve arrests. They came near having a regular battle with North Carolina moonshiners, but the officers being heavily armed the men backed out and retreated.

Sentenced the Embezzler.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 31.—Warren F. Putnam, ex-president of the Exeter National bank, who was found guilty of embezzlement, was today sentenced to five years in state's prison. His defalcations wrecked the bank.

ON THE SAME CAR,

BUT THEY WERE NOT CHUMMY ON THE TRIP.

Campbell, Doran and Lawler Not Garrulous After Reaching the Capital.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The early afternoon train on the Pennsylvania today brought three well-known Minnesota Democrats to this city. They were National Committeeman Doran, Hon. D. W. Lawler and Marshal William Campbell. Although they traveled in the same car all the way from Chicago, their relations were not at all intimate, and on their arrival they separated. Marshal Campbell made a break for the capitol, where he called on Representatives Baldwin and Hall, while Messrs. Doran and Lawler walked up to the Arlington, where they are tonight hobnobbing with Gen. Tracy, of New York, Comptroller Eckels and other leading lights of the administration. At the capitol the marshal gave it out that he is here to fight for his confirmation, and that the other two gentlemen are here to oppose him. This Mr. Lawler denied in the following language:

"I am not here to fight Marshal Campbell or any other man. I have legal business here and in New York, and, besides, I want a rest and shall probably remain for two weeks."

National Committeeman Doran smiled grimly when the subject of his trip was brought up, but did not deny that he will be very well satisfied if the senate knocks out Mr. Campbell. Before he returns he will settle a number of post-office contests in the First, Second and Seventh districts. Tomorrow being cabinet day, Mr. Doran will probably defer calling on the president until Saturday morning.

SENATE'S PROGRAMME.

Democratic Steering Committee Arrange Work for the Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Democratic steering committee of the senate has been in session most of today trying to agree upon the order in which the general bills, outside of the appropriation bills, shall be taken up, and the length of time which will be given to each of them. While all the details of the understanding have not been reached, sufficient progress has been made to justify the Democratic managers in promising the Republican senators that they will be able to outline the Democratic programme for the remainder of the session.

The agreement, as far as reached, provides for the prompt consideration of the appropriation bills as soon as reported, for the displacement of the bankruptcy bill after the present week, for taking up the territorial administration bills next week, and for their displacement by the pooling bill after two or three days if it becomes apparent that the territorial bills cannot pass. Democratic senators generally say that it has already become apparent that the bankruptcy bill cannot pass, and doubt is even expressed whether, on account of debate on the appropriation bills, it will be possible to again get up in the senate.

Many of them also expressed the opinion that it will be impossible to get the territorial bills through, and admit that this is the reason for allowing so short a time for them.

WARD M'ALISTER DEAD.

NEWS THAT WILL SHOCK GOTHAM THIS MORNING.

Noted Leader of the 400 Succumbs to Grip With But a Few Hours' Warning.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31. — Ward McAlister, the society leader, died at his home at 16 West Thirty-sixth street, this city, tonight at 9:30 o'clock. At the time of his death he was attended by his wife, his daughter, his son and his brother, Rev. Francis Marion McAlister. Mr. McAlister was attacked a week ago with the grip, but no serious symptoms developed until 7:30 o'clock this morning, when he was suddenly taken worse. He became unconscious at 10:30 o'clock and remained so until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when he recovered consciousness and continued in that condition till death. The funeral will take place from Grace church, this city, of which Mr. McAlister is a member.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—When the news of his death became known at the charity ball, which was in progress at Carnegie music hall, general surprise and sorrow was expressed. It was not thought that McAllister's illness was serious, and Miss Louise McAlister, his daughter, had expressed an opinion in the afternoon that her father was well on the way toward recovery.

Mr. McAllister was the author of "Society as I Have Found It."

Samuel Ward McAlister

was born sixty-four years ago in Savannah, Ga. He prided himself upon his Southern birth, the length of his ancestry and of his social success. His ancestors were great leaders in the time of Washington. For eighteen years he lived in Savannah. With his seventeenth-century ideas of social exclusiveness he acquired the knowledge and belief which eventually controlled the doors of metropolitan society.

Leaving Savannah, he settled in Newport, R. I., and made the fashionable popularity of that place. He was a leader of modish folk by nature and training. It was at Newport that he originate picnics which made him famous.

