The Morning Call.

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OF TRIED COURAGE

Ribot Will Yet Save France.

NO RECORD OF TIMIDITY.

If He Is Not Great, He May Yet Be Great Enough for His Opportunity.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Smalley cables to the Tribune from Paris: The crisis has taken an unexpected turn, and there is a new Ministry. It is still a Ribot Ministry, but with some very important changes. The resignation and reconstruction of the Cabinet was a well-kept secret. It was known to nobody this morning outside of the Government. It certainly was not known at the best informed embassy in Paris, an embassy which has reasons of its own for learning at the earliest moment whatever concerns, as this does, the French Foreign Office. No morning paper had suggested this obvious way out of the difficulties, or out of some of the difficulties, which beset the situation. Everything is obvious after it happened. The story was first proclaimed in an evening paper, which signalizes itself most often by a steadfast abstinence from truth, and so complete was the surprise that the first remark on every side was that it was a "cocarde," which is now good French for a canard. Presently it became known that, although it had appeared in the Cocarde, it was true, and the liveliest conjectures were heard on all sides. But the true explanation is the simplest. The alternative which lay before the Cabinet was collective resignation or the political execution of at least one of its members, and probably two of them. It was thought best that everybody should resign, Ribot included. De Freycinet was saved the other day only by the intervention of President Carnot, and it was known that even Carnot could not rescue him permanently from the consequences of his own fault. Panama lies behind him. It is the end of the brilliant if not of the great career which De Freycinet has long hoped would end in the Presidency. It is also a real misfortune for France. She has not had so competent a Minister since Carnot organized victory for the first republic. As Prime Minister, as Foreign Minister, and in many another high office, Freycinet has shown great capacity enough to see that he could not touch Panama without being defiled.

Ribot's first act in forming the new Cabinet is to appoint himself Minister of the Interior. That is at least an act of courage, and courage is to-day invaluable. If Ribot be not an Ideal Minister for anxious times, not a Constans, he at least has no record of timidities, vacillations and uncertain temper behind him, like the estimable Loubet.

FLOQUET BEATEN.

An Unexpected Turn in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Ministry has just resigned, owing to difficulties in the Cabinet over the arrest yesterday of ex-Minister of Public Works Baihut ann other matters.

People throng the streets and the greatest excitement prevails. The police are out in force dispersing the crowds.

President Carnot has charged Ribot with the duty of forming a new Cabinet.

It is understood that Ribot will retain the office of Premier, but will exchange the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Ministry of the Interior. It is also reported that Loubet, Minister of the Interior, and De Freycinet, Minister of War, will probably not be found in the reconstructed Cabinet.

It is openly charged that Ribot and Carnot were not in earnest in the Panama prosecutions, and have no intention of bringing the bribe-takers to trial, and that the prosecution of De Lesseps, Fontane, Cottu and Eiffel will be nothing more than a farce. It is also charged that efforts are being made to postrone the exposure of certain guilty parties until the law of proscription has taken effect.

Although the resignation of the Ministry caused widespread excitement, there was no attempt to create disorder. The order prevailing throughout the city, in fact, may be and no doubt is due to the fact that the lawless element well knows that any disturbance will be put down with a strong hand by the military.

The recess of the Chamber of Deputies ended to-day and the House resumed its sittings. After the usual formalities of the opening were complied with, Floquet was presented for re-election to the presidency of the Chamber. This evoked a somewhat unexpected and vehement opposition, and Floquet withdrew his candidacy. The Republican group then nominated M. Casimir Perier, and he was elected by a majority of 155.

During the proceedings in the Chamber a group of thirteen men, proclaiming themselves anarchists, gathered in front of the building, and refusing to move on when ordered by the police, were arrested.

The new Cabinet organized by Ribot is: Ribot, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Tirard, Minister of Finance; Bourgeois, Minister of Justice; Loizillon, Minister of War; Burdeau, Minister of the Colonies and Marine; Dupuy, Minister of Public Instruction; Viger, Minister of Agriculture; Siegfried, Minister of Commerce; Viette, Minister of Public Works.

At 11 o'clock this evening it is learned that M. Burdeau has refused the Ministry of the Marine, and the portfolio will probably be offered to Admiral Gervais.

In the Senate to-day Chairman Thery made a violent attack upon the religious policy of the Government. His speech aroused vigorous protests from the Government supporters. M. Leroyer was re-elected president of the Senate.

GRAY HAIRS DISHONORED.

Judgment by Default Against Count de Lesseps.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Count de Lesseps has delivered to the authorities a book giving the key to the cipher in which was written the account of the expenditures of the Panama canal directory. The revelations which it yielded are described as terrific. It is declared, indeed, that the exposures thus far made in connection with the Panama canal are as nothing compared with what is now at hand.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, although absent on account of the state of his health, was included to-day as one of the defendants with Charles de Lesseps, Fontane, Cottu and Eiffel, and accused of complicity in the Panama canal frauds.

