# The Morning Call.

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## BLAINE TO RETIRE.

### He Will Resign From the Cabinet.

### His Precarious Health Compels Him to Leave Public Life.

### The Announcement Said to Be Authentic. His Resignation to Be Soon Sent to the President.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Daily News will to-morrow morning print a Washington special saying: The announcement by Mr. Blaine that he will not be a candidate for the presidency is about to be followed by another announcement of even more importance. Mr. Blaine will resign his position in the Cabinet of President Harrison, and retire from public life to the quiet he so much desires, and which his health imperatively demands.

For this statement the Daily News correspondent asserts that he has authority second only to that of Secretary Blaine himself. His determination to resign, says the correspondent, is final and absolute, and it only remains to be determined at what date his retirement will take place.

The reason he will give the President for his retirement will be that of physical inability to continue the laborious and unyielding strain which the State Department puts upon him. This is in fact the true reason for Mr. Blaine's determination to withdraw entirely from official life.

For months his family and physicians have been trying to persuade him to get out of Washington during the winter and spring months, and they have at last prevailed upon him to see the desirability of the adoption of this course.

THE STATEMENT CORROBORATED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A Washington special to the Press, after announcing Blaine's intended withdrawal from the Cabinet, says: Blaine, if he follows his personal inclination, would tender the President his resignation at once, but he realizes that such an act, following immediately upon his letter to Chairman Clarkson, would be widely misinterpreted and would be considered by the opponents of the Republican party either as an act of pique or indicating serious differences between him and the President. The fact is that the true reason for Blaine's determination to withdraw entirely from official life is his ill health. Other motives may and doubtless will be assigned by his critics for his action, but it will really be based upon his precarious health.

ANOTHER CHANGE.

**Wanamaker Will Also Resign and Be Succeeded by General Clarkson.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Times special from Philadelphia says: There is a rumor of another impending Cabinet change circulating here. It is stated that Postmaster-General Wanamaker is to resign within a few days and is to be sent to Paris to succeed Minister Reid, who has long desired to return to the United States. Its important sequel is that James S. Clarkson is to be appointed Postmaster-General. These moves on the party checkerboard are said to have been arranged on the occasion of Wanamaker's visit to Clarkson at the Plaza Hotel, in New York, on Sunday.

## CAPTURING THE ALLIANCE.

### An Attempt to Absorb All the Alliance Stores in the West.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Inter Ocean will publish to-morrow a two-column expose of an alleged scheme whereby the National Cordage Trust, through connivance with a number of the leading Alliance officials, is attempting to get control of not only all the present Alliance stores in the country, but 4000 additional ones the trust proposes starting. Statements are made by D. M. Fullwiler, the State business agent for the Alliance in Illinois; E. E. Whipple of the Whipple Harrow Company, St. Johns, Mich., and William Deering & Sons of Chicago that place certain prominent Alliance leaders in a compromising position. Alonzo Wardall, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, admits, so the Inter Ocean says, that he is hired by the National Union Company, the agency through which the cordage company is operating, and he also admitted to E. E. Whipple that he thought the National Cordage Company is behind, or largely interested in, the National Union, as he (Wardall) knew that Mr. Waterbury, the National Cordage President, gave his check to the Union Company last summer for $125,000, and he (Wardall) had it in his possession several days, showing the "boys" while in New York last June.

BUYING UP THE AGENTS.

This June meeting was the secret one that the National Union had called of all the State Alliance business agents it had induced into the scheme, that company paying all the expenses. At this meeting McCune, the Chairman of the National Executive Committee and editor of the National Economist; Coffeen, the State business agent for Illinois, F. M. B. A.; George G. Close, the State agent for Dakota; Alonzo Wardall; Cole, the President of the Michigan Alliance, and the business agents for a dozen other States were present, and, from Wardall's statement to Whipple, all were conversant with the relation of the National Cordage Trust to the scheme. It is also stated that Whipple has a letter from President Waterbury of the National Cordage Company, stating that they are largely interested in the Union Company, and highly recommending it. The part of the scheme that has appealed so powerfully to the Alliance agents is the commission of ½ of 1 per cent allowed to the State agents for all goods sold in their territory. It is asserted that the National Union Company is preparing to capture the St. Louis conference on the 22d inst. and get an indorsement. This, the Inter Ocean says, will be strongly opposed by many of the Alliance men and some of the strongest papers in the organization.

KENTUCKY HORSE SALE.

