

WANTED HER LORED TO THE LAKE.

THUG HARRY HAYWARD TRIED TO INDUCE A HACKMAN TO DROWN CATHERINE GING.

STRONG EVIDENCE OF GUILT.

PECULIAR SCHEMES BY WHICH THE ASSASSIN INDUCED HIS VICTIM TO GIVE HIM MONEY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—The State, in winding up its murder case against Harry Hayward to-day, delivered a blow which staggered the defense. Peter Vallie, the hackman of whom Harry had spoken to Adry as being willing to assist in the proposed crime, testified that Harry Hayward approached him with questions as to whether he ever "done anything," and if so whether his conscience bothered him.

Erwin recognized the supreme importance of this testimony and tried to have it stricken out entirely, but the court, however, refused to sustain his objection, and the evidence goes to the jury.

Erwin's objection having been overruled Vallie said: "Harry had a talk with me at the Ozark about 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning in my carriage. He questioned me as to my conscience and whether it would hurt me. He asked me about driving into a lake with some one in the back and then jumping off and leaving them. I told him I was no swimmer. He then asked me what I wanted for the team and I told him. He asked me if I cared what became of the team if he bought it. I told him I did not. He then asked me if the team running away would do up the whole rig and I said it would."

"What did you understand by the question, 'if my conscience would hurt me?'"

"I understood him to mean if I would kill somebody and told him I would not have anything to do with anything that would kill or hurt anybody if I knew it."

"Did he mention any place near a lake to drive off?"

"Yes, he spoke of the bluff near Lake Calhoun."

Simon Gittleton, a pawnbroker, told of loaning Harry \$170 on the three diamond rings that had figured in the testimony. While the transaction was being concluded Harry had "flashed a roll," the amount of which he could not determine. Harry often came to him for "lucky money," to use as a stake for gambling.

Mrs. Emma Goodale, a trance medium, doing business under the cognomen of Mme. Peterson, was an interesting witness. Harry had come to her at one time and asked her to tell Miss Ging when she would be shot, and she would win at gambling. She demurred, but he told her if she would do as he asked her she would never lack for money. Against the advice of her husband she consented to do as Harry asked her. Accordingly when Miss Ging came with Harry she told her that she would be very lucky with cards for three or four days and then would lose if she played. The next day Harry came and told her that on the strength of her advice Miss Ging had let him have \$550 to go to Chicago to gamble with. Harry had told her of other amounts he had secured from Miss Ging, amounting in all to \$1375.

Mr. Erwin asked her if she knew what she did or said while in her trances, and she replied that she did not. He proceeded to ask her some other questions about the science of clairvoyance, but they were shut out by the State's objections. She denied being acquainted with Adry, but knew the father of the boys.

Patsy Carriy, a well-known local female dealer, threw some light on Harry Hayward's gambling operations in Minneapolis and it showed that on November 3 Harry had met him on the street and, complaining that the limit was too low in the Minneapolis gambling-houses, proposed a trip to Chicago, where it was higher.

Carriy agreed to go if Hayward would furnish the transportation. He was given a \$20 bill to get his ticket. When they arrived in Chicago they found everything was shut up.

Carriy intended to return the next day, but missed his train and came on the second day. He found Harry on the train. They talked of Monte Carlo and other gambling topics, and Harry showed him a large package of money in his coat pocket, just a flash of it, asking if he would not like some of it. Carriy admitted that he played and dealt faro at a local house. Harry was a very lucky player, he said, and sometimes the gambling-house had to reduce his limit. Harry had won as much as \$2500 at a sitting.

Mr. Erwin asked him how much Harry had won in the past year, but further evidence in this direction was shut off by objections. The principal object of Carriy's testimony was to show that Harry returned from Chicago November 6, as Adry had testified, and that he brought back Miss Ging's money with him after telegraphing her that it had all been lost.

The Hayward family did not appear in court to-day. It is believed that Harry Hayward himself will be one of the first witnesses put on for the defense. The opening address for the defense is to be made by John Day Smith.

By direction of the board of directors, to consist of Major Joseph B. Girard, surgeon; Major Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Captain Charles Wilcox, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant John M. Neal, Fourth Cavalry, is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco on the 28th inst. for mental and physical examination of appointees to the United States Military Academy. The examinations will be conducted in accordance with instructions which will be furnished the board by the superintendent of the military academy.

The following pensions have been granted: Original—Thomas Dwyer, Seratoga, Santa Clara; Thomas S. Fitzpatrick and John A. Phelps, San Francisco, Mexican War survivor, increase—Samuel D. Sirrene, Veterans' Home, Napa; Silas Cawkins, National Military Home, Los Angeles; Charles M. Miller, original, Frank M. Miller, Aug. Coos County; Henry Wilson, Astoria, Clatsop County.