The name of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps was called amid profound silence. After a short pause the physician's certificate that the Count was physically unable to be present was submitted to the court. The Procureur-General asked nevertheless that judgment by default be given, and the court granted the motion.

The trial proper was opened in the first chamber of the Court of Cassation, as the Court of Appeals is called, Perivier presiding. Procureur-General Tanon conducted the prosecution.

Advocate-General Pau is assisting Tanon in the prosecution. Maitres Barboux, Walbeck Rousseau and Bu Buit are among the counsel for accused, Maitre Barboux acting for both Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps.

Charles de Lesseps looked firm and cast his eyes around in a confident manner. A medical certificate was submitted to the effect that Ferdinand de Lesseps was not in condition to be present.

The President first began the examination of Charles de Lesseps. In reply to the President's questions he said against his advice his father had undertaken the construction of the Panama canal. The President reproached the witness for having misled the public by announcing that Hersent and Gouvreux had undertaken to construct the canal for 512,000,000 francs. To this De Lesseps replied that the arrangement with Hersent and Gouvreux was not exactly a contract of that kind. It was rather sought to arrange a price per meter than fix the total of cubic meters to be excavated.

Charles de Lesseps made a long statement as to the organization of the Panama company. His father, he acknowledged, had sold his founder's shares in the canal, but not for the purpose of withdrawing money from the enterprise. In every case Count de Lesseps had turned such shares into money merely that he might subscribe for the new issue. On the whole, Count de Lesseps had invested more money in the enterprise than he had withdrawn.

The prisoner was then questioned closely as to the relations of the American Panama committee to the company. He said that 12,000,000 francs had been placed at the disposal of the American committee and used by it for the best interests of the company.

When asked if this sum was not large for the purpose for which it was applied, he said, "Their assistance was valuable, and they could have arranged for the expenditure of a still larger sum."

The prosecuting counsel asked several questions intended to draw out that the feasibility of the canal plan was doubted by the directors before the last loan had been applied for. De Lesseps replied that M. Rousseau, a competent engineer who examined the works on the Isthmus in 1886, had expressed the conviction that the canal could be completed, provided certain modifications in the original plan were made.

"But Boyer and Jacquet, both competent engineers, had declared that a canal with locks would cost from 1,200,000,000 to 1,800,000,000 francs," interpolated the presiding Judge.

"Our consulting committee of works," replied M. de Lesseps, "gave an estimate of 600,000,000 for the completion of the works, and these were the only figures we could publish."

The court then took a recess. After recess the presiding Judge questioned De Lesseps as to the bogus petitions presented to the Chamber and the enormous payments made by the company to the syndicate which assisted in floating the loans. De Lesseps answered:

"Much as I regretted it, hard necessity compelled us to resort to such means to insure the success of our plans. Millions were given to Obendoeffer, the banker, who received 2,000,000 francs for giving the company the idea of a lottery loan in payment for his suggestion of the simple plan. It behooved us to humor such a great banker and I even had difficulty in limiting the sum as narrowly as I did. Like all great bankers, the Baron de Reinach was keen after profit. He was exceptional, however, in his willingness to risk his capital for the purpose of realizing the plan of the canal. He is the man who formed the first societe civile with his own capital, assisted by the name of M. Bonaparte Wyse. When I gave Baron de Reinach money I told him to take out of it whatever remuneration he chose."

This admission evoked loud murmers of surprise and disapproval, and the presiding Judge said: "You handed him millions with the permission to put as much as he wished in his own pocket."

"Exactly. He first demanded 15,000,000, then 12,000,000 francs. I refused to grant his excessive demands and persisted in my refusal in spite of his repeated threats."

De Lesseps was asked to explain what became of 275,000 francs in bonds payable to bearer which were not accounted for in the company's books. He evaded the question by referring to the bonds au porteur as the company's secret service funds. When pressed by counsel he referred to the payment of some 600,000 francs to Cornelius Herz, with whom the company could not possibly afford to fall out. After a third question as to the recipient of the 275,000 francs, he said, after a painful silence:

"When the lottery bill was laid on the table, Baihut asked for 1,000,000 francs, to be paid him in installments, between the introduction and the adoption of the bill. Of this sum 275,000 francs were paid to Baihut. Then the bill was withdrawn and nothing more was paid."

De Lesseps paused for a moment after giving this damaging testimony against the ex-Minister of Public Works. Nobody spoke or stirred. He looked fixedly at the Judges, and added: "Only when the knife was put to my throat did I pay this money. I was like a man giving up his watch to a highwayman."