To him wines were as plain as the letters in a book. He knew their history, the philosophy of them and their worth to the fraction of a dollar. He knew the fare vintages, and could tell on the ends of his fingers the few private houses where they could be found.

Professionally Mr. McAlister was a lawyer. He was graduated from Yale, and went to San Francisco in the fall of 1852. Western life, which was then crude, did not satisfy him, and after practicing law a while with Hall McAlister, his brother, he came East and married Miss Sarah Gibbons, a lady of wealth and good position. Then it was that he settled in Newport.

His favorite amusements were whist, billiards, and small talk with friends. He cared little or nothing for the opera or public amusements of any description, although he sometimes attended the opera.

He dressed quietly, always in dark clothes, invariably wearing a high hat and cut-away coat in the street and over-gaiters.

The Astors, Chanlers, Samuel Ward, Marion Crawford, Amelie Rives, Julia Warde Howe, the Boston Appletons and Princes, the Paterson Bonapartes, the Massachusetts Parkers, were all his relatives.

Kiretchjian Is Busy.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Herant M. Kiretchjian, of Minneapolis, today called on Secretary Gresham in regard to Armenian troubles, and arranged for a call on the president tomorrow. He was greatly pleased with his talk with the secretary, and states that he is satisfied with the policy of the administration on that point. He is organizing branches of the Phil-Armenic association here, and is meeting with success.

North Carolina's Contribution.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 31.—A car load of corn for the Nebraska sufferers, which has been contributed by the citizens of Raleigh, left for its destination this morning at 10 o'clock for Wallace, Neb. The transportation of the car was furnishsd by the Southern Railroad company.

More Contributions From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 31.—The last car of provisions contributed by Georgia was sent by ex-Gov. Northen to the Nebraska sufferers today, making twenty-two cars in all.

Morse in the Lead.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—S. O. Morse, of Slayton, the private secretary of Senator Washburn, arrived this evening. The senator will reach Washington Saturday or Sunday.

MORE BONDS TO ISSUE

Assistant Secretary Curtis Has a Conference With Gotham Financiers.

NEXT OUTPUT $100,000,000.

It Is Said to Be Arranged That Foreign Houses Will Take the Loan.

CALL SOON TO BE MADE.

Sub-Treasurer Jordan Denies Rumor of a Sterling Loan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury William E. Curtis, who arrived from Washington last night, reached the subtreasury this morning shortl yafter 11 o'clock and had a conference with representatives of the leading foreign banking houses in this city, including August Belmont, who represents the Rothschilds: George F. Crane, of Baring, Magoun & Co.; Ernest Thalman, of Ladenberg, Thalman & Co.; James Speyer, of Speyer & Co.; Isaac N. Seligman, of Seligman & Co.; Maurice Wormser, of Wormser & Co., and Mr. Meyer, of Lazard Freres. Mr. Belmont was among the earliest callers on Mr. Curtis, and on leaving the subtreasury he went directly to the office of J. Pierrepont Morgan & Co., and had a private talk with the head of the firm, returning with him and going into conference with the assistant secretary. The three had an extended discussion behind closed doors. At 2:20 o'clock Mr. Curtis left the subtreasury by a rear door, thus avoiding the reporters, who had not been able to obtain access to him at any time during the day. After the assistant secretary had gone Subtreasurer Jordan accorded the reporters of the Associated Press an interview. He said:

"Mr. Curtis came on from Washington as representative of the secretary of the treasury to obtain information needed by the department, and he has left for the capitol with his mission accomplished, but nothing has been sold and nothing has been bought. It is a fact that he came to discuss the question of

Placing a Government Loan.

As to the story of a sterling loan, there is nothing in it."

Mr. Jordan would say nothing further on the subject, and all further queries were met with the statement that he had nothing more to say.

The assistant secretary has started for Washington.

It is confidently expected in financial circles here that a new bond issue will be announced within a few days and the amount of the loan is generally estimated at $100,000,000. It is known that the foreign banking interests have expressed themselves in favor of a four-per cent bond, hence it is believed that long-term fours will be issued at a price which will yield the purchaser 3½ per cent. There is excellent authority for saying that Mr. Curtis was vested with authority to do more than ascertain the views of the New York bankers.