**Prices Realized for Blooded Stock at Lexington Yesterday.**

LEXINGTON, Feb. 9.—Fifty-five horses were sold to-day at the Woodwards & Shanklins sale for $59,565. The following brought $1000 or over: Sweetness, by Alvazar, $2750; Yazoo, by Harold, $1025; Index, by Jaybird, $1800; Windward, by Onward, J. S. Moore, Sully, Iowa, $1000; Charmian, by Eagle Bird, $1125; Neatwood, by Nutwood, $1725; Corselet, by Lord Russell, $1100; Time Medium, by Happy Medium, $2400; Minnie McGregor, by Robert McGregor, $1250; Minnie King, by Mambrino King, $1375; Jayonet, by Jay Bird, $1150; Albert S, by Wilkes Boy, $1725; Red Robin, by Red Wilkes, $1600; Mankato, by Robert McGregor, $1100; Storm Bird, by Lord Russell, $1050; Asmund, by Red Wilkes, $1250; Nelly Mason, by Onward, to P. Traax, Eau Claire, Wis., $3500; Tom Exum, by Onward, $1200; Burglar, by Onward, to E. C. Clark, Eau Claire, Wis., $1000; Diverges, by Dispatch, $2300; Topeka, by Onward, to H. J. Marbold, Greenville, Ill., $1000; Northe, by Onward, $1125; Position, by Alcolyte, to W. H. Moore, Philadelphia, $10,000; Red Queen, by Red Wilkes, $1600.

## COAST INTERESTS.

### River Representatives Speak for California's Needed Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors this morning gave a hearing to R. T. Devlin and George Ohleyer, the delegates named by the river convention of California to come to Washington and urge Congress to take action looking to the improvement of California rivers. The committee held an all-day session. Besides the two delegates named Representatives McKenna and Caminetti of California were present and took an interest in the proceedings. The delegates urged that the following sums be appropriated for the improvement of the Sacramento and Feather rivers, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Engineers, viz.: $25,000 for snagging the Sacramento, $275,000 for work on the lower Sacramento, $25,000 for Jacob's Slough, $300,000 for the work above Marysville and $20,000 for the Feather River, a total of $645,000, $420,000 of which could be profitably expended in the fiscal year ending in 1893; for the San Joaquin River $136,750; for the Mokelumne River $9100, and for Petaluma Creek $30,000. They enumerated the appropriations made for Californian rivers up to date as follows: Sacramento, $495,000; San Joaquin River, $195,820; Mokelumne River, $13,000; Petaluma Creek, $20,773—or a total amount expended for Californian rivers of only $708,882, which is a very small amount in proportion to the appropriations for the Atlantic Coast. They went at length into the reports submitted by the United States engineers under the act of Congress commonly known as the "Bliss Bill." They described the process of hydraulic mining, and recited the controversy that had heretofore taken place between the hydraulic miners and the river men and the farmers, and stated that at the recent conventions held in California the contending parties had come to an amicable agreement, by which Congress was to be asked to provide suitable dams and other works for the purpose of restraining the mining debris, and that until such works were provided no hydraulic mining was to be carried on. The gentlemen made a statement of the value of rivers as carriers, and submitted statistics showing the amount of wheat transported by water and by rail. They described the conditions that existed prior to 1862, when the first freshet occurred that did great damage to the lands of the Sacramento Valley by reason of the overflow caused by the debris in the river from hydraulic mining. Prior to this time the river was navigable to Marysville, but it is now only so to Mackintosh Landing. The object was to make the river navigable forty miles further than Mackintosh Landing—to Red Bluff. The barges now in use on the river engaged in the transportation of grain and other commodities could not be loaded to their full capacity because the river under the existing conditions only allowed a draught of 3½ to 4 feet, whereas with the improvements contemplated, the river will be rendered navigable to boats and barges of from 5 to 6 feet draught. Mr. S. T. Woods of Stockton, who was also appointed one of the delegates by the convention, has not yet arrived and the House Committee has announced that to-morrow will be the last day upon which the hearings will be received. Messrs. Maguire and Caminetti endeavored to secure a further extension of time, but the committee would not agree to it. It is believed that the House River and Harbor Bill will be put through within a few weeks and that it will be a law by March 10th. The River Committee is hopeful that Congress may be induced to make the desired appropriations notwithstanding the economical tendency of the Democratic House and the parsimonious propensity of Objector Holman. The delegation from the Miners' Convention is expected to arrive within the next few days.

THE POSTOFFICE SITE.

The California Senators and the Representatives in Congress and others interested have received information from San Francisco to the effect that the Board of Supervisors has now under consideration the San Francisco Postoffice-site matter and is trying to reach a decision as to whether a release will be given by San Francisco to the disputed fifty feet at the end of Jessie street. It is stated that unless the money which has been appropriated for the Postoffice site at San Francisco is used between now and the end of this fiscal year (June 30th) the appropriation will revert to the Government by limitation, and that it will be a very difficult matter to get the Democratic House to renew the appropriation.

THE UTAH JUDICIARY.

