

GALUSHA A. GROW.

The Ex-Speaker Attacks Administration's Financial Scheme.

A SOUND CIRCULATING MEDIUM

PROTECTION TO TIMBER LANDS

A Fruitful Topic for Discussion in the House—Mr. Wells Charges that the Bill is Backed by the Boodle of Land Sharks—The Railroad Pooling Bill—Bourke Cockran Delivers an Eloquent Speech in Its Support.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—At the opening of the session of the house to-day on motion of Mr. Martin, Dem., Indiana, the order for a night session this evening to consider private pension bills was vacated.

On motion of Mr. Haugen, Rep., Wisconsin, the second Saturday in January was set aside for the delivery of eulogies on the life and character of the late Representative George D. Shaw, of Wisconsin.

The house then went into committee of the whole to consider the President's message and Mr. Wilson, Dem., West Virginia, moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the consideration of the message and that its various parts be referred to the standing committees having jurisdiction.

Mr. Gove (Rep., Pa.), in accordance with notice previously given, took the floor and addressed himself to the banking scheme promulgated in the President's message.

MR. GOW'S SPEECH.

For thirty years, he said, the present national banking system had been in operation and no holder of any national bank bill had ever lost a dollar, nor would such loss occur as long as it continued.

The system furnished a sound circulating medium and met all the requirements of the people with the exception, perhaps, of elasticity. He described at length the operation of the present system. He believed the present law should remain exactly as it was, except that the banks should be allowed to deposit money as well as bonds for circulation, and take out \$110 on every \$100 in money deposited and circulation up to the par value of bonds.

State banks, he believed, should have the same rights of issue, with the same liability to the government, together with personal liability of the stockholders. To prevent undue contraction, no bank should be allowed to reduce its circulation at a higher rate than 10 per cent each month, and no bank should be allowed to reduce its circulation below 25 per cent, except to go into liquidation.

"If a bank can take out \$110 in circulation on \$100 of money where is the elasticity of your system?" asked Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.). "Certainly nowhere except in allowing the reduction of bank reserves from 50 per cent to 100 per cent during the months of October, November and December, the period when the crops are moved. An elastic currency must be based on an elastic credit."

Mr. Gove (Rep., Pa.) replied that no sound currency could be based on credit. In the final adjustment a dollar must be behind every dollar of circulation.

The motion of Mr. Wilson was then agreed to.

In the morning hour Mr. McRae, from the committee on public lands, called up the bill to protect forest reservations.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

Mr. Wells (Wis.) opposed the bill in every feature. The attempt to drive this bill through under whip and spur, he said, would do more harm than good.

When Mr. Wells took his seat, Chairman McRae arose and indignantly denied that there was any land ring or association behind this bill. He had assumed the responsibility for the bill and if the gentleman from Wisconsin knew of any hidden power behind it he would yield time to him to make known its nature.

"I said before," replied Mr. Wells, "that I believe in your honesty, but the gentleman is green in the lumber business, and I believe the gentleman is being deceived and is being made a tool of."

"I may be green in the lumber business," returned Mr. McRae, "but I take pride in the fact that I represent one of the largest timber sections of the country. My state, however, is not effected by this bill. There is no interest behind this bill save such as ought to inspire every patriotic American—the protection of the forests from devastating fires and timber thieves."

Pass this bill, he said impressively, and in one hundred years your children will rise up and call you blessed. The history of the old world furnishes a lesson which this country ought to learn, and the record of millions of acres of timber destroyed by fire this year attest the urgent necessity of immediate action.

of the railroad pooling bill under an agreement to take up the bill under the five minute rule to-morrow.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.) addressed the house in favor of the measure, arguing in support of legitimate and legal pooling.

He urged that the granting of pooling privileges would not be an enlargement of the powers of the railroads. It would simply be the restoration of that freedom of contract which they were entitled by common law before the interstate commerce act robbed them.

The railroad companies were entitled to conduct their properties at a fair profit.

Mr. Ryan (Dem., Nebraska) opposed that section of the bill which allowed the railroads to appeal from the decisions of the commission revoking pooling orders.

The commission should have absolute control if the pooling privileges were to be permitted, but he opposed any bill authorizing pooling.

He believed the time had come when railroad rates should be reasonable and he offered an amendment with which he wanted to test the sense of the house.

Unless one principle was to exist for other corporations and one for railroads, railroad rates should be calculated on the present actual value of a railroad.

Mr. Bryan was applauded when he finished.

Mr. Wise (Dem., Virginia), chairman of the interstate commerce committee, supported the bill. He said it had received from his committee more interest and more careful consideration than any bill on the calendar.