All those with whom he conferred were representatives of foreign firms of the leading financial centers of Europe, and the man who takes the most prominent part in the conferences is Rothschild's representative, August Belmont, who is credited with having formed a syndicate of foreign houses to take the entire $100,000,000 loan with the understanding that $75,000,000 shall be placed abroad and $25,00,000 at home. The gold to pay for the bonds will come, it is said, in great part, if not as a whole, from home sources, but without recourse to the United States treasury. It is known that Mr. Curtis communicated by telegraph in cipher with Secretary Carlisle during the day and received a reply, but the nature of the message is not known. A member of a foreign house, which was represented at today's conference, stated to a representative of the Associated Press this evening that the negotiations for a government loan had been practically completed today on the terms given above, and that unless the unexpected happened the official notice would be given out tomorrow or the day after. He also stated that August Belmont was taking the part in regard to the proposed loan which President Stewart, of the United States Trust company, took in floating the recent 5 per cent loan. This gentleman hinted that, after the conference at the subtreasury had closed today, Mr. Curtis held a secret session with Mr. Belmont, at which pretty definite terms were made.

WILL THE BILL PASS?

Administration Finance Measure Too Much Amended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A haze of uncertainty surrounds the fate of the administration financial bill in the house next week. Comparatively few members of either party are satisfied with the measure in its present form with the amendments which have been added, and which, some assert, have distorted it from the form of a definite plan of policy. There is no talk of a caucus by either party at this time, and the policy of each seems to be every man for himself. Few members of the banking committee are pleased with the bill and several amendments will be proposed by them in the house.

Representative Walker (Mass.) will offer in the house his amendments for three different classes of short term bonds which failed in the committee. Representative Haugen, of the banking committee, will propose an amendment to reduce to $25,000 the capital necessary to establish a national bank, believing that many small banks in the South and West would obtain charters under such a system, and hoping to gain for the bill the vote of many Southern state bank men. The rules committee has not yet considered the matter of time. Doubtless the bill will be the order for Monday, and Chairman Springer thinks that two days will suffice for debate.

Springer's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — Chairman Springer will tomorrow make a brief report to the house accompanying the Springer financial bill.

The report will say that the president's message "sets forth clearly and forcibly the reasons for the passage of this bill." Your committee could add nothing in facts or argument which would better portray the existing condition of our financial affairs or more clearly demonstrate the necessity for prompt and patriotic action on the part of congress to secure the needed relief."

After relating the amendments which are recommended the report adds: "The extraordinary condition to which the president has referred in his message and the necessity for immediate action in view of the early adjournment of this congress have constrained your committee to concur in reporting the bill with the proposed amendments to the house for its consideration." The Democrats of the committee who voted yesterday against reporting the administration bill—Hall, of Missouri; Cox, of Tennessee, and Black, of Georgia—will report a substitute based upon the Carlisle currency bill.

The Minority Bill

repeals the law requiring a deposit of bonds as a gold basis for the issue of national banks, and allows in its stead a deposit by banks hereafter organized of legal tenders or treasury notes to the amount of 30 per cent of their circulation. A tax of one-half of 1 per cent on circulation is fixed and national banks are required to redeem their own notes at par.

Section 5 provides for the safety fund of 5 per cent, to be used for the final redemption of failed national bank notes.

Section 6 authorizes the secretary of the treasury to invest any money in safety funds in United States bonds.

Section 7, every national bank at present organized may withdraw its bonds and take out circulation under this act.

Section 8 repeals section 9 and as much of section 12 of the act of July 12, 1862, as directs the secretary of the treasury to receive deposits of gold and to issue certificates of gold thereon, and also repeals section 31, of the act of June 3, 1864, and sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes. Then provides that no bank organized under this act shall be allowed to contract a volume of its currency without the consent of the secretary of the treasury or the state officers empowered to pass upon such matters.

Section 9 provides for the retirement of legal tenders and treasury notes of less than $10, and section 10 requires banks to keep not less than half of their reserve in legal tenders or treasury notes.

Section 11 provides that whenever there shall be received in the treasury of the United States any legal tender notes or treasury notes of less denomination than $10, the same shall be canceled and silver dollars and silver certificates of like denominations shall be issued in amounts equivalent to such notes canceled, and, in order to put the provisions of that section into effect, the secretary of the treasury is required to coin the silver bullion in the treasury, and in advance of coinage to issue certificates on the bullion.

Section 12 authorizes the secretary of the treasury to require any part of the customs duties or duties on imports to be paid in United States legal tender notes or treasury notes.

Section 13 authorizes a bond issue under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to protect the reserve.

Section 14 has the Carlisle provisions in regard to state banks, but exempting from the 10 per cent tax only notes of a denomination above $10.

Section 15 authorizes the banking associations to have all their money made on the same kind of paper.

Cleveland Indorsed.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Boston chamber of commerce passed resolutions this afternoon approving the special message of President Cleveland in regard to the currency, and calling upon the representatives of the commonwealth in congress to lay aside all questions of party advantage and give the matter immediate attention.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 31. The committee of trade of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Cotton exchange loday adopted resolutions indorsing the recommendations of President Cleveland in s medssage on the financial situation.

WEIGHTS THEY CARRY.

LIST FOR BROOKLYN HANDICAP GIVEN OUT.

Ramapo, Sir Walter, Dr. Rice, Rey El Santa Anita and Rubicon Head the List.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The weights in the Brooklyn handicap were given out tonight by the secretary of the Brooklyn Jockey club, as follows:

Ramapo, 5, 127; Sir Walter, 5, 124; Doctor Rice, 5, 122; Rey El Santa Anita, 4, 118; Rubicon, 4, 118; Sport, 5, 114; Llazzarone, 4, 114; Lehman, 4, 111; Sir Francis, 5, 110; Bassetlaw, 5, 109; Leonawell, 6, 108; Ray S, 6, 108; Hugh Penny, 5, 107; Sir Knight, 4, 107; Sister Mary, 5, 107; Declare, 4, 106; Buckrene, 4, 106; Matt Byrnes, 4, 105; Hornpipe, 4, 105; Patrician, 4, 104; Counter Tenor, 3, 100; The Commoner, 3, 100; Bathampton, 4, 100; Song and Dance, 4, 97; Assignee, 4, 95; Areao, 3, 95; Baroness, 4, 93.

The weights in the Boulevard handicap of $2,500, one mile and a furlong, also given out tonight, are as follows:

The Commoner, 124; Connoisseur, 122; Salvation, 122; Ray Del Careces, 120; Keenan, 119; Anisette, 114; Delabra, 113; Sabilla, 113; The Sage, 112; Gatta Perch, 112; Bright Phœbus, 111; Monaco, 109; Doe colt, 109; Nankipoob, 108; Kennet, 107; Holoway, 106; Bombasette, 105; Shadow Dance colt, 104; Monte Carlo, 103; Arcas, 103; Midgley, 100; Sun-Up, 100; Firebrand, 100; Belmar, 100; Marietta, 107; Deno, 25; Hailstone, 95.

Foley Gains on Thayer.

Young Foley gained just 34 points on Thayer last evening in the fifth game of the 1,500 point balk-line billiard match, and he should have made up all that he was behind, as Thayer could not play at all. The game lasted seventy-two innings, and was very slow and uninteresting. The double figure scores were: Foley, 21, 18, 16, 13, 13, 12, 12, 12, 12, 11, 10. Thayer, 20, 16, 15, 13, 12, 11, 11, 10. The score was: Thayer, 250; average, 3¼. Total points, 1,250. Foley, 284; average, 3 9-10. Total points, 1,178. The final game, which was to have been played tonight, has been postponed until Monday night, as Thayer will be out of town for a few days on business.

Capitol No. 2's Won.

Capitol No. 2 team defeated Capitol No. 3 team in the fourth contest of the bowling tournament at Amort's alleys last night. In point of brilliancy and interest the game was not above the level of mediocrity. The total score was 733 to 689. The next contest in the tournament takes place this evening, when the skill of Enterprise No. 1 team will be pitted against that of Capitol No. 1's.

BOMB FROM GORMAN.

Maryland Statesman Effectually Startles the Senate Into Activity.

HE ATTACKS CARLISLE.

Declares the Treasury's Condition Is Serious and the Facts Withheld.

SENATE WILL INVESTIGATE.

Resolutions Calling on Carlisle for Information Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A critical stage of the financial discussion was unexpectedly precipitated in the senate at a late hour today, just before senators were preparing to go home. Intermittent references had been made to the subject throughout the day, but it was without definite form or purpose, and the senate finally lapsed into a discussion of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. But the financial question arose incidentally, and finally, at 5 o'clock, Mr. Gorman launched a speech which proved to be one of the most effective he has delivered at the present session of congress. He pointed out the gravity of the treasury situation, intimating that the facts were being held back, and that an investigation would show startling deficiencies. He defended the senate against charges of impotency, and declared that he had perfect faith that this great body would do its full duty before congress adjourned. He said a financial remedy would, if necessary, be added as a rider to an appropriation bill.

Spurred on by the energy Mr. Gorman had suddenly injected into the question, the senate at once proceeded to consider and pass three important resolutions calling on Secretary Carlisle for information concerning every detail bearing on revenues, reserves, deficiencies, etc. A warm party debate occurred during the day on the question of party extravagance. Mr. Chandler, Mr. Platt and other Republican senators asserted that the total appropriations for this congress would reach $1,001,000,000, a million in excess of the billion appropriation of the Fifty-first congress.

Senator Gorman's Resolution

calls upon the secretary of the treasury to report the actual available cash balance in the treasury applicable to current expenditure of the government on Jan. 1, 1894, giving specifically the amounts respectively of gold coin and bullion, less all outstanding gold certificates, and standard silver dollars, less outstanding certificates, and current subsidiary silver coin; United States notes less currency certificates outstanding and treasury notes of July 14, 1890, and national bank notes less national bank 5 per cent fund, and showing the aggregate of such available cash balances, not including, but stating, the actual amount of gold in the treasury as the reserve or redemption fund, and the actual amount of the national bank redemption fund and the outstanding checks and drafts, and also a like statement respecting all the foregoing items on July 1, 1893.

Second—The actual amount of revenue received from customs, internal revenue and miscellaneous sources in separate items, and also the amounts received from the sale of United States bonds from Jan. 1, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1894.

Third—A statement showing in detail all payments from the treasury on every account except the redemption of United States and treasury notes from Jan. 1, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1894, and stating specifically the amount paid during that time for interest on the public debt, and the amount of payments on account of the sinking fund, the amount of payments on account of pensions, rivers and harbors and public buildings.

Fourth—A statement showing the balance of cash in the treasury Dec. 31, 1894, available for the current expenses of the government, but not including the gold reserve fund, and a statement showing of what this balance consists, the amount in each class of notes and the amount in fractional coin.

Fifth—The actual amount of gold in the treasury on July 1 and Jan. 1, 1894, applicable to the redemption fund; to the amount of gold received from the sale of bonds or other obligations of the government from Jan. 1, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1894; the amount of treasury notes and United States notes redeemed in gold between the same dates, and the actual balances of gold on this account of Dec. 31, 1894, and also the amount of United States notes redeemed, or treasury notes, by the payment of gold that have since been paid out of the treasury for current expenses, and the amount of said notes so redeemed now in the treasury.

Sixth—A detailed statement showing the amount of appropriations authorized by various acts of congress which since July 1, 1893, have not been drawn from the treasury. In other words all the obligations of the government incurred by such authorized expenditures up to and including Dec. 31, 1894, other than the amount due to the sinking fund.

Seventh—The amount due to the sinking fund on the 31st of Dec., 1894.

SENATE BILL KNOCKED OUT.

House Has a Nicaragua Bill of Its Own.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The subcommittee of the house committee on commerce, which has jurisdiction over the Nicaragua canal project, today decided to recommend that the house bill be substituted for the senate measure. They will make this recommendation to the full committee tomorrow, and it will doubtless be adopted. The house bill gives the present company a smaller amount for its work than the senate bill, and it is also claimed for it that it contains greater safeguards against possible irregularities in the finances.

Rengifo Needed at Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Colombian legation here has been closed up and the archives have been placed in the care of the Argentine legation. Senor Rengifo, the Colombian attache, has been recalled to take his place in the army which is fighting the revolutionists in Colombia, and Consul General Calderon in New York will attend to any business that may be intended for communication to the state department.

POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION.

Republican Method of Opposing Legislation in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — Today's brief filibuster in the senate, which was precipitated by Senator Chandler's motion to declare the seat of Senator Martin, of Kansas, vacant, was the beginning of tactics which some of the Republican senators have decided upon for the purpose of delaying legislation, and is so recognized by the Democrats and so confessed by some of the Republicans. Senator Chandler, when asked for an explanation as to the meaning of his resolution, replied: "We mean to get Martin out if we can, and after that it accomplished, to get Roach unseated and have Republicans elected in their places. With this done, and with the new Wyoming and Montana Republican senators seated and with the Washington vacancy filled by Republicans, we will not only have the Democrats in a minority, but we will come near having a Republican majority. We shall then be in shape to bring relief to the country by settling the financial problem which the Democrats have shown themselves incapable of doing while in the majority."

Mr. Chandler declared himself in earnest. Senator Faulkner did not regard the filibuster as a serious matter, and said that it was intended to temporarily delay matters until the Democrats should announce their order of business, which would soon be done.

TALKED ON REILLY BILL.

Proceedings in the House Develop No Sensations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The house devoted six hours today to the debate on the Pacific railroad funding bill, and although the speeches on both sides were characterized by unusual earnestness, there were no marked or sensational incidents. Those who participated in the discussion were Messrs. Powers (Rep., Vt.) and Lockwood (Dem., N. Y.) in favor of the measure, and Boatner (Dem., La.), Snodgrass (Dem., Tenn.) and Cooper (Rep., Wis.) in opposition to it.

Bills were passed as follows: To adopt special rules for the navigation of harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States, supplementary to the act to adopt regulations to prevent collisions at sea; to fix the time for holding district court in North Dakota; for the relief of D. Fulford; for the relief of the Glenmore Distilling Company of Kentucky.

An attempt to pass a bill for the detail of fifty army officers to give military instructions at high and normal schools failed.

BRICE AND GROVER CONFER.

Ohio Senator Has a Pacific Railway Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — Senator Brice (Ohio) had quite an extended conference with the president today in which financial subjects were discussed at some length. The Ohio senator assured the president there was not in his opinion any danger of financial conditions which would overthrow the parity between gold and silver. Mr. Brice said that he was not disturbed over the present situation, and had seen worse and expected to again see worse. While the financial question was discussed Mr. Brice said that his visit was more particularly for the purpose of presenting a Pacific railroad proposition which he says is receiving considerable favor in both the house and senate. It is that the government sell its entire interest in the Pacific roads, receiving the original debt and throwing off the interest.

PEFFER'S POPULISTIC PLAN.

Would Have the People Decide the Financial Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A joint resolution providing for a special election on the first Tuesday in October, 1895, to ascertain the will of the people respecting financial matters, was introduced in the senate today by Mr. Peffer. The questions to be submitted to the people are to include:

Shall congress provide for the issue of interest-bearing bonds; shall congress provide for the withdrawal of the greenbacks from circulation; shall congress provide for free coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio and shall paper money be issued by the government only.

New Admission Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — Senator Carey today introduced a substitute for the pending bill for the admission of Arizona, a bill for an enabling act. The bill reported from the committee on territories is a direct administration bill on the constitution already adopted.

Senator Carey, who is a member of the territorial committee, said that the constitution was unsatisfactory to the Republican members of the committee, and he had introduced the amendment in an effort to get it through in place of the committee bill.

Protection for Alaska Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The house committee on ways and means voted today to favorably report a bill for the protection of the salmon fisheries in Alaska introduced by Representative Wilson, of West Virginia. It levies a tax of 5 cents on each case of fifty pounds or less, and 10 cents a barrel on all salmon, canned or salted, and provides that fishermen shall file an annual statement with the secretary of the treasury of their business on the 1st of December.

New Reserves for Settlers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, reported to the senate today from the Indian affairs committee favorably an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill making provision to enable the secretary of the interior to negotiate with the Belknap, Flathead and Blackfeet Indians in Montana for a cession of certain portions of their reservations to the government.

Day's Gold Withdrawals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — The total withdrawals of gold today were $2,377,000, of which all but $100,000 withdrawn from Chicago was taken from the subtreasury at New York. This leaves the true amount of the gold reserve at $42,361,966.

Teller Has an Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the senate today Senator Teller gave notice of a proposed amendment to the act repealing the one-tenth differential duty on sugar by the adoption of a section imposing a tax of $2 per barrel on beer, porter, ale, etc.

Cash in Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $153,214,482; gold reserve, $48,636,966.