At the end of his testimony the court adjourned and the prisoners were removed to the conciergerie.

It is reported this evening that the examining magistrate has decided, on the ground of insufficient evidence, not to prosecute Deputies Rouvier, Roche, Arene, Proust and Dugue de la Fauconnerie and Senators Grevy, Theveney, Deves, Renault and Keral. The proceedings against all except the Panama directors, Sans Leroy and Baihut, it is expected, will be stopped.

BARELY KEPT ALIVE.

Blaine's Physicians Resort to the Strongest Stimulants.

His Strength Held Up by Nitro-Glycerine, and When That Fails There Will Be Nothing Left.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Another astonishing and unexpected improvement in the condition of Blaine occurred in the early hours this morning. At 1 A. M. the physicians announced that he had been worse since 8 P. M., and at that hour was still losing strength. The family then gathered in the room adjoining, fearing the worst, but the patient lost no more strength, and at 2 A. M. he was sleeping quietly with no indications of immediate dissolution, and the family retired. His rest continued unbroken until daylight. At 3 o'clock Dr. Johnston said Mr. Blaine was likely to die at any time, but at 5 o'clock he said there was no probability of death for some hours at least. Half an hour later, on leaving the house, he said there was no immediate danger of death.

Dr. Johnston returned to the house at 10:30 and remained half an hour. On leaving he said Blaine was better than during the night, and his condition was as favorable as could be expected. He continued to take nourishment.

There is but little hope for the anxious family in the statement that Blaine is better. He is kept alive, it is stated, only by the utmost care and skill on the part of his medical attendants.

As an intimate friend of the family expressed it: "It is only a question of how long the doctors can ward off the end they know must come before very long. Nitroglycerine, which the doctors are administering now, is probably the most potent stimulant known to the profession in such cases, and its use shows that every other resource has failed."

At 10 P. M. the doctors gave out the following bulletin: "Blaine passed a quiet day without incident. He has shown more strength than yesterday, and his conversation and manner are unusually bright and cheerful."

The doctors stated in addition that they had left for the night and should not return unless sent for.

Wales Will Not Come.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Prince of Wales' private secretary says the Prince has no intention of visiting the World's Fair.

BEN BUTLER DEAD.

The Passing of a Remarkable Man.

A LEADER OF HIS TIME.

In His Old Age Defeat Came and He Could Not Bear It as He Did in Other Days.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—General Benjamin F. Butler, lawyer, statesman, politician and millionaire manufacturer, died at his Washington residence, 220 New Jersey avenue southeast, at half-past 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. The General has been in this city much of the time during this winter watching a case in which he was interested in the Supreme Court. Every Monday he was a familiar figure at the sessions of that body when the decisions were handed down and his age, as well as the general impairment of his health while listening to the oral decisions and looking for one in his own case, was a matter of comment time and again.

Finally, a few weeks ago, the case was decided against him. Whether or not the loss of this case, to which he had paid such close attention, brought to him anything more than the casual defeat, will never be known.

His death created immense surprise, as it

was not even known that he was ailing, any more than any man who had lived and labored so long would be. His death is said to have been from failure of heart action, and at this hour details are very scarce.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the general was attacked with a fit of coughing, which awakened the man servant, who always occupied the adjoining room.

He at once hastened to the general's bedside and asked him what was the matter. The general, meanwhile, had gone to the bathroom adjoining, whither the valet hastened and offered his assistance. The general mentioned that his expectoration was discolored with blood.

He did not appear to think seriously of the matter, however, and after the valet had assisted him to his bed he said, "That's all, West; you need not do anything more," and apparently went to sleep.

He had lain on the bed but a few moments, however, when heavy breathing again aroused alarm.

Mr. Janier Dunn, a nephew by marriage, who resided in the same house, started out in search of medical assistance. It was fully fifteen minutes before he could secure aid, and then when he returned with Dr. Luce, assistant of Dr. Bayne, the family physician, it was seen that the general was already in extremis.

The doctor so informed the two nieces, Miss Stevens and Mrs. Dunn, who were at his bedside, and death ensued almost immediately.

HIS REMARKABLE CAREER.

One of the Most Wonderful Men of His Century.

Benjamin Franklin Butler was born at Deerfield, N. H., December 5, 1818. He was graduated at Waterville College in 1838, admitted to the bar two years later, and in 1841 began the practice of law at Lowell, Mass.

At an early age he evinced a lively interest in politics on the Democratic side, and in 1853 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1859 he was elected to the Senate. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which met at Charleston. After taking part in the opening debates and votes Butler announced that a majority of the delegates from Massachusetts would not further participate in the deliberations of the convention on the ground that there had been a withdrawal in part of the majority of the States.