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The Interior to-day sent to the Senate a statement showing the work of the Board of Final Review of the Pension Office from the beginning of the present fiscal year to January 1. The statement shows that for this period 141,013 claims were received by the board, of which 49,912 were admitted and 58,357 rejected, the others being returned to the various divisions or remaining unacted upon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Although still suffering from the grippe Lieutenant-General Schofield has assumed his official duty at the War Department. Under the law the lieutenant-general is allowed a military secretary, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. This distinction has been conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wherry, Second Infantry, who served on General Schofield's staff as an aid throughout the Civil War. His station is at Omaha, but he is at present at Newport Barracks, Ky., on leave.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law, so as to enable railroads that desire to do so to carry at cheaper rates to longer distance points in the Nebraska region of the crop failure.

IT GIVES JUST A LITTLE HOPE TO THE SILVER MEN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—An old law has been discovered upon the statute books by free-silver men which they declare gives them ground to hope that they can bring about the coinage of silver in an indirect way through the Mexican dollar. The law was passed in 1857, and is section 3567 of the Revised Statutes. It reads as follows: "The pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth and sixteenth of the Spanish dollar and of the Mexican dollar shall be receivable at the treasury of the United States and its several offices and its several postoffices and land offices at the rates of valuation following: The fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at 20 cents; the eighth of a dollar, or piece of one real, at 10 cents; and the sixteenth of a dollar, or half real, at 5 cents."

The section following provides that the coins shall not be reissued from the treasury, but shall be coined into United States coins. The law has never been repealed and silver men in Congress assert that it is possible to send the metal to Mexico for coinage, reimport it into the United States and present it at the treasury. They assert that the validity of the law is beyond question, and points to the statute resurrected by Secretary Carlisle, which practically compels the treasury to redeem national bank notes in gold, as evidence that there are more intricacies in the monetary system than have been realized. The first step, the silver men say, is to secure a construction of the law by some competent authority. They fear that Attorney-General Olney will rule against them and are trying to devise a plan to secure an opinion from the Judiciary Committee of the House.

Representative Hartman of Montana has introduced a resolution intended to bring the matter of the old Mexican silver law to the attention of the House and serve as an opening wedge in the discussion of the question. If not reported from a committee within six days the resolution will be privileged and can be called up at any time. It calls on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House what proportion of the receipts since February 1, 1855, have been paid in the coins mentioned in the law and which provided for their receipt at the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate in executive session has confirmed the nomination of Euclid Martin to be Postmaster at Omaha, Neb. A report was received from the Senate Finance Committee rejecting the nomination of Augustus Healy as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of New York. Healy was nominated last session, but his case was not acted upon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Californians are still circulating a petition asking for the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill. Bowers has taken the Republican side and finds no difficulty in getting signers. As yet there is nothing settled about what the committee will do.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The President has signed the Army Appropriation Bill and the act authorizing the appointment of cadets at the Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The prosecution in the Howgate case closed its case to-day and Howgate's counsel will begin their defense to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Ranger has sailed from Acapulco for Buenos Ayres, Colombia, and the Alert has arrived at Acapulco.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The President has signed the act establishing a national military park at Gettysburg, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Friends of the Hawaiian cable amendment passed by the Senate believe they will be able to compel the House of Representatives to adopt it. They declare that the Senate will rigidly insist upon its amendment and that the House will be obliged to recede from its agreement or else Congress will adjourn without passing a diplomatic appropriation bill, which contains this item of \$500,000. The naval appropriation bill comes up for consideration in the House to-morrow.

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DETAILS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND.

STATESMEN WHO DO NOT APPROVE THE PRESENT PLAN OF SELLING BONDS.

HEAVY PROFITS OF BANKERS.

IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE INQUIRIES ARE MADE ABOUT THE GOLD CONTRACT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate began its session to-day with a spirited discussion on the financial question, but soon turned its attention to the postoffice appropriation bill and spent the remainder of the day on the proposition to have the Government own railway postal-cars.

Vilas (D.) of Wisconsin brought on the financial discussion by offering a bill granting to the President the authority he has requested in his recent message for issuing 3 per cent bonds, payable in gold. Sherman offered a substitute for the silver bill reported yesterday, providing for gold bonds and temporary gold certificates.

The two Colorado Senators, Teller and Wolcott, called attention to the fact that the syndicate of bankers, who had secured control of these bonds, were now marketing them in London at 112 1/2, making a net profit of 8 per cent at the outset. The debate brought out frequent references to the contract between the Treasury Department and the bankers, and as a result Aldrich of Rhode Island offered a resolution calling on the President for a copy of the contract.