Caleb W. West, ex-Governor of Utah, is in this city. Judges Anderson and Judd, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Utah, are also here, presumably in the interest of securing the passage of a bill creating two additional Justices for this court. A bill making such a provision was to-day reported adversely by the House Committee on Judiciary.

It is understood that the President will within a few days appoint a brigadier-general of the army to succeed General Kautz, retired.

MRS. STANFORD'S LUNCH PARTY.

Mrs. Senator Stanford gave a luncheon to-day. The ladies at the table were: Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick, Mrs. Justice Gray, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Manderson, Miss Voorhees, Miss Dawes, Miss Blaine, Miss Quay, Miss Ida Thompson, Mrs. John McLean, Mrs. Andress, Mrs. A. Leo Knott of Baltimore, Mrs. Ilzen, Mrs. Condit Smith, Mrs. R. W. Townsend, Mrs. Bugbee, Miss Sherrill, Mrs. John Hay, Miss Rosecrans, Mrs. Ide and Mrs. Henry D. Green.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

California pensions have been granted as follows: James S. Riggs, Christ Enoch, John Baker, Levi Colburn, Everett Dewitt, John S. Bonham, Frederick Spencer, Amos Bye, George S. Baker, John B. Christian, Stephen Sancho, Thomas Harkness, Albert Baker, Rasmus Miller, Henry Bakeman, Robert C. Slaughter, Alva W. Marces, John Schaffer, George W. C. McElroy, Herbert Busby, William Heyer, Benjamin Finney, Leonhard Frey, Alfred J. Thomas, Frances von Strobel and Louisa Hailstone.

POSTOFFICE CHANGES.

H. Guernsey has been appointed Postmaster at Fairlawn, Elk County, Nevada, vice T. D. Parkinson, resigned.

The following star postal changes have been ordered: Ferndale to Upper Mattole, from February 15th allow the Postmaster additional time when necessary in which to distribute the mails; for the diamond office in Alameda County, the base of supply will be changed from Alameda to San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST PATENTS.

The following patents were to-day issued to California inventors: Frank A. Fox, San Francisco, assigner to C. E. Bishop, Brooklyn, N. Y., carpet-laying; Frank A. Huntington, San Francisco, crushing-mill; Edward M. Knight, San Francisco, filter; Thomas Powell, Stockton, wheel pump; Jonathan M. Robinson, Vacaville, propelling vessels.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Ho Shen Chee has issued invitations for a dancing party at the Chinese Legation on Friday evening, February 12th.

Hon. M. M. Estee and R. T. Devlin went to the President's reception to-night.

Isaac Trumbo of San Francisco is in this city and Judge C. W. Kennett of Salt Lake City is here.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

Hon. M. M. Estee of California called on the President to-day. It is rumored that W. B. Gilbert of Portland, Oregon, who is being urged for appointment to the Circuit Judgeship of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, will be one of the two lucky men.

**Yellow Fever Raging.**

PUNTA ARENAS (Costa Rica), Feb. 9.—Several cases of yellow fever have occurred, two or three with fatal termination. It is believed the disease was brought to this port from South America. The Government has taken prompt measures to stamp out the plague. The strictest quarantine will be enforced.

**Perished in the Flames.**

OTTAWA (Ontario), Feb. 9.—The house of Mr. Rothschild at Mattawa was burned early this morning, the flames spreading so rapidly that Mrs. Rothschild and two children were burned to death.

## TILDEN'S BIRTHDAY.

### Brilliant Scene at the Broadway Theater in Denver.

### Distinguished Guests at the Annual Banquet of the Greystone Club.

### Toasts and Responses—Letters Read From Ex-President Cleveland, Senator Vest and Others.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

DENVER, Feb. 9.—Never in the history of Colorado was there a more brilliant scene than was witnessed by a tremendous crowd at the Broadway Theater to-night at a banquet of the Greystone Club in honor of Samuel J. Tilden's birthday. The interior of the theater was a dazzling vista of electric lights and waving palm leaves. At the head of the table sat the President of the club, McKinley, with Governor Boies and ex-Governor Crittenden in places of honor upon either hand, then ex-Governor Adams of Colorado, Hon. J. D. O'Brien of New Mexico, Hon. C. A. Clark of Iowa, Hon. Robert J. Smith of Chicago, ex-Governor Baker of Wyoming, ex-Governor Grany of Colorado, Hon. Caldwell Yeaman of Colorado and many other distinguished gentlemen.

IDENTICAL INTERESTS.