He also said: "I will not sit longer in this convention on the further ground that I would not sit in a convention where the African slave trade, which is piracy by the laws of my country, is approvingly advocated."

He was nominated that year for Governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. He was a brigadier-general in the State militia when President Lincoln issued his call for troops in April, 1861, and on the 17th of that month he marched to Annapolis with the Eighth Massachusetts regiment and was placed in command of the district of Annapolis, in which the city of Baltimore was included.

On May 13, 1861, Butler at the head of 900 men entered Baltimore without opposition, and three days later he was made a major-general and assigned to the command of Fort Monroe and the Department of Eastern Virginia. While he was stationed there the masters of some slaves who had come within his lines demanded that their property be given up, but the general refused to deliver them on the ground that they were contraband of war. From this circumstance arose the designation of contrabands, which was generally applied to slaves during the war.

On August, 1861, Butler captured Forts Hatteras and Clark on the coast of North Carolina, after which he returned to Massachusetts to recruit an expedition for the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi.

The expedition reached Ship Island on March 23, 1862, and on April 17 went up the Mississippi River. After Farragut had virtually captured New Orleans, General Butler took possession of the city.

The general's government of New Orleans was a very vigorous one. He armed the free colored men, instituted strict sanitary regulations and compelled rich secessionists to contribute to the support of the poor of the city. His course in hanging William Mumford for hauling down the United States flag from the mint, and in issuing "Order No. 28," intended to prevent women from insulting Union soldiers, excited much comment and adverse criticism, not only in the South but in the Northern States.

This feeling culminated in a declaration issued by Jefferson Davis denouncing Butler as an outlaw. On May 10, 1862, General Butler seized $800,000 which had been deposited in the office of the Dutch Consul, claiming that the money was to be used to purchase arms and ammunition for the Confederate army. All the foreign Consuls protested against this action on the part of Butler, but he remained firm and refused to give back the money, but he was finally ordered to do so.

On December 16 General Butler was recalled at the instigation, as he believed, of Louis Napoleon, who thought that he was antagonistic to his Mexican schemes.

He was placed in command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina in 1863, and his force was subsequently designated as the Army of the James.

In October, 1864, there were serious apprehensions of trouble in New York during the election, and General Butler was sent there with a force to insure peace.

In 1866 Butler was elected a member of Congress and served until 1879. He was one of the leading spirits of the committee appointed in 1868 to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson. He ran unsuccessfully for Governor of Massachusetts as a Republican in 1871, and in 1878 and 1879, having changed his politics, was the candidate of the Independent Greenback party and one wing of the Democrats for the same office, but was again defeated. In 1882 the Democrats united upon him as their candidate and he was elected, though the balance of the ticket was defeated. In 1883 he was renominated, but was defeated. In 1884 he was the candidate of the Greenback and Anti-Monopolist parties for the Presidency, and received 133,825 votes.

COAL MINERS KILLED.

Dust Explosion in a Union Pacific Colliery.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 11. — An order reached Denver late to-night for twenty-seven coffins from Como, Colo., on the Denver and South Park division of the Union Pacific. The Associated Press agent immediately secured a wire to the latter place, and at 2 o'clock this morning had just succeeded in getting particulars of the most serious mining accident that ever occurred in the State. The Union Pacific own and operate the coal mines at King, Colo., four miles from Como, where they employ 200 miners. Yesterday afternoon a premature explosion occurred in one of the chambers, where twenty-eight miners were at work. A terrific explosion immediately occurred, or, as the miners call it, "a dust explosion." The shock killed twenty-seven men, only one escaping, and he being near the entrance.

The bodies had not been recovered until midnight, and on account of their blackened condition only eleven out of the twenty-seven were recognizable. The names of the eleven are:

John Tall,
Robert Blythe,
Andrew Anderson,
Joe James,
Antonio Preeti,
Joe Durback,
Mike Antonetti,
Stephen Contie,
Louis Marmeno,
Joe Dana,
Peter Ross.

Half a dozen other miners are missing and may be in the mines. Very little damage was done to the mine, but it will be kept closed until the State inspector arrives to-morrow.

ORDERS FROM LEO.

Bishops Must Set Forth Their Views on the School Matters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The important controversy in Catholic circles on the public school question has assumed a new and interesting phase. The fact can be stated on authority that the Pope, through Monsignor Satolli, has taken the Catholic Bishops of the United States into consultation on the question, and it is announced that a mandate from the Pope calls on each Bishop to send a sealed letter to him, either directly or through Satolli, with his personal conscientious opinion of the propositions on the school question which Satolli, in the Pope's name, laid before the New York conference of Archbishops in November last. The mandate does not suggest, however, that there is any likelihood of the Pope changing his views on the question.