It was agreed to take a vote on the pending amendments as to railway postal service at 3 o'clock to-morrow. The Senate agreed to the House resolution extending the time for making returns on the income tax to April 15 next.

Hear, addressing himself to Vilas, said: "Will the Senator tell us his authority for the great savings he sets forth; who are the persons with whom this arrangement for buying bonds has been made? Where is the contract? We ought to be fully informed."

"I am not the keeper of the executive documents," responded Vilas. "The President has given us his views in his message."

"But," insisted Hear, "you are not the details. We have a right to know certain facts and conditions of the contract, but there is no reason why we should interfere with the President's message."

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and providing an appropriation of \$500,000 therefor. Vilas said that while he was at the head of the Postoffice Department he had made careful inquiries showing that the total value of railway postal cars was \$1,600,000, although Congress appropriated \$2,000,000 for the annual rent of these cars, besides paying by weight for the mail carried. He also presented figures just prepared by the Railway Mail Bureau showing a total of 740 railway postal cars, worth at an average \$3500, making a total investment of \$2,590,000. The maintenance of these 740 cars would cost \$222,360. From this Vilas drew the conclusion the Government was paying sufficient rental annually for the postal cars to buy them outright and maintain them. He took up specific routes between New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, giving figures in which he claimed the rental of railroads was greater than the cost of the cars.

Allison pointed out that the law was so framed that the amount paid for rent of cars was in part for transportation, so the figures were in error in showing exorbitant rentals. The Vilas amendment proposed to revolutionize the postal system, which should not be undertaken without investigation.

Hoar asked if the adoption of the proposed change would not diminish the number of postal cars, the speed and rapid time schedule. He said word reached him from business men without regard to politics that they were very apprehensive about the change.

Vilas replied that the Postmaster-General will exercise a wise discretion and not cripple the service.

Aldrich spoke against the extensive change as Congress was about to expire and added: "I want to say to the gentleman from Maryland (Gorman), who has given notice of 11 o'clock sessions, and the gentleman from Kentucky (Blackburn), who appears so anxious to expedite appropriation bills, that if they persist in attaching general legislation to appropriation bills they will not make much progress."

"Do I understand the Senator to make a threat," said Blackburn, "that if amendments which do not suit his hypocritical taste are offered he and his associates will not allow these appropriation bills to be passed?"

"Not at all," said Aldrich, "but if this process is persisted in the gentleman should understand that there is great danger of an extra session."

It was agreed that the vote on the railway postal car amendment should be taken at 3 P. M. to-morrow.

There was a hot exchange between Chandler and Berry of Arkansas, when the latter complained against an objection brought him off from securing the bill. Chandler made a sage remark.

"But," insisted Hear, "you are not the details. We have a right to know certain facts and conditions of the contract, but there is no reason why we should interfere with the President's message."

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and is hereby authorized to issue and dispose of not less than ten gold coins, bonds of the United States, with qualities, privileges and exemptions of bonds issued under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act authorizing the refunding of the national debt," to an amount not exceeding \$55,145,275, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum the principal and interest payable in gold coin of the present standard of weight and the said bonds to be made payable not more than thirty years after date.

The vote is as follows: For the bill—Wilson, Tarsney, Turner, Montgomery, Stevens, Cockran (D.), Reed and Payne (R.)—8. Against—McMillin, Whiting, Bryan and Wheeler (D.) Hopkins (R.)—5. Bynum did not vote. Dalzell and Gear were absent.

A minority report will be written by Bryan. The provision against the redemption of the national bank notes by the treasury, which Secretary Carlisle requested yesterday, and which the sub-committee recommended, was passed over by general consent, as it was thought best not to cumber the resolution with too many propositions.

The resolution prepared by Wheeler, declaring the enacting of the President's recommendation to be an abandonment of bimetalism and therefore inexpedient, all Government obligations in the coin most convenient were voted down, as was Cockran's proposition for a more comprehensive authority to the Secretary, but the votes were not recorded. Cockran said he would vote to report the resolution, but would reserve the right to offer an amendment. Reed said the plan was none of his making nor choosing, but under the circumstances he would vote for it as a scheme which might furnish some relief for the Treasury.

The report which Chairman Wilson submitted for the majority of the Ways and Means Committee describes the resolution and says:

The message of the President, which is heretofore general, commencing with the condition of the reserves of gold in the treasury available for the redemption of the Government's legal tender notes and the maintenance of the parity of its coin circulation, and the reasons which compel at the present time an issue of bonds to replenish and maintain the reserve, also the general terms of a contract, made under authority of section 3700 of the Revised Statutes, for the purchase and delivery to the treasury of a sum slightly in excess of \$65,000,000 of gold coin, to be added to the stock in the treasury, which amount is only \$42,2