President McKinley delivered an address of welcome for the Greystone Club. He said, in part: "The conception of this annual dinner upon the plan of to-night grew out of the belief that the interests of the Democrats of these Western States were largely identical; that the relations of the citizens of these States to the nation at large and other countries affecting the prosperity, welfare and political interests of our citizens are largely the same; that the same political forces and ideas which so steadily and irresistibly cut down the tremendous Republican majorities in Iowa and Nebraska are, or ought to be, at work ceaselessly in all the Western States and Territories; that the interchange of opinions and views, not only this year but in following years will be of mutual advantage; and, furthermore, that, to some degree at least, the attention of the East will be called to the fact that the West has not built great cities, peopled new States and advanced in all material ways with such wonderful strides without at the same time producing at least some great men, fully equipped and capable in every way to direct the affairs of the Government quite as well as their Eastern brethren; and hereafter it must not be alone what says money-lending, commercial, manufacturing and sometimes politically scheming New York, but also what says the great agricultural and mining West."

TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

Ex-Governor Adams of Colorado followed with a few remarks in answer to the toast, "The West in Politics," and Hon. J. D. O'Brien won the hearts of the fair sex by his reply to the toast "The Ladies."

The event of the evening was a reply to "The Democracy in 1892" by Governor Boies of Iowa. When the Governor arose to speak he was greeted with deafening cheers and it was some time before he could proceed. The speech was frequently punctuated with tremendous applause.

Governor Crittenden's reply to the toast, "Missouri, Ever Faithful," created an impression. He advised the abatement of zeal for silver during the coming session of Congress, and urged energy and attention in the direction of the tariff. He declared himself a Cleveland man.

Hon. Charles A. Clark of Iowa responded to "The State of Iowa," ex-Governor Baxter of Wyoming to "Wyoming, Our Youngest Sister," Hon. David Obermeyer to "Democracy Is Opposed to Issues," Hon. Caldwell Yeamen of Colorado to "Colorado Democracy" and Hon. Robert J. Smith of Chicago to "The Iroquois Club."

Many letters of regret were read.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Ex-President Cleveland's letter is as follows: "This is a most excellent and appropriate time to recall the virtues and attributes of Samuel J. Tilden, the latest great leader of the Democracy of the land. In these days our party may remember with extreme profit his pure patriotism; his ambition permeated with a desire for the welfare of his fellow-countrymen; his splendid organizing ability, stimulated by his love of country and untainted with ignoble motives; his unyielding resistance to all that was undemocratic and unsafe, and his stubborn insistence upon everything which had the dear sanction of party principle.

A GREAT DEMOCRAT.

"These characteristics, combined with his love for people and his unfaltering trust in their intelligence and fairmindedness, made him a great Democrat, and we cannot go amiss if we accent him as our political example. I hope this banquet will be an occasion full of invigoration to those who, in the celebration of the ninth of February, demonstrate their devotion to the political honesty and sincerity which characterized Samuel J. Tilden, and that those who are fortunate enough to participate will see plainer than ever their duty and mission in resistance within their party to all that is not safely and surely in accord with Democratic doctrine and in the bold advocacy at all times and places of the saving qualities of the true Democratic faith."

LETTER FROM SENATOR VEST.

Senator Vest's letter created a stir. Its points are as follows: "You refer to an interview with me published last November, in which I declared my preference for Mr. Cleveland as the candidate of our party. There has recently appeared a statement that I favored Hill, and without a disposition to thrust my opinions upon the public as to matters not within the immediate sphere of my official duties, justice to the Democratic party and myself demands a frank expression of my views. In private conversation I have often said, and now state publicly, that I never sympathized with those who denounced David B. Hill as a traitor, and who have been unable to see any good in his character or achievements. I have also said that the recent events satisfied me that Cleveland could not carry the New York delegation to the next Democratic National Convention, and Hill could do with it as he pleased. From this has originated the report.

TAMMANY'S OPPOSITION.

"I never wavered in the earnest desire for the election of Cleveland, although recent events have satisfied me that the chances of his nomination have greatly diminished. When in New York last fall I was impressed by what I saw and heard that the Tammany leaders would abandon the opposition to Cleveland, and support him for the Presidential nomination. That impression was entirely removed by the Speakership contest, in which the determination of Tammany and other Eastern Democratic managers to defeat Cleveland at all hazards was fully developed. The same reason which caused me to earnestly hope that Mills would be elected Speaker—the keeping of tariff reform as the campaign issue—led me to support Cleveland. Nor do I agree with Governor Hill that the tariff act of 1883 should be re-enacted. It seems to me the Ways and Means Committee of the House should report a general tariff bill representing the true position of the Democratic party. Raw material should be put on the free list and the duties reduced on all the necessaries of life to the lowest rates by which an amount can be collected necessary to carry on the Government. At the same time, bills should be reported attacking in detail the most flagrant and oppressive features of the McKinley act, so that the fight should rage on right, left and center, and the Republican Senate be compelled to meet the issue squarely."