ONLY AN EXPERIMENT.

Reed and Cockran Unite Against Fanciful Legislation.

A Proposal to Change the Constitution That Was Not Allowed to Pass the House.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the Senate this morning the quarantine bill was taken up, and White's amendment that all the provisions of the act shall expire on January 1, 1895, was rejected. The bill was then reported to the Senate from the committee of the whole, and all the amendments were concurred in. Some further amendments offered by Gray and Vilas were rejected.

Palmer of Illinois moved to amend the seventh section by striking out the words "suspend immigration" and inserting the words "prohibit in whole or in part the introduction of persons and property." This was agreed to without division, and the section as amended was agreed to. The bill was then passed without division.

The anti-options bill was then taken up, and Vilas read the second part of his argument against it. The passage of the bill, he declared, would be an attempted violation of the constitution and an encroachment on the rights of the States. At the close of Vilas' speech a vote was taken on the amendment offered by White of Louisiana to strike out the last proviso to section 2, but as there was no quorum present the Senate adjourned.

CHAOS WOULD COME.

Cockran and Reed Join to Defeat a Fanciful Experiment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House today, in conformity with a resolution from the Committee on Rules, proceeded to the consideration of the Crain joint resolution, proposing amendments to the constitution substituting the 31st day of December for the 4th day of March as the commencement and termination of the official terms of office for members of the House of Representatives and United States Senators, and providing that Congress shall hold annual meeting on the second Monday in January, and substituting the 30th of April for the 4th of March as the date of the commencement and limiting of the terms of the President and Vice-President. Chipman (D.) of Michigan and Crain advocated the measure, and Taylor (R.) of Ohio, Hooker (D.) of Mississippi and Cockran (D.) of New York opposed it. In his speech Cockran said that the proposal, instead of having a well-ordered, well-regulated method, which had settled more than one question of Presidential succession, which had given to the country from the day of its foundation a long line of rulers whose authority had never been questioned by any department of the Government, was going to open a wide breach in the constitutional system, through which disputes of every character might enter. These disputes might cast doubt for years upon the title of a President, and might even array the people of the country into hostile camps, warring against each other, to settle by arms a question which there would be no tribunal to settle by peaceful methods. "I believe," he said, "that no reason can be advanced in favor of this proposition beyond that prompting toward fanciful experiments, which seems to be inseparable from the human race."

English (D.) of New Jersey opposed the bill, and Bushnell (D.) of Wisconsin advocated the measure, as did also Boatner (D.) of Louisiana. Springer (D.) of Illinois believed that the reforms proposed by the joint resolution would conduce to the prosperity and well-being of the people.

Reed (R.) of Maine seconded Cockran's attack upon the measure, and made one of his characteristic speeches, vigorous and witty.

The vote then came on ordering the joint resolution to the third reading and resulted: Ayes 49, noes 121, thus defeating the measure.

The House then adjourned.

MONITORS TO RUN.

Caminetti's Bill in the Senate.

MINERS MAY WORK AGAIN.

The Committee Is Favorable and the Measure Will Probably Pass at This Session of Congress.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Felton to-day succeeded in getting together a quorum of the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining to consider the hydraulic-mining bill. There were present besides himself Senators Stewart, Mills, Call and Irby. Ex-Representative Berry of California made a statement to the committee. He was anxious to have it understood that he was here on other business but wished to propose an amendment in the shape of a penal clause. He explained that there was already in the bill, as passed by the House, a penalty for damage or attempted damage to any restraining or impounding dam or other work erected by the miner and that it was only fair that a similar penalty should be prescribed against the miners who violated the provisions of the bill. He accordingly submitted the following amendment to section 22: "Any person or persons, company or corporation, their agents or employes who shall mine by hydraulic process in violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

"That seems fair enough," said a member of the committee. "What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander."

Senator Call thought that such penal provisions would encroach upon the State's sovereignty, but after discussion it was decided that this would not be the result, as injury to the navigability of streams was one of the important questions concerned, and Congress would therefore have the right to prescribe penalties in the premises.

Senator Felton suggested that the word "may" in section 9 be changed to "must," thereby making it imperative with mine-owners to file with the Government commission a verified petition setting forth such facts as will comply with the law and rules prescribed by the commission before hydraulic mining can be commenced. Mr. Berry agreed that such an amendment should be made. Senator Stewart thought that the change was immaterial, and there being no objection the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Berry disclaimed the credit of representing either the agriculturists, river men or mining men of California. Some were opposed to the bill under consideration and others favored it, but some fourteen or fifteen prominent "valley" men had agreed with himself that a penal clause such as he proposed should be incorporated in the bill.