Then Mr. Cockran, of New York, was recognized.

COCKRAN SPEAKS.

"I had not intended to intervene in this debate," said Mr. Cockran, "until the remarkable speech of the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bryan, on the relations of railroads to the committee induced me to make a contribution to the discussion. He told us that it was impossible to have competition between railroads, and from that he proceeds to argue that it was unjust, undemocratic and unpatriotic to interfere with competition between railroads.

[Laughter.] He promises an amendment establishing a rule by which the interstate commerce commission can ascertain, in an infallible manner, just what reasonable rates should be, and he tells us that he intends to get a legislative mandate to that tribunal, that they shall always fix the rates according to the cost of the plant at the time when the tariffs are to be imposed. It is obvious that the plan would work this way: If a railroad company should run at a loss of, say, \$300,000 in 1893, then under this novel method, it could not pay its debt out of its earnings in 1894, because if the rates of 1894 are to be in proportion to the cost of the plant in '94, it would be unprofitable, undemocratic and a number of other things to allow the company to make good its losses in 1893, which could not possibly form any part of the cost of the plant in 1894.

"Competition amongst railroads carried to the extent which we have witnessed in this country is not competition, but it is war, war destructive and relentless, war having for its object the levy of tribute upon the people. This is shown by the history of every one of those rate wars. Have they sprung from the desire to reduce them? No, but from the attempt to raise them.

"The Erie railroad suffers to-day the loss of its trade, its bonds are in default. It is in the hands of a receiver. It seeks to increase the tonnage between New York and Chicago. Assuming that tonnage to-day to be 25c, it seeks to raise it to 30c. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a well managed and honest corporation, paying its dividends under existing conditions, declines to yield to the demand that these rates should be increased. Thereupon the Erie railroad goes into the hands of a receiver. Not bound to pay interest upon any obligations, relieved from the necessity of paying interest on any of its debts, holding out the sheriff through the protection of the United States courts, it proceeds to cut that rate to 15c and 12c and 10c. When finally it has brought its competitors to terms, the loss upon that traffic is made good by a general increase along the line and by a further exaction from the public. And this must inevitably be the case when the competition is limited to one, two, three or four competitors. The refusal to allow these companies to do that which is necessary for their preservation is nothing more than an attempt to compel them to consolidate."

THE SOLDIERS HOME.

A Big Increase—The Homes All Economically and Well Maintained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The annual report of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, was sent to the house of representatives to-day. It treats of the twenty-one state homes. The aggregate average number kept in the national and state homes was 20,162, and the whole number cared for during the year, 35,564.

On June 30, 1894, the number presented at the several branches of the national home was 15,473, an increase in the year of 1,668. This fact, says the report, showed a congestion that was alarming, considering that the time of the year was one when the population of the home would naturally be the least, and later when the number was greater, suspensions of admission authorized when ever there was lack of room. This suspension caused great distress. The board has no means of alleviating it. The men not admitted, although entitled thereto, must in general be cared for by the charity of Grand Army posts, or charitable institutions of the cities where they are stranded.

The annual cost of the maintenance of each man at the previous year of \$13.50, the deaths were 1,050, an increase of 20. The inspection of the state homes shows that in general they are economically managed, and that the action of Congress in subsidizing them has been properly appreciated and they have a better care of the members, relieving the branches of the national home from the support of more than 6,400 members. Every year the original admissions to the various homes more than make up the losses by discharges and death. There are now 1,000,000 persons living who, if they become non-supportable, will be entitled to admission to the national home.

A Strict Rule Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Ambassador Rubinov has informed the department of state, under date of November 23, that all persons sojourning in Germany

not stopping at a hotel are required to exhibit some certificate of nationality (in the case of an American, a passport) as a condition of continuing their stay, and this is sometimes done after a very short sojourn.

A PURE FAKE.

The Republican Committee Not Presuming to Advise the Contestants.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional campaign committee, says the report sent out from Washington that the committee was sending circulars to intending Republican contestants in the next house, telling that their cases will be considered on their merits, is a fake, pure and simple.

"The campaign committee has nothing to do with contests," said Mr. Babcock. "They are matters to be dealt with by the next house. It would be presumptuous for the committee to undertake to dictate to any man what he should do."

Republican leaders in the house who are not members of the committee say that the matter has never been talked of among them and they have not considered it was their business to make suggestions to men who were contemplating contests.

THE HOWGATE CASE.