TARIFF AND SILVER.

Vest continues: "Our party is now practically united on the tariff, but hopelessly divided on the silver question. The only difference between Cleveland and Hill as to silver is that the former leaves no doubt of his position, while the latter's friends even are unable to understand him." Vest adds that notwithstanding the clamor which will be raised that this is a base surrender to the Eastern money power and a cowardly betrayal of Western interests, he (Vest) declares deliberately that free coinage made an issue by the action of Democrats in Congress or by the National Democratic Convention means division. In conclusion Vest says: "The nomination of Cleveland seems to be a just and logical result of present political conditions, but the life of the Democratic party depends on the fortunes of no one man. The managers and tacticians, of whom I am not one, have determined that he shall not be nominated, and I know enough of them and of conventions to be certain that they will achieve their purpose. New York is necessary to success in the Presidential election, and nothing would be more disastrous than the nomination of Hill over Cleveland, followed by a bitter factional fight in the Empire State and widespread discontent among Democrats throughout the country." Vest says, if the nominee is to come from New York, Roswell P. Flower is the strongest candidate. If, however, the controlling element of the New York Democracy persists in forcing Hill upon the party, the candidate should come from the West. In that event his (Vest's) personal preference would be William R. Morrison of Illinois, but Palmer, Carlisle, Gray or Boies would command the full Democratic vote.

CONGRESSMAN BRECKINRIDGE.

Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky sent a letter, of which the following is an excerpt: "The name of the club recalls the condition of the Democratic party in 1880—our mistake during that year and our consequent defeat. Our present condition is curiously similar to what it was then, and the impending danger may be made actual by a similar mistake."

Letters were also read from Governor Boyd of Nebraska, ex-Mayor Grace of New York, and others. The banquet was a great success.

## OVERRUN BY A MOB.

### Wild Scenes of Disorder in a Town in Oklahoma Territory.

GUTHRIE (O. T.), Feb. 9.—The past forty-eight hours have witnessed scenes of wild excitement at El Reno which outrival anything ever seen in the Territory. The town is built upon the claim of Major Freeman, all the residents of the place having bought lots of him, so when Secretary Noble decided last Saturday that Freeman's title to the claim was void it left every piece of property in town at the mercy of vandals. News of the decision reached El Reno yesterday, when the town went wild. At first loafers began jumping lots, then others followed, and soon all business was suspended. Some of the court officers joined the mob, which by nightfall became unruly. Governor Seay telegraphed the Sheriff and other officers to disperse the crowd, but they did nothing. To-day affairs took a more serious turn. Houses were broken into, people were driven from their homes and everything possible was done by the excited mob to drive the orderly element out and give the jumpers possession of all the property in the town. Many citizens telegraphed to Governor Seay. United States Marshal Grimes has ordered all of his deputies to the scene to protect the people, and Secretary Noble has been wired as to the condition of affairs and he will doubtless have troops ordered from Fort Reno to proceed to the scene of disorder. Feelings at El Reno is running very high to-night, and trouble is likely to occur at any moment, as a lot of jumpers have been joined by the worst element from all over the country.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

**Promising Future Predicted for the Raisin and Prune Trade.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Commercial Bulletin discusses official data of the importation of raisins and prunes, especially with regard to the possibilities suggested of a much larger outlet than ever before for California fruit, made possible by the high tax to which foreign fruit is subjected and the ability of California to put goods upon the market at prices within the reach of the great mass of consumers. The Bulletin says: For example, it is shown that the importations of raisins for three years ending with 1890 averaged about 39,000,000 pounds per annum, while less than 19,000,000 pounds were imported in 1891. This apparent opening for 20,000,000 pounds of California raisins, however, sinks into insignificance alongside of the prune exhibit. In 1888 no less than 42,500,000 pounds of prunes were imported, while the average for the three years ending with 1890 is about 60,000,000 pounds. In 1891 only 9,336,850 pounds were imported. Evidently California prunes have a promising future. Certain it is, the product of the Golden State must profit by the remarkable falling off in the foreign supply. It looks very much as though California should secure a large percentage of the former foreign trade if prices are kept within reasonable bounds.

THAYER AND BOYD.

**The Meeting of the Nebraska Governors in the Executive Rooms.**

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9.—Ex-Governor Thayer of Nebraska and party were in the city this morning en route to Texas. The ex-Governor told a reporter about his meeting with Governor Boyd yesterday. "When Governor Boyd entered my office," he said, "I approached him and extended my hand. He did not offer to take it and I inquired of him, 'Am I to understand, sir, that you decline to shake hands with me?' He replied that I might so understand. 'Well, sir,' said I, 'I want you to understand this is a matter of entire indifference to me.'"