Caminetti made a statement in which he agreed to the amendments proposed by Senator Felton, which have already been printed, and to Berry's proposed amendment. He explained that section three, concerning injury directly or indirectly to rivers as a result of hydraulic mining, had been very carefully worded so as not to interfere with the State's sovereignty. In answer to Senator Stewart's question, Caminetti said that under his bill the California State courts could enjoin miners, as at present, if necessary, but it was understood and believed that the State would co-operate with the Government in carrying out the provisions of his bill. The State would permit hydraulic mining if no injury to rivers resulted, directly or indirectly, and he understood that a bill had already been introduced in the California Legislature to provide means for the execution of the provisions of such a law, concurrently with the regulations prescribed by Congress and executed by the Government engineers.

In answer to a pointed question from Mills, Messrs. Felton, Caminetti and Berry each gave his approval of the bill with its proposed amendments.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Berry and Caminetti, the committee went into executive session, and Senator Felton gave a full explanation of the terms of the Caminetti bill. He said that millions of dollars per year could yet be taken out by the hydraulic process if the suspicious contentions and jealousies of the factions in California could be appeased. Felton said that his amendments were drawn under the advice of both agriculturists and miners. He thought that the bill would give justice to all classes, and was at least a step to pave the way for legislation which would ultimately prove a great boon to California and the country. He said that his amendments were calculated to render river protection more secure by making the provisions of the law more explicit.

Senator Mills thought that the tax of 3 per cent imposed by the bill upon miners ought to be sufficient without requiring an appropriation of $15,000 by Congress, which amount Senator Stewart had declared to be insufficient. He thought that the beneficiaries of the proposed law should bear all the expenses.

Stewart explained that the appropriation of $15,000 was merely to defray the expenses of the Government commission, and that the expense of erecting restraining and impounding works was to be borne by the miners, and paid by the 3-per-cent tax levied on the output of the hydraulic mines.

"As I understand it," said Mills, "this is not a proposition to remove the debris, but to prevent its lodgment in the streams if mining is resumed."

"Yes," said Stewart, "and to restrain the vast amount of debris already there, which would otherwise find its way into the streams."

"It can be removed," said Felton, "for half a cent a cubic yard, whereas it would cost 15 cents to remove it after awhile."

Senator Call termed this wise economy and other members of the committee were inclined to agree with him. The question of Berry's amendment then recurring, Senator Stewart thought it a little too harsh. He said that heretofore pure malice had actuated the prosecution of the miners and cited instances of this in Plumas County. Under the penalty, as prescribed in Berry's amendment, he was afraid that in the future, as had been the case in the past, there would be a disposition to abuse the process of the law.

Felton said that Berry's amendment was simply a counterpart of the penalty prescribed against the agriculturists for interfering with the miners.

Mills saw no objection to Berry's amendment, and it was adopted.

All the members having expressed themselves favorable to the bill, with Felton's and Berry's proposed amendment attached, Senator Stewart, by instructions of the committee, reported it to the Senate. Senators Stewart and Felton are not ready to say that very much good will be accomplished, but insist that the bill will pave the way for future legislation of vast benefit to California. They believe that the bill will become a law at this session.

SUSPENDING IMMIGRATION.

When the President Shall Have Power to Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Section 7 of the quarantine bill as passed by the Senate in amended form reads:

"That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that by reason of the existence of cholera or other infectious or contagious diseases in any foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, and notwithstanding the quarantine defense the danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that the suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of public health, the President shall have power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate, and for such period of time as he may deem necessary."

An appropriation of $1,000,000 is made to enable the President to carry the act into effect. Compensation is to be made for quarantine buildings and property received from States or municipalities, and the act of March 3, 1879, establishing a National Board of Health, is repealed.

FINISHING ITS WORK.

Central and South America Shown in Miniature.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Intercontinental Railway Commission has had prepared a fac-simile in miniature of Central and South America to show the surveys of the proposed railroad intended to unite the systems of North and South America. It is about 25 feet long, and will be sent to the World's Fair as a part of the Government exhibit.

At the last meeting of the members of the commission the work of the surveying parties was reviewed and was found in satisfactory condition. The International Commission will ask Congress for an appropriation of $50,000 to finish the office work of the survey and to publish the results.

ON A BROAD BASIS.

How Senators Have Approached the Silver Problem.