Nine Indictments Now Against the Famous Embezzler by the Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The grand jury of the district heard testimony today against Captain Howgate, the former disbursing officer of the geological survey. Among the witnesses were L. H. Rogers, a jeweler in Maiden Lane, New York, and W. H. Moses, one of the captain's former bondsmen. Mr. J. Rogers had advanced money to the captain in 1883 and 1888. Nine indictments now stand against Captain Howgate, seven of them returned. It is expected that new indictments will be returned next week to replace the four quashed and that the district attorney will ask for an early trial.

Civil Service Rules Extended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The President has approved the recent recommendation of Secretary Hoke Smith, providing for the withdrawal of about 130 scientific and technical positions from the list of those in the geological survey excepted from the requirement of civil service examinations. These places will hereafter be subject to competitive examinations.

Treasury Cash.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The cash balance in the treasury to-day was \$156,415,337; net gold \$110,007,562.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

Adopt a Voluminous Platform—A Change of Headquarters.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7.—The painters and decorators' convention adopted a platform at to-day's session. The platform calls for the following: Compulsory education; direct legislation; a legal eight-hour work-day; sanitary inspection of workshops, mines and homes; liability of employers for injury to health, body and life; abolition of the contract system in all public works; abolition of the sweating system; municipal ownership of electric light and gas plants for public distribution of telegraph, telephone, railroads and mines; principle of referendum in all legislative bodies.

It now remains for the various local organizations to take up the platform and report back to the main body, after which it will be fully adopted.

It was decided to remove the headquarters of the association from Baltimore. The headquarters have not been determined upon, but it will probably rest between Cleveland, both of which cities have made bids.

Salem Republicans.

Salem, W. Va., Dec. 7.—The Republicans held their primary convention here to-night and nominated the following town ticket for next year: Mayor, Hon. George R. Wilson; recorder, George E. Zinn; councilmen, J. M. Flannigan, A. J. Watson, W. E. Leonard, H. H. Davis and G. W. F. Randolph. Both parties have candidates nominated and the result will be watched with much interest, but it is conceded by leading Democrats of the town that the Republicans will elect their entire ticket.

Kingwood Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. VA., Dec. 7.—The Republicans here have nominated William F. Menear for mayor, James W. Flynn for recorder, and W. W. Graham, George A. Williams, Dr. M. T. Powell, D. M. Watering and James A. Lenhart for councilmen. The ticket will be elected.

A DIFFERENT PHASE

Of the Armenian Affair Presented by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin.

MOVEMENT IS OF PRUSSIAN ORIGIN, And Color is Lent to This Theory by the Fact That the Turkish Minister at Washington is a Greek Churchman—Dr. Hamlin Thinks He is in League With the Prussian Government—The Idea of the Armenians Being in Rebellion is Absurd.

LEXINGTON, MASS., Dec. 7.—Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, of this town, whose article in the Congregationalist on the Armenian troubles a year ago has been translated by the Turkish government and sent out to the European powers as a defense of the recent atrocities committed on the Armenians by the Moslems, was seen to-night by an Associated Press reporter. Dr. Hamlin was for many years a missionary in Turkey and knows something of the temper of the Turks regarding Christians. He had, moreover, a seven years' contest with the Turkish authorities over the building of the famous Roberts College, in Constantinople, but finally won the day.

He said to-day: "The Turks are capable of being incited to atrocious acts through their intense Mohammedan feelings. They are capable of religious excitement that would lead them to the most horrible extremes. The great danger is that the populace will become excited, and instead of trusting to the soldier will become an infuriated mob to destroy the Armenians themselves. That has been my fear. At the same time I have always said that the revolutionary movement is of Russian origin. Russian gold and craft govern it. That is my opinion still.

"The Armenians are so scattered in Turkey that the very idea of a revolution on their part is absurd. The Armenians are everywhere buying up Turkish lands. The Armenian population is increasing, and the Turkish population is decreasing. Twenty years ago a Turk would not sell a piece of land to an Armenian at any price. Now the Turks are eager to sell, because the Armenians are the only ones who will buy. The Turkish government is wholly inexcusable for the recent atrocities.

"I have a strong suspicion the Turkish minister at Washington is in league with Russia. He is a Greek. He belongs to the Greek church and is in national league with Russia. I cannot see why the Turks have sent a Greek to represent them in America. I know the Turkish character very well and I know that there is a great deal of good in it. Yeni has reported to the Turkish government that the Armenians in America are sending all arms through Persia into Turkey for revolutionary purposes. That is childish. It is nonsense to anybody that knows anything about the matter, but these reports sent out from such an authority throughout the world will be believed. I venture to say that there has never been a rifle or a pound of ammunