The Morning Call.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Matters Pertaining to the Colonies Discussed.

The Lords Consider the Treaty Between Newfoundland and the United States.

It Will Not Be Ratified at Present—A Proposal for the Formation of a Zollverein.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Lords to-day, replying to questions about the convention between Newfoundland and the United States, the delay regarding which is causing dissatisfaction in Newfoundland, Lord Knutsford, the Secretary of State, said the imperial Government had been condemned for breaking its engagements, but none were ever given. It may at some time be possible to secure for the colony the advantages it desires, without prejudicing the interests of other parts of the empire. But imperial consent to negotiate separate arrangements has always been subject to a well-recognized principle that the imperial Government must see how far the proposed terms affect other interests of the empire. Leave to negotiate does not imply imperial sanction. The Canadian Government had made a strong protest against the Newfoundland convention with the United States, and after mature consideration the Government had decided it could not, for the present, be completed.

In the Commons this evening, Vincent moved that the Government, at the earliest opportunity, invite the British colonies to a conference in London, to debate the best means of forming a zollverein. He contended that imperial federation was only to be obtained through a commercial federation. A lengthy debate followed, which was participated in by Sir Lyon Playfair, Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others. The latter believed the increasing desire for a closer union between England and the colonies ought to be fostered. There was no likelihood, however, that the colonies would consent to a conference on a free-trade basis. There only remained differential duties, and he failed to see how they could be imposed. Vincent withdrew his motion.

GLADSTONE'S ASSURANCES.

An Assertion That They Will Be Given to the Public Shortly.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Times declares that Gladstone has authorized the publication of the assurances given by him in regard to the Irish land and police questions. The McCarthyites do not admit that the assurances are within the same category with the Boulogne negotiations, and fail to see that Parnell has any ground to complain of improper disclosures.

The Parnellite and McCarthyite members of Parliament held meetings to-day. At the meeting of the Parnellites a resolution was adopted stating that in the negotiations between Parnell and O'Brien, with the view of settling existing disputes, the course of the former merited the continued confidence of the Irish. He was capable of guarding the interests and honor of the Irish nation, and of conducting the national cause to a final triumph.

Parnell had a private meeting of his faction to-day, at which final arrangements were made for the campaign in Ireland. Seven of Parnell's leading men crossed to Ireland to-night to organize meetings wherever the anti-Parnellites have arranged one. Parnell himself goes to Ireland Saturday. He will address a great meeting at Roscommon Sunday, and one at Strokestown Monday.

Parnell privately communicated to O'Brien and Dillon yesterday that there was no good end to be served by carrying the negotiations on any further. In this view Dillon and O'Brien agree, though with profound sorrow.

REBEL VICTORIES.

Government Troops Defeated at Coquimbo and Quillota.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres announces that the Government troops have been defeated at Coquimbo and Quillota. The insurgent forces are rapidly increasing in numbers and advancing upon the capital of Santiago. Only a few towns remain loyal. The destruction of railways by insurgents hampers the movements of Government troops. President Balmaceda is well supported in the capital, and is said to be hopeful of being able to repel the rebels. It is feared the effect of the rebellion will be disastrous to the finances and commerce of the country. During the battle at Tarapaca, 145 miles southeast of Ilo, the mines were set on fire and afterward flooded to extinguish the flames. The German miners have fled into the interior. The coal depots at Coronel have been pillaged by insurgent sailors to obtain coal for the rebel vessels.

A Prospective Wedding.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—It is probable that before the season closes society will be gratified by an event for which it has long been prepared. It is understood that when the term of her widowhood is up the Duchess of Manchester will wed Lord Hartington. Should the Duchess enter upon this marriage, she will come to her new Lord almost penniless. The late Duke by his will behaved most handsomely to his relict as long as she remained in a single state.

Canadian Coast Defenses.

OTTAWA (Ontario), Feb. 17.—General Herbert, Commandant of the Military, has left for the Pacific Coast, where he will inspect the coast defenses. General Herbert, on coming to Canada, was, it is understood, charged with the mission of perfecting these defenses and getting the Canadian Government to assist therein financially.

Behring Sea Question.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Inquiries were made to-day by an Associated Press reporter at the Foreign Office in regard to the statement, published in Vienna yesterday, that the English and United States Governments had agreed to submit the Behring Sea question to the arbitration of King Humbert, and show the report is untrue.

Two Sailors Drowned.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The British bark Cairnsmore, Captain Caswell, at Queenstown, from Tacoma, experienced terrific storms off Cape Horn, during which two seamen were washed overboard and drowned. Three others of the crew were badly injured at the same time.

Opposed to Prosecuting Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—It is reported that the Prussian Council of Ministers has decided against prosecuting Prince Bismarck.

ANOTHER TRUST.

Consolidation of Clothes-Wringer Companies, With Headquarters at Providence.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), Feb. 17.—The latest trust is a Clothes-wringer Trust. President T. N. Banniger of the Woonsocket Company, who, after the failure of the Baring Bros. of London to organize a similar trust, assumed control of the scheme, to-day completed the consolidation on the original basis by securing a contract for the transfer of the Bailey Wringing Works of this city, making the payment therefor. The consolidation of the concern will be known as the American Wringer Company, for which a charter is now pending in the Legislature. The capital will be $2,500,000. A majority of the stock will be owned in Rhode Island.

Stock Deal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Sun states that L. J. Rose of Los Angeles has made a deal with W. H. Wilson of Abdallah Park, Ky., who owns the stallions Sultan, who sired Stamboul and helped the Californian up many rounds of fortune's ladder, and George Wilkes' horse Simmons, the sire of Semicolon. He will take either of the horses named above and their entire produce, giving in return California land, on which Wilson will transplant his Kentucky breeding interests and make that State his home in the future.

ASTOR-WILLING.

The Marriage Ceremony Witnessed by Only a Few Personal Friends.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Miss Ava Lawle Willing, daughter of Edward S. Willing of this city, was married here to-day to John Jacob Astor, son of William Astor. The marriage took place at 1 o'clock at Mr. Willing's residence, 511 South Broad street, and only the immediate families of Mr. Astor and Miss Willing and a few intimate personal friends were present.

Miss Ava Lawle Willing.

Rev. Dr. McVickor, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, performed the ceremony, after which the party sat down to an elaborate breakfast, beginning at 3 o'clock. A reception to which over three thousand invitations were sent out was held, and Mrs. Astor had kept the direction of the bridal trip a secret, but it is understood they will leave to-night in a special car for Florida.

Miss Willing has been a society favorite, and has had admiration and adoration enough to turn the head of almost any woman, for she not only possesses great beauty but will also inherit a considerable fortune. Miss Willing's disposition is so sweet and so attractive are her manners that women like her as well as men.

She comes of a family of handsome women. She has dark brown hair, large eyes, a straight nose, and a mouth of great sweetness of expression.

Mr. Astor is not a handsome man, but he is also far from homely. His disposition is as amiable in a manly way as is that of his

John Jacob Astor, Jr.

bride. He is not what is usually termed a brilliant man, but he will know how to take care of the seventy odd millions which he will inherit.

Many presents were received. That of the bridegroom is a tiara of diamonds, with fleur-de-lis in front. The bridegroom's father gave a brooch of diamonds and diamond reviere. His mother gave a silver table service decorated with the Astor crest and five of her finest diamond stars, and she is known to have the finest collection of jewels in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. William Astor gave in addition a lot on the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, very valuable. Many other magnificent presents have been received, some from abroad.

PROJECTED COMBINATIONS.

Plans of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 16.—The Times says that President Nettleton of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis road has determined to carry out the plans which have been under consideration for some time past contemplating the consolidation of the Memphis with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

Another of President Nettleton's plans, which the Times says is to be carried out independently, is providing an independent line for Memphis from Birmingham, Ala., to the seaboard.

WESTERN TRIP POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, in session in this city, has decided to make this meeting take the place of the semi-annual meeting to have been held in San Francisco on March 17th, and to postpone the contemplated trip to the Pacific Coast until next year.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

William S. Alley, a New York stock broker, has asked Judge Tuley to appoint a receiver for the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway. A lengthy bill was filed, making grave charges against President Breyfogle. He charges Breyfogle with doctoring the records of the directory, and packing the board with his personal friends who were not stockholders. A conspiracy is alleged between Breyfogle and Henry S. Ives to wreck the company and buy it in for confederates. Judge Tuley referred the matter to the Master in Chancery. Director Hughes, speaking for President Breyfogle to-night, pronounced the proceedings simply a malicious attack on the credit of the company.

THE GOULD TRIP.

BRUNSWICK (Ga.), Feb. 17.—It is stated to-night on the authority of Calvin S. Brice that the object of the late Gould trip was to look after the Central and South American trade. Said he: "It was our desire to find what steps were necessary to carry out the intentions of the international congress to establish trade between these countries. We are completing our arrangements as rapidly as possible, and have already two Southern points—Brunswick, Ga., and Mobile, Ala. From these seaport termini we will establish several lines of steamers to Spanish-American countries."

DECISION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Judge Lacombe has decided against the Government in the suit against the Union Pacific and Western Union to recover for rebates for alleged overcharges for dispatches sent in time of war.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Directors to-day declared a 1 per cent dividend.

RAILWAY WRECK.

Three Persons Instantly Killed and Six Others Fatally Injured.

SALISBURY (N. C.), Feb. 17.—Meager details have been received of a railway wreck at Smyre's trestle last night. Three people were killed outright, three died to-day and three others were fatally injured.

Will of a Millionaire.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17.—The will of the late J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, has been filed for probate. The estate is valued at from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. The will gives his wife and daughter each one-fourth of the estate, the remainder being left in trust.

Men for Guatemala.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Continent states that 1000 men are being engaged to go to Guatemala ostensibly as railroad laborers, but possibly to reinforce Guatemala's army. The agents of the Guatemala Central Railroad deny that war is threatened.

FOR BREAKING UP A COLD use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which subdues the inflammation and heals the soreness, relieving Throat and Lungs.

STRUCK A PIER.

Wreck of the Steamer Sherlock at Cincinnati.

The Disaster Caused by the Vessel Becoming Unmanageable.

Two Passengers Instantly Killed and Several of the Crew Missing. Brave Rescuers.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—The steamer Sherlock struck the Kentucky shore pier of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad bridge, while going down the river to-night on her trip to New Orleans. She had on board thirty passengers and a crew of about fifty or sixty.

The boat went to pieces and floated down to Fifth street, where she sank. The cabin floated down the river, and at Riverside some of the crew got ashore in a skiff. Some were rescued at Fifth street. It is not known how many are lost.

The river was high, the wind strong, and as the vessel approached the Chesapeake and Ohio bridge, those on deck were horrified to see the boat apparently at the mercy of the current. In a moment more, with a terrible crash, the steamer struck the stone bridge and was immediately disabled.

James Pickett observed the accident from the Kentucky shore, and getting all the men he could, manned several boats and went to the rescue. He succeed in taking off six women and seven men, following the floating vessel as she went down the river. He saw some of the crew swim ashore, two were on a raft, and he thinks he saw many struggling in the water.

When the steamer reached Fifth-street Wharf the hull sank, leaving the passengers in the cabin afloat. Here some of the people managed to get ashore.

The harbor steamer A. L. Martin was hastily sent after the floating cabin and caught it at Riverside, several miles below this city, and as many people as were left were taken hastily aboard and brought back.

Mrs. McLean of Pittsburg was instantly killed by falling freight when the boat struck the bridge.

At 1 o'clock it is known definitely that Mrs. McLean of Pittsburg and her granddaughter, Margery Brown, were the only ones of the twenty-one registered passengers lost; of the nine unregistered passengers, whether all are safe is not sure, but it is believed they are among those who were rescued by the boats.

All of the crew, except the cabin and deck clerks, are believed to have escaped, but there is much uncertainty about the clerks and some roustabouts who were not on the official list.

Persons are reported as escaping to the shore for quite a distance along the river below Covington.

The rescued are so scattered about on both sides of the river to-night that it is impossible to make a tally of those missing.

WITH MARTIAL HONORS.

Imposing Funeral of the Late Admiral David D. Porter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—With martial honors and with all the ceremony due his high rank, the body of the late David D. Porter, Admiral of the Navy, this afternoon was laid to rest in Arlington. Not since the burial of Sheridan has Washington witnessed as imposing a funeral, every branch of the military and naval service being represented. The Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of the American Revolution occupied a prominent place in the long procession.

All the Executive departments were closed, and everywhere throughout the city flags were displayed at half-mast. The body of the late Admiral lay in state at the family residence all the forenoon, and was viewed by a constant stream of people. The remains were dressed in full uniform, encased in a casket covered with purple velvet, lined with white satin and having heavy silver handles, and plate appropriately inscribed.

At 1 o'clock the house was closed to visitors and Mrs. Porter and members of the family took their last farewell of the dead. The casket was closed immediately thereafter, a large flag was wrapped around it, and the Admiral's sword and chapeau were placed on the lid.

The services were held at the house, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Douglas, rector of St. John's.

Occupying chairs on either side of the casket were members of the family, the President and Mrs. Harrison, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Diplomatic Corps and the honorary pall-bearers, while behind them stood a throng of army and navy officers and many of the leading citizens of Washington.

After the services the casket was deposited in the hearse and the procession moved toward Arlington Cemetery.

The procession was headed by Rear-Admiral Kimberly, now the senior officer of the navy, with his staff. After them came officers representing the different corps, the Marine band, a battalion of marines, six companies of artillery, one light battery and two troops of cavalry. After these came the National Guard of the District of Columbia, a delegation of the G. A. R., and the hearse, drawn by four horses, with sailors on either side.

Following the hearse came the mourners in carriages, the President and Cabinet, Chief Justice and Associates of the Supreme Court, the Senate and House committees, Diplomatic Corps, officers of the Navy, Army and Marine Corps, delegates from G. A. R. posts and civic societies. The number of troops in line was nearly 3000.

The line of march was crowded with spectators, and on many buildings flags were displayed at half-mast. At the bridge crossing the Potomac, all the troops but the marines and cavalry drew out, and the remainder of the procession proceeded to the cemetery. At the entrance to the grounds the cavalry drew up in line, leaving only the battalion of marines and carriages to accompany the remains to the grave.

As the casket was lowered the clergy read the Episcopal burial service, and the G. A. R. post of which Admiral Porter had been a member performed the usual service for the dead, in the course of which garlands of roses were strewn on the casket.

When the last words were read, Mrs. Porter stepped to the side of the open grave and took a last long look. She was led away sobbing. Then, at the word of command, the marines discharged three volleys over the grave, the Grand Army trumpeter sounded "lights out," and the assembly dispersed.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S FUNERAL

Arrangements Completed for an Imposing Military and Civic Procession.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Generals Howard, Butterfield and Slocum, in charge of the funeral of General Sherman, have issued orders outlining the arrangement of the funeral procession, etc. The cortege will be an imposing one, comprising regular troops, sailors, marines and National Guardsmen, besides the President and Cabinet, visiting Governors, various military societies, etc. The casket will be drawn on a caisson. The pall-bearers will be: Major-Generals Schofield and Howard, Rear-Admirals Braine and Green, Professor Kendrick, General Joseph E. Johnson, Major-Generals Slocum, Sickles, Dodge, Corse, Swayne and Woodford. The column will be commanded by Major-General Howard. The Confederate Camp of this city today passed resolutions of respect and named a committee to attend the funeral. All public offices and buildings will be closed on funeral day and flags half-masted throughout the city and on the shipping in the harbor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—General Schofield to-day received a cablegram from Comte de Paris expressing great grief at the death of General Sherman.

A LONG FIGHT.

Danny Needham and Tom Ryan Meet at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—Twelve hundred people gathered in the club-rooms of the Twin City Athletic Club to-night to witness the much-talked-of fight between the welter-weights, Danny Needham of California and Tom Ryan of Chicago, for a purse of $1000, of which $800 went to the winner; Queensberry rules and to a finish. Needham weighed in at 137½ and Ryan 139¾ pounds. Charley Kennnie and Australian Smith were Needham's seconds, while Billy Meyer and George Siddons acted for Ryan. Joe Mannix was chosen referee. Four-ounce gloves were used.

There had been much talk during the day about Needham's hands being in bad shape and that he would fight with them in plaster. The Ryan men strenuously objected to this, but the Directors of the club, at a conference just before the fight, to the surprise of every one, allowed the plaster to go.

The men entered the ring at 9:15 o'clock. The betting then was about even and both appeared to be in good condition. The first round ended in Needham's favor after a sharp interchange of blows, with no harm done. Ryan then forced the fighting, but Needham countered successfully, and so the fight went on, round after round, without any great apparent damage on either side.

In the fifth Ryan poked his left into Needham's left eye, partly closing it, and thereafter persistently tried to disable the other one, his tactics being evidently to blind Needham. The latter was guarded, however, and kept playing for Ryan's wind. There was much sparring and many good blows interchanged, Needham devoting the most of his favors to Ryan's body.

They took turns at chasing each other, and Needham's face began to show signs of punishment, but both men were pretty fresh.

In the twenty-seventh round, Ryan rushed right and left, getting in three good blows, and driving Needham against the ropes. Needham, at this time, and for several rounds after, was not using his right.

In the thirty-first Needham forced the fighting, and in a clinch Ryan tried to throw him. Needham received a hot right-hand smash which swelled his upper lip.

In the thirty-fourth Ryan opened with an awful right which sent Needham to the ropes. The latter then began using his right again freely, and there was some vicious fighting.

In the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth rounds Ryan got in two more good smashes on Needham's ribs, but without doing much apparent damage.

In the thirty-seventh the fighting was fast and furious, but ended in Ryan's favor.

Needham's face showed evidence of severe punishment, but both men, aside from that, appeared in good shape. So it went on, many blows being exchanged without visible results, each taking turns in rushing the other until the fifty-second round, when Ryan rushed Needham to the ropes without effect and narrowly escaped a knock-out blow, getting two good smashes in the neck.

Up to this time the sporting men pronounced the fight one of the most scientific ever seen. Not a foul had been hit or claimed.

At the end of the sixtieth round, at 1:30 o'clock, the referee announced that he understood the fight was to be to a finish and that he would make the men fight. This stirred up the audience, and a bet of $100 that Ryan would win found no takers even at odds.

The men resumed the fight with vigor. Up to this time Ryan didn't show a mark of punishment.

At 2:20 o'clock President Harris of the Twin City Club announced his intention of making the men fight to a finish.

Up to this time seventy-three rounds had been fought and the men were simply walking around each other.

In the seventy-fourth round Needham forced the fighting, but did little damage. He got in a smash on Ryan's face and Ryan returned it, almost scoring a knock-down.

In the seventy-fifth the fighting was hot and fast, and Ryan scored first blood. The audience went wild. Desperate infighting followed. In the seventy-sixth, Ryan knocked Needham down with his left. A clinch, and Needham went down again. Ryan then upper-cut, right and left, knocking Needham down repeatedly, and only the call of time saved him from being knocked out. As it was, he was carried to his corner in a dazed condition.

Before time was called again, his seconds threw up the sponge. Ryan's admirers went wild and as the audience dispersed, were hugging and tossing him.

Needham's friends, who had been exceedingly confident, are down-hearted. Tommy Ryan is now the champion welter-weight of the world.

Sarah Bernhardt Poisoned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Sarah Bernhardt was poisoned Sunday by eating canned mushrooms for dinner at the Hoffman House. She was taken ill soon after, and until midnight considerable anxiety was felt as to the result. All yesterday afternoon the actress was confined to her bed, with a physician in constant attendance. Last night she appeared at the opening performance of Cleopatra, though still suffering from the effect of the attack. Dr. Gibler said all danger was averted and there was no cause for alarm.

The Journal states that the reason why Sarah Bernhardt summoned the police officials the other day was that she had seen in the audience at the theater Victor Mace, the absconding Paris banker.

Quay's Denial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Evening Post continues its attack on Quay to-day, calling him, among other things, a "notorious profligate." In a long editorial review of yesterday's speech, it says: "Quay has at last answered the charges made against him in the Post nearly nine months after their date. Unfortunately, the answer is a simple denial, such as is made by every malefactor not taken in the act. Such denials, as is well known, have no value either in law or morals; they have to be fortified by the production of some other kind of evidence."

Given Up for Lost.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The life-saving boat F. L. Norton, which has now been eighty-six days at sea, has been given up for lost by the Norton Ship-building Company. She sailed November 24th from New London, carrying Captain and Mrs. F. L. Norton, a niece of the captain, two engineers, a sailing master and a crew of four. She was fifty-eight feet long, had engines of thirty-horse power and carried a great deal of canvas.

Rich Gold-Mines.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—Frank Von Phul, formerly of New Orleans, now of Greytown, Nicaragua, arrived on the steamer Morgan last night. He said there was a sensation in Nicaragua at the present success of several gold-mines in Principalika. He saw chunks as large as his finger. He is positive the Aztecs obtained their gold from these mines, especially as stone hatchets and stone basins are found in the neighborhood.

Two Questions Settled.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 17.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Bismarck, S. Dak., says: Another sensation was caused to-day by the action of the Senate on resubmission and the capital removal. Resubmission was reconsidered and defeated by a vote of 18 to 12, and the capital removal by 24 to 5, and both questions settled for two years if not forever.

A Mob Threatens.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—An idle mob, numbering about 2000 persons, was again in possession of Jackson Park to-day and making threats against the Italian laborers in case they should attempt to resume work for the contractors. However, they decided not to do anything more until a plan of protection is definitely settled.

Poisoned by Raw Pork.

DENVER, Feb. 17.—A. Harung, wife and three children were poisoned by eating raw pork bought from a peddler. One of the children, a little girl, died, and the others are in a dangerous condition.

A Republican Mayor of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Edwin S. Stuart (Rep.) was elected Mayor to-day over Ladner (Dem.) by an estimated majority of 40,000.

Senator Hearst.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Hearst's condition is unchanged to-day.

AN ADVERSE REPORT

A Death Blow to Stanford's Pet Measure.

Action of the Senate Finance Committee on His Land-Loan Bill.

It Is Pronounced Impracticable and Would Prove Ruinous to the Country if Tried.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Senate Finance Committee's adverse report on Stanford's Land Loan Bill, which was submitted to-day, has excited unusual interest among the members of Congress and newspaper men at the capital; not because any one ever thought for a moment that the bill stood a ghost of a show to pass, but because of the bill's novelty, and because it has been indorsed by several Farmers' Alliance organizations throughout the country. The report was submitted in printed form, and the few copies to be had were in great demand. The Senators on the chamber floor were observed intently reading the report.

It is understood that it was prepared by Morrill, the venerable Chairman of the Committee on Finance, who is upward of eighty years of age, but who retains his mental vigor to a surprising degree. His report is regarded by the Senators as an extremely able production.

THE REPORT.

Following is a synopsis of the report:

Senate bill entitled "A bill to provide the Government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium," appears to be intended to supply a paper legal tender currency, by permitting any owners of land to give a lien upon the same for twenty years to the United States Government, for which the mortgager is to receive legal tender paper currency and be charged 2 per cent thereon. This measure is of unlimited magnitude and demands serious consideration, from the high and estimable character of its distinguished author.

AVAILABLE TO ONLY ONE CLASS.

Several bills and petitions have been presented from other sources equally ambitious, which are intended to cure all the financial evils from which the nation is supposed to suffer, and mainly differing from the bill here considered in offering agricultural products for security instead of land. The bill, of course, appeals to owners of land for its support, as it could not be made available to any other class; not to mechanics and laborers, much less to merchants and manufacturers.

WOULD LEAD TO TEMPTATION.

Land-owners, for the much larger part it is believed, are too intelligent and prudent to conduct their affairs in such a manner as to be compelled to cover their homestead with mortgages. Even young men, at starting in life, when borrowed capital is useful and necessary, do not intend to remain long in debt, certainly not for twenty years. If the opportunity were offered to all land-owners to obtain a loan at even a less rate than our own or any national Government now pays, it is possible that it might inspire improvident habits and extravagant speculative ventures in a class of our countrymen now almost exempt from such temptation.

FOUNDED ON LAW'S PRINCIPLE.

The bill we have under consideration is plainly founded in the principle put forth more than a century ago by the notorious John Law, which is set forth in the following terms: "That if paper currency, not convertible into specie, be based or secured upon any article of value, such as land, and be issued to an extent not greater than the value in specie of such article, such paper currency will not be depreciated in comparison to specie."

This certainly embodies the leading principle of the bill upon which the report is based; that is to say, of making land property security for national loans, and also for an unlimited issue of legal tender circulation of paper.

PLAUSIBLE BUT UNSOUND.

Many persons may be captivated with the plausible idea of obtaining cheap loans and plenty of money on easy terms, but the experience of enlightened nations shows that wherever such reckless financial experiments have been tried they have ended in commercial crises, bankruptcy and general national disaster. The principle is unsound and cannot bring forth good fruit.

The report here refers to some of the ill-born national examples, which conclusively demonstrate the inexpedience that has always attended all such measures and their final ruinous catastrophe. Such a financial policy without doubt was the cause of the French Revolution. The Argentine Republic established in 1886 a great national mortgage bank to make loans on the hypothecation of real estate, and is now grievously embarrassed.

A MISERABLE FAILURE.

Other examples are given, one being the attempt of the United States in 1780 to maintain Continental paper currency at par with species and, though secured by the honor and loyalty of the whole republic and by its vast amount of landed property, in spite of all that Congress, Washington, Adams and Franklin could do to uphold the country's credit, a pair of boots sold for £36,000 in Continental paper money: hence an American can find no contemptuous expression by which he can indicate more pointedly the utter worthlessness of anything than to say "it is not worth a Continental."

APPOINTMENT OF CLERKS.

Manifestly this plan covers every county and town in the United States, and if accounts are to be opened in all, instead of a bureau in the Treasury Department, it would require, to hold the Chief and his subordinates of this colossal banking establishment, a building by itself and of greater magnitude than even that of the War, State and Navy Department. It is further provided that the Chief and Deputy Chief of this so-called bureau shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of Senate; one with $6000 and the other with $5000 salary. But the Chief of the bureau, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is to appoint such subordinate officers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act, and to fix their salaries, but not to exceed the salaries paid for similar clerical services in the Treasury Department. The duties of many of these subordinate officers would not be inferior to that of the Treasurer, Comptroller of Currency or Director of the Mint, and superior as to responsibility to the Treasury Auditors and Comptrollers, and yet, unlike to all these, they are to be appointed without the consent of the Senate, by the Chief of the Bureau, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A POOR ARRANGEMENT.

The Government of the United States has no surplus of money, nor is it likely to have any, to lend to borrowers at any rate of interest, and certainly not at less than half the rate it is now paying. There is not a millionaire in the whole country who would loan money at 2 per cent on the security to be offered. But it is now proposed that the Government, not in fact having any money to lend, shall lend its own notes and make them by law legal tender, receivable in lieu of gold or any other lawful money for all private debts, taxes, excises, public lands and all demands owing by the United States, except interest on the public debt in the redemption of national currency. A large owner of unincumbered land might apply for a loan of $1,000,000, and reloan it it in smaller amounts at a much higher rate than is paid. Where the constitutional power is lodged which authorizes the Government to loan money, or to create in the Treasury Department a gigantic banking institution, it will be difficult to point out, and that such a power exists may safely be denied.

ONEROUS BURDENS.

When an applicant shall have filed his application he must deposit a sum sufficient to pay an expert to discharge the duties of a person learned in the law to examine and make an abstract of his legal title to the land which is to be hypothecated, and also to pay one or more appraisers of the land. This would be difficult as well as onerous. When a copy of the application is filed with a description of the land in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the land is situated it is to constitute, without other record, the par amount of the lien upon the same against all subsequent purchasers and incumbrances. In many States homestead rights have been created, and in some States attachments and recorded judgments of their courts create a lien upon real estate, but beyond this only a deed strictly according to the statutes of the State will create any lien or cancel any lien or mortgage, and the authority of Congress to add to or diminish what shall be the paramount lien upon real estate will be everywhere disputed. In cases of foreclosure it is proposed that the lien shall "continue until the money is secured with interest and costs and the legal charges of collection have been fully repaid and satisfied."

NO PROTECTION AFFORDED.

The attorney and counsel fees are to be 5 per cent, but in no case to exceed $500. The certificate of the Bureau chief, when the loan costs have all been paid, is to be sent to the Recorder and operate as the discharge of the lien, but when a loan has been diminished or again increased, no means of ascertainment of the amount of the lien appears to be provided. As attorneys would be employed at the different counties of a State, they would be such as would be willing to accept the fees provided by law. In cases of foreclosure, the law and courts do not give final possession of the property to the plaintiff in less than two years, and there is no provision made as to what the Government shall do with any lands should any fall into its possession; whether to keep it, sell it, or give it away in free homesteads, and it is probable that the Government within 20 years will become a large owner of unsalable real estate. Any person not a citizen, but who has declared his intention to become such, may apply for a loan and Treasury notes, if he is the owner of unincumbered land. That land may be only 160 acres, just entered under the homestead law. This would seem rather too paternal.

A PECULIAR PROVISION.

Section 12 of proposed bill provides: If upon the land described there is an existing lien or incumbrance to an amount less than the loan sought and granted then the land shall be deemed unincumbered. But instead of paying the amount loaned to the applicant the incumbrance is to be paid off and charged to the applicant. This throws upon the Land Loan Bureau the additional labor, responsibility and expense of transmitting funds to pay off incumbrances, and also of obtaining its legal cancellation.

The last section declares "the rule of common law and the statue in derogation thereof, are to be strictly construed and shall have no application to this act." This rule is, however, only applied to the criminal statutes, while the other general statutes are construed according to their plain and obvious meaning, when read by a man of ordinary intelligence. The proposition here, therefore, is unnecessary, and would seem only to invite latitudinarian construction of the act. Some of the minor objections to the bill might, perhaps, be removed by amendment, but the objections to its substance, constitutionality and to the principle involved are ineradicable. The committee, therefore, reports adversely upon the bill, and recommends its indefinite postponement.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the Senate this morning the credentials of William A. Peffer, Senator-elect for Kansas, and Voorhees, from Indiana, for the term beginning March 4th next, were presented and placed on file.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill was taken up, the pending question being Dolph's amendment to increase the salary of the Minister to Portugal from $5000 to $10,000.

On a point of order by Hale the amendment was ruled out, and a subsequent amendment by him to make the salary of the Minister to Portugal $7500 was, on motion of Hale, laid on the table.

On motion of Sherman the item of $6500 for the Minister Resident and Consul-General to Greece, Roumania and Servia was changed to make it read "for the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary."

The question of the Hawaiian cable came up again. Carlisle argued that the Hawaiian cable amendment had no proper place in the Diplomatic Bill. By placing sugar on the free list under the last tariff bill, the act of 1876, which imposed a duty on sugar from Hawaii free of duty, so as to carry out the treaty, had been repealed by Congress without giving notice to the Hawaiian Government.

Allison said when he agreed to the conference report he understood, from a source which had fully examined the question, that the omission of the clause originally in the bill, that it should not repeal existing treaties, did not affect the Hawaiian treaty at all.

Morgan criticized Carlisle's opposition, imputing it to an unwillingness to entrust President Harrison with the expenditure of $250,000 to obtain a site for that the possession of a coaling and repair station at the harbor of Pearl River in the Hawaiian Islands gave the United States the right to land a telegraph cable, as asserted by Carlisle. The only opportunity to land a cable there was a concession made by the King of Hawaii to an American citizen (Mr. Hartwell). That party might, if the United States did not make use of the opportunity, make arrangements with the Canadian Government to have the American end of the cable landed on the shores of Canada.

Morgan believed the active movement on the part of the United States Government to define its policy in relation to Hawaii would save the United States a great deal of trouble in the future. He did not know of a more significant way of expressing the intention of the United States than by making actual communication with those islands more complete and more direct.

Carlisle disavowed any reflections upon the President.

The Diplomatic and Consular Bill was passed—ayes 33, noes 16; Gorman, Hampton and Morgan voting aye with the Republicans, and Pettigrew no with the Democrats.

The Copyright Bill was then taken up, the opening question being on Daniels' amendment to insert in the proviso requiring copyrighted books, printed from type set in the United States, the words "or be otherwise produced in the United States from processes executed in the United States."

After much discussion it was rejected.

Edmunds moved to amend Section 13, providing that the act shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign State when that State permits to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens, by striking out the remainder of the section and inserting "The existence of the conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States by proclamation from time to time, as the purposes of the act may require."

This was agreed to without division.

Power offered an amendment, drawn up by Sherman and Carlisle, providing that all books, maps, charts, dramatic or musical compositions, engravings, etc., the author, inventor, designer or proprietor of which is a citizen, subject or resident of a foreign country, may be imported into the United States on the payment of the duties, if any, imposed by law.

Without disposing of the amendment the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

A Resolution Reported for the Impeachment of a Louisiana Judge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House today, in pursuance of the designation by the Speaker, was called to order by Parsons of Illinois.

The Committee on Judiciary reported a resolution for the impeachment of Alexander Boarman, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, for high crimes and misdemeanor. Ordered printed.

The conference report on the Fortification Bill was agreed to and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Carter of Montana offered an amendment appropriating $936,000 to carry out the agreement with the Crow Indians of Montana. Adopted.

The amendment for carrying out certain treaty agreements with the Sisseton and Wahpeton and other Indians was agreed to.

Holman of Indiana offered an amendment providing that the Cherokee Nation may negotiate with the Secretary of the Interior for the sale of the Cherokee Outlet. Adopted.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The previous question was ordered on the passage of the bill, and the House adjourned.

AMONG THE ANIMALS.

Studying Natural History at Golden Gate Park.

The Main Features of the Menagerie Near the Ocean—Idiosyncrasies of Ben Harrison, the Buffalo.

Yesterday morning was bright and beautiful at Golden Gate Park. The sun shone clear and strong, dispelling the rain clouds and developing graceful contrasts in light and shade. The atmosphere was pure and fresh and the ocean breeze was neither strong nor cold.

All nature rejoiced at the grateful showers and seemed to reflect the subsequent warmth and brightness. The birds sang as if their throats would burst, and the calls of the quail rose clear and joyous above the general hum and stir of animated life.

Out at the deer glen an unusual amount of activity and frolicsomeness was apparent among the occupants of the extensive in-

1—Golden Pheasant. 2—Guatemala Pheasant. 3—Silver Pheasant.

closure, where there are deer of all sizes, ages, colors and degrees of friendliness and intelligence. They vary from the diminutive mouse-colored baby, who, exhausted with its own friskiness, lay concealed in a clump of sage-brush, above which could be discerned nothing but its ears, alert and erect, to the lordly, buff-colored elk, who occasionally bellowed like a burro and seemed proud of his dignified isolation on the summit of the highest hill.

One deer, a little larger than the others, seemed to have obtained universal consent to consider himself the head of the herd. He had long black