Partisan Advantage and the Question of Expediency Will Not Enter Into the Matter at All.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day began an informal discussion of the silver question that indicated thoroughly the bent of the committee and the outcome of the proposed effort to repeal the Sherman act of 1890. It developed that there was not perfect unanimity among Republicans regarding the strategic move of yesterday on the part of Aldrich. Sherman, although it is understood that he is opposed to such aggressive action on the part of the younger members, is, however, in favor of the repeal of the law which bears his name, and so expressed himself on the floor of the Senate. Senator Morrill is also in earnest in supporting any proposition that will tend to remove the danger of free coinage, and he also favors the repeal, while the standing of Allison on the money question is too well known to need explanation. Party lines were obliterated in the discussion of the matter, and attacks were indulged in by Senators at the meeting which showed that the proposition is being considered upon the broad basis of statesmanship, rather than the narrow plane of party policy or political expediency.

Representative Cate of Arkansas has prepared the report of the majority of the committee to accompany the Sherman silver bullion purchase repeal bill agreed upon by the House Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday. It asserts that the circulation will be increased between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000 by the first section of the bill, which provides that national banks may issue bills to the par value of the bonds deposited. The committee submits its repeal of the bullion-purchase clause of the Sherman act with no other comments than that the experience of the past two years has demonstrated that the policy entered upon at the time of its passage has failed to afford substantial benefit to any one, and its continuance is a menace to the prosperity of the country. The committee realizes that its proposition will stop the increase of the circulating medium by the issue of treasury notes in the purchase of silver, but the first section of the bill furnishes a large increase in the circulation, and one which in its opinion is much safer and more likely to supply the needs of the country at large.

The committee also believes that the cessation of all silver purchases by the Government will not merely aid in the effort to reach an international agreement fixing the ratio of gold and silver for coinage purposes, but is a prerequisite to the reaching of such an international agreement. With respect to the Cate amendment providing for the coinage of the silver bullion now in the treasury into dollars, the report says that this will also furnish a considerable increase to the circulating medium.

The friends of the Andrew-Cate banking and silver repeal bill are confident that they can get it up in the House for consideration, but are in doubt as to their ability to bring it to a vote. They expect a special order from the Rules Committee giving the bill a day in the House.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Prominent financial men in Wall street express a decided opinion that the Sherman bill will not be repealed at this session of Congress, and seem to have generally concluded that there is more alarm than is justified regarding the continuance in force of the bill a while longer. The Wall-street Journal still holds this opinion and quotes Senator Blackburn in a Washington special as saying: "There is not the remotest chance of the repeal of the Sherman bill by the Senate."

COAST GOSSIP.

Protest Against the Registry of Alien Pilots.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Captain F. M. Munger has been detached from the revenue cutter Galveston and ordered to the cutter Corwin at San Francisco for the next Alaskan cruise.

Caroline Tripp has been commissioned Postmistress at Radec, Cal.

Pensions have been granted as follows:

California: Original—Henry S. Lamb, Peter Conley, George P. Tiball, William L. Dickerson, Edward S. Herbert, Isaac Kellum Hall, Morritz Stockla, James McConnel, Virgil Hoffman. Original widows—Georgianna B. Smith, Simon J. Robbins (father).

Oregon: Original—Thomas C. Bell, David E. Berdan.

Washington: Original—Medal W. Martin, James H. Billups, Martin Vader, Michael Canvan, Orlando C. Gamage. Additional—Charles Knowlton, James B. Clark.

Pacific Coast Patents—Sidney F. Baker of Santa Barbara, combination index device; John T. Bibb of Tacoma, buggy top; John T. Bibb of Tacoma, pipe union; Frank C. Birch of San Francisco, assignor of one-half to L. Rosenfeld of New York, hoisting and conveying machinery; James E. Chapman of San Jose, border for walks, etc.; Edward C. Emde of Tacoma, steadying device for portable engines; Benjamin Holt of Stockton, traction-engine; Robert D. Hume of Gold Beach, Or., can-lacquering machine; George Johnston of San Francisco, ore concentrator; Charles B. Kendall of San Francisco and H. Schaake of Baltimore, said Schaake assignor to said Kendall of San Francisco, can seaming machine; Joseph Kraker of San Francisco, filter; Frank B. Long of Los Angeles, key touch adjuster for pianofortes; William Mann and George Johnson of Los Angeles, butter mold; Newton C. Miller of French Corral, Cal., hydraulic mining apparatus; Charles M. Prevear of San Francisco, elevator hatchway attachment; Samuel Rodgers assignor to the American Cap Company of San Francisco, detonating compound; George M. Williams of Santa Rosa, printers' cabinet.

Senator Felton to-day presented a memorial from the American Brotherhood of Steamboat Pilots of San Francisco remonstrating against the admission of alien officers to American registry.

R. H. Schwartz has been appointed Postmaster at Frankfortville, Cal.

MURPHY THE MAN.

New York Democrats Rebuke Cleveland.

THERE WAS NO OPPOSITION.

Cockran Stood Aside and the Protest of McClelland Did Not Amount to Anything.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The Assembly chamber was filled with Democrats of high and low degree from all quarters of the State to-night, when the Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly met in joint caucus to fix upon a candidate to succeed United States Senator Frank Hiscock. All of the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen were present with one exception. Senator Canton arose and congratulated the members on being in a position to elect a Democratic Senator. He formally presented the name of Hon. Edward Murphy Jr. of Troy for the Senatorial nomination. At the mention of Murphy's name the large audience began clapping, but this soon gave way to cheering, which was kept up for several minutes.

Assemblyman William M. Konan of the First Rensselaer District seconded the nomination, in a speech eulogistic of the candidate.

Leader Quigley of Brooklyn said that since Edward J. Murphy Jr. was the only choice of the unterrified and intrepid Democracy, it was with great pleasure that he seconded the nomination.

Senator McClelland then made a protest. He said that in this day and generation the Democratic party has greater interests at stake than the spoils of office. It stands for principle, and is committed to specific reforms in the interests of the people. He then stated that he would cast his vote for Hon. Bourke Cockran, who, he believed, was the choice of seven-tenths of the Democracy of New York.

Senator Brown seconded Cockran's nomination in a stirring speech. Several other speakers followed, and then Senator Canton read the following telegram, dated Washington, January 10:

To William F. Sheehan: If my name is mentioned in the caucus I beg you to say that I am not a candidate for the office of Senator and that nobody has authority to present my name.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

Balloting then commenced, and the Senatorial rollcall showed that all the Senators voted for Murphy except two, who voted for Cockran. On the rollcall of the Assembly all but three voted for Murphy. The total number of votes cast was 90, of which Edward Murphy received 85 and Bourke Cockran 5. The vote was read and the chair announced the nomination of Mr. Murphy.

Senator Brown immediately moved that the caucus adjourn, which was ordered without making the nomination of Murphy unanimous.

TWO HOUSES.

The Populists of Kansas Will Rule or Ruin.

TOPEKA, Kans., Jan. 10.—After wrangling over the various plans proposed until after 1 o'clock this morning, the Populist caucus adjourned, with a victory for the conservatives. Dunsmore, fusion Democrat, was made the caucus nominee for Speaker, and Ryan, fusion Democrat, for temporary Speaker. It was further agreed that the State officers, contestants and representatives of the press be admitted to the hall. The matter of organizing by force was fought to the finish, and the victory of the conservatives was sweeping.

When Secretary of State Osborne appeared in the House this morning he said that unless there were objections he would assume the chair while the roll was being called. Douglas, Republican candidate for Speaker, objected. Dunsmore, Populist candidate for Speaker, said it was no House, that body not being in session. He said the Populists were entitled to organize the House, and would object to those voting whose seats were contested. No understanding could be reached, and the parties separated, each organizing its own House.

So the fight for United States Senator is fairly on, and a grave situation confronts the Kansas Legislature. Amid the most intense excitement and the greatest uproar the two separate organizations were perfected in the House to-day. The two houses both organized at the same time and in the same place, and both held sessions in the representative hall this evening. The Democrats held aloof and enjoyed the fun.

The House is composed of 125 members, and of these sixty-three, or a majority of one, hold certificates of election and compose the Republican House, claiming that their organization is the only legal one. The Populists number fifty-seven, but claim that those members whose seats were contested have no right to participate in the preliminary proceedings or pass upon their own qualifications. The Republicans organized with a majority and would doubtless be upheld by the courts if the matter goes so far. The session is limited by statute to fifty days, and the Republicans say they will hold the fort all that time if necessary to carry their point.

The Governor has not as yet recognized either house. He has received committees from both houses, but informed them that he had no communication to transmit to the body which sent them to him. He will doubtless recognize the Populist house, and the Adjutant-General will assist the sergeant-at-arms in the removal of the Republicans from the representative hall. They say they will not resist the militia and will withdraw quietly to another hall, where they will maintain their organization. So the matter stands.

Senator Perkins is here looking after his fences. United States District Attorney Ady is in hope of getting the United States senatorship in case the Republicans finally capture the House.

The Populists have decided to join in no conference looking to a compromise of the disagreement between the two parties. Congressman Simpson, this evening, in an interview, said that the Populists plans were matured and that they had arranged to put the wheels of legislation into immediate operation to-morrow morning.

When asked what action the Populists would take if the fight was taken to the Supreme Court by the Republicans and decided against the Populists, he said: "If the Supreme Court decides that laws passed by the representatives of the people in Legislature assembled are illegal such action will be revolutionary and the court will lay itself liable to impeachment, and we will impeach it, too, if it takes any such action."