Thayer expressed an opinion that the plans being formed by Boyd and other Democrats would, if carried out, be disastrous to the Republicans. He thought the Legislature would "Michiganize" the State, which means the loss of some of the Presidential electors by the Republicans.

LINCOLN, Feb. 9.—Thayer's appointees to the offices of Warden of the State Penitentiary and Superintendent of the Asylum of Incurable Insane withdrew to-day upon applications of Boyd's appointees for their old positions. It is probable this programme will be followed at the other institutions.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Githens & Austin, lumber merchants, assigned to-day. Liabilities $75,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Kiernan's News Agency says President John King of the Erie is making preparations to spend a few months in Southern California.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—A Burlington circular to the stockholders, offering them the right to take new convertible bonds at par up to 10 per cent of their holdings, was issued to-day.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.), Feb. 9.—Max Axelrod, a Kansas City tailor, arrived here in search of his young son and daughter, whom he says were abducted from his home last Tuesday. He traced them to this city.

**World's Fair Subscription.**

HARTFORD, Feb. 9.—Owing to the failure of the Legislature to provide for any State display at the World's Fair, the Governor this afternoon issued a proclamation calling a convention of all interested to meet at the State House on the 22d of February, for the purpose of appointing a commission to consider the expediency of raising by popular subscription an amount sufficient to defray the expense of a proper exhibit.

**The De Struve Divorce Case.**

SIOUX FALLS (S. Dak.), Feb. 9.—The evidence has all been submitted in the De Struve divorce case, but the case will be held open for three weeks to recover eight depositions of the defense taken yesterday and to-day in New York and Boston. The general impression is the decree will be granted and the court will award the daughter to the mother.

**The Overman Court Martial.**

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—Major Overman himself went on the stand this afternoon. Briefly stated, his explanation for not turning certain sums of money over to the Government as soon as received was that he had credited them to his petty cash account and paid them out in liquidation of small bills for which no appropriation was authorized.

**Breaking Up a Lumber Trust.**

ST. PAUL, Feb. 9.—Bench warrants were ordered to-day by Judge Nelson of the United States court for the arrest of all the principals in the Mississippi River Valley Lumbermen's Association, the corporation indicted by the Grand Jury for maintaining a lumber trust.

## BLAND'S NEW BILL.

### The Democratic Silver Policy Defined.

### Text of the New Free Coinage Bill to Be Favorably Reported.

### Advocates of the Measure Claim a Large Following—Convertible Coin Notes Redeemable in Gold or Silver.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The silver issue of the Fifty-second Congress has been defined, and the Bland Free Coinage Bill is to be ordered favorably reported by the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures to-morrow. This was formally decided upon by the free-coinage members of the committee, and as a result of the series of conferences of the free-coinage men, which closed to-day, it has been determined that not only shall the Bland bill be favorably reported, but that a speedy consideration is to be forced in the House. The free-coinage men to-night claim that of the 332 members of the House they will have 200 votes in favor of the bill. Ten or eleven of these, they say, will be Republicans and the remainder Democratic. Of the opponents to free coinage, about forty will come from the Democratic side. The bill as it will be reported is substantially as follows:

THE BLAND BILL.

SECTION 1.—The unit value in the United States shall be the standard silver dollar as now coined, containing 412½ grains of standard silver, or the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold. The standard gold and silver coins of the United States are to be legal tender in payment of all debts. Any holder of gold or silver bullion of the value of $100 or more, standard fineness, shall be entitled to have the same struck into any authorized standard coins of the United States, free of charge, at the mints of the United States, or may deposit the same at such mints and receive therefor coin notes equal in amount to the coinage value of the bullion deposited and the bullion to become the property of the Government. The coin notes so issued to be in denominations of not less than $1, nor more than $1000, and will be also legal tender.

Sec. 2. After the passage of this act it will not be lawful to issue or re-issue the gold or silver certificates or treasury notes provided for in the act of July 14, 1890. All such notes received in the Treasury are to be canceled and destroyed, and coin notes, provided for in the first section of this act, issued in lieu thereof; provided that this shall not alter the legal tender character of such notes now issued.

Sec. 3. The coin notes herein authorized may be re-issued; but the amount at any time outstanding shall not be greater or less than the value of the coin and bullion at the coinage value held in the Treasury; said notes to be redeemed in coin on demand at the Treasury or any sub-Treasury, and the bullion deposited to be coined as fast as necessary for such redemption.

Sec. 4. Any holder of full legal tender gold or silver coin of the United States to the amount of $10 or more may deposit the same at the Treasury or any sub-Treasury and receive therefor coin notes herein authorized.

Sec. 5. The act of July 14, 1890, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. As soon as France shall reopen her mints to the free and unrestricted coinage of silver at her present ratio—15½ pounds of silver to be worth one pound of gold (weight)—it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to make a public proclamation of that fact, whereupon the said ratio shall be the legal ratio of the United States, and thereafter the standard silver dollar shall consist of 400 grains of standard silver, and the law relating to the standard silver dollars of 412½ grains shall be applicable to the new dollar, and the silver dollar of 412½ grains in the Treasury, or coming in thereafter, shall be coined as fast as practicable into dollars of 400 grains; any gain arising therefrom to be accounted for into the treasury.

BLAND'S VIEWS ON THE BILL.

In an interview this evening Bland said the bill is different from all others in one particular: "It contemplates the converting of all of our silver money, silver certificates and Treasury notes issued on bullion, and the gold certificates issued on gold into coin notes, redeemable in coin, thus converting our paper into bimetal paper, instead of keeping up the distinction between gold and silver in our paper issues. This conforms to the idea of coining both metals on the equality of gold and silver, free."

THE DIFFERENCE WITH FRANCE.

His bill, he said, also differs from others in the provision about France. "It is claimed," said Mr. Bland, "that France will not resume free coinage now because the difference between our ratio of 16 to 1 and the French ratio of 15½ to 1 would cause all of our silver to go to the French mint. There can no longer be any pretext on the part of France to coin silver free because our ratio is different. Personally I care little for this, but there are many people who think we ought to have a common ratio and I have no objection to it."

Bland asked if any Secretary of the Treasury would dare to pay out gold for a silver certificate.

Taylor replied that no Secretary dare do anything else.

Bland—Then he violates the law every time he does it and is liable to impeachment, for the act distinctly says they are redeemable in silver dollars and in nothing else.

Bartine said that a Director of the Mint would not state that he would pay out gold for silver certificates. He might say he would on demand pay gold for treasury notes.

Taylor and Williams insisted that the practice of the Government was to pay out gold for any of its obligations whenever demanded, and Williams of Illinois and others insisted that the silver law by its terms made the certificates redeemable in silver.

Senator Stewart's Free-coinage Bill was to-day reported adversely by Senator Morrill from the Committee on Finances.

FOREIGNERS DRAWING PENSIONS.

The bill introduced by Representative Newberry of Illinois cutting off pensions to foreigners and non-residents of the United States is becoming the subject of great international interest. The dispatches state that in one province of Canada alone over thirteen hundred people will be affected by the proposed legislation, and General Newberry himself estimates that the foreign beneficiaries of the pension laws aggregate at least 15,000. In an interview, General Newberry said: "After the war foreigners who had come here as soldiers of fortune took advantage of the liberal pension laws and returned to their native country, where they have ever since lived, rearing families on the money paid them by the United States. It is not now, nor was it ever their purpose to return to this country; nor do their sons acknowledge allegiance to the United States. The pensioner himself takes advantage of his position to absolve himself from his duties to his home Government and lives in ease and luxury on the bounty of the United States. He is a constant source of annoyance to our Consuls abroad, demanding protection under our flag from the duties owing to his own Government. There are several thousand of such pensioners living in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and our Minister to Turkey says that they are scattered all over Eastern Asia and Western Europe. We know that many are living in Great Britain and Canada.

PACIFC COAST DEFENSES.

General Flagler, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, appeared before the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses this morning and urged the establishment of a gun factory on the Pacific Coast. Regarding the number of guns necessary for the protection of the three principal points on the Pacific, viz.: San Diego, San Francisco and the mouth of the Columbia River, General Flagler said it would require 135 new steel guns and 160 new steel mortars. Relative to the defenses of San Francisco the general said it was the present plan to mount all the 8-inch and 10-inch guns on disappearing carriages, the larger guns to be placed in barbette and metal turrets. These disappearing carriages would cause the gun to disappear behind the parapet, which conceals and protects the gun and its personnel while loading and firing. In response to a question as to the carriages for the guns already completed, General Flagler said that none were now finished, but three weeks ago (evidently having in mind the Chilean affair) he was prepared to mount in haste the guns on the old carriages now on the Pacific Coast.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLEDGES.

Representative Wike of Illinois to-day introduced a series of resolutions, which have secured the approval of a number of his Democratic colleagues, declaring that the tariff is a tax, and calling upon the Ways and Means Committee to report as speedily as possible the bills enlarging the free list and reducing the compensatory duties in accordance with the pledges of his party to the people. Any deficiency in the revenue is to be covered by a graduated income tax.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported favorably from the House committees: The private claim of McGarrigan of California, and Representative Wilson's bill, directing the Commissioner of the Land Office to issue a patent for certain land in Okanogan County for the benefit of citizens of the town of Chelan, Wash.

The House Committees on Naval Affairs to-day ordered the bill to provide for the construction of a dry-dock at Algiers, La., favorably reported with an amendment limiting the total cost to $840,000.

Senator Gorman introduced in the Senate to-day an anti-Chinese bill prepared by Chinese Inspector D. E. Cool at San Diego. It renders the existing law more effective.

AGAINST THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

The views of the New York Produce Exchange in regard to proposed legislation against the sale of options were presented to the House Committee on Agriculture today by Henry B. Neiland, who read a protest of the exchange against its passage. The exchange approved Section 1 of the measure, defining options, but not the other sections.

He declared that the remedy proposed by the bill for a legitimate method of trading in futures would involve in ruin the entire system under which the legitimate business of various exchanges is prosecuted.

FIRST ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The first adjournment resolution offered in the House this session made its appearance to-day. It was offered by Bushnell of Wisconsin and provided for the final adjournment of the first session on Tuesday, May 31st. It was referred to the Committee on Rules.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY COMMISSIONERS.

The Canadian Reciprocity Commissioners, Hon. Mackenzie Powell, Sir John Thompson and Hon. George E. Foster, arrived this afternoon, accompanied by W. G. Parmalee, Assistant Commissioner of Customs for Canada, and Douglas Stewart, who will act as Secretary. The Commissioners will be received by Mr. Blaine to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senator Felton introduced Loud's House bill, making an appropriation for the improvement of Alviso Slough; also, Loud's bill granting to the Lick Observatory at Mount Hamilton certain adjoining public land.

THE ANTI-PINKERTON BILL.

Watson of Georgia introduced a bill to regulate employment of private citizens to do work of guards, etc. The bill is an indirect blow at the Pinkerton detective force, which Watson so strenuously fought since he has been in Congress.

THE SUPREME BENCH VACANCY.

The President has not yet given serious attention to the question of filling the vacancy on the United States Supreme Bench caused by the death of Bradley, but expects to do so in a few weeks.

INVESTIGATING THE PENSION BUREAU.

The House Committee on Rules to-day decided that there should be an investigation made into the management of the Pension Bureau.

NOMINATION MADE.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of William E. Grinnell of New York, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Grinnell is a nephew of Vice-President Morton.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

A meeting of the Cabinet to-day was attended by all the members, but was of short duration. The Behring Sea question was considered briefly, but no action was taken.

## CONGRESS.

### THE SENATE.

**Adverse Reports on Several Bills—Invitations to the World's Fair.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the Senate to-day adverse reports were made by the Finance Committee on the following bills: For the free coinage of gold and silver bullion (Stewart's); increasing the circulating medium by issuing treasury notes based on gold and silver coin and bullion (Peffer's); for the retirement of national bank notes, the free coinage of silver and the promotion of the international free coinage of silver (Plumb's), making certain issues of money full legal tender in payment of all debts (Kyle's). The first three bills, with the adverse reports, were placed on the calendar, and the last indefinitely postponed.

The Senate bill appropriating $300,000 for a monument and statue to General Grant was reported from the committee.

Sherman introduced a bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and it was, with copies of the correspondence, referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Chairman of the select Committee on Quadro-Centennial introduced four joint resolutions extending invitations to the Presidents of the American republics and Governors of American colonies to participate in the World's Exposition; to extend invitations to the King and Queen of Spain and the descendants of Columbus requesting the loan of certain articles, relics of Columbus, from the Spanish Government, and authorizing the Librarian of Congress to exhibit certain documents referring to Columbus. Referred.

A joint resolution for the appointment of a commission of five senators, seven Representatives and three experts to take evidence and inquire into the distressed condition of the agricultural interests and low prices for agricultural products, especially cotton, and the causes thereof; whether those causes are of a permanent character and whether they are created or can be remedied by legislation, was presented and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Without disposing of the West Virginia direct tax resolution, a short executive session was held, and then, at 3 o'clock, on motion of Harris, the business of the Senate was suspended in order to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of Leonidas C. Houk, late Representative from the State of Tennessee. Remarks in eulogy of the deceased member were made, and then the Senate, as further mark of respect, adjourned till to-morrow.

### THE HOUSE.

**Investigation Ordered of the Suspended National Banks—Military Academy.**

In the House the Mutchler resolution, directing inquiry as to the failure of the Keystone and Spring Garden banks of Philadelphia and the Maverick National Bank of Boston, was adopted.

A resolution was introduced directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to employ $100,000,000 of the gold reserve for current expenditures. Referred.

The House passed the bill introduced placing the Secretary of Agriculture in the line of Presidential succession after the Secretary of the Interior.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy Appropriation Bill. The bill appropriated $465,795.

Wheeler of Alabama said the necessity for the increase was certain permanent improvement, including the enlargement of the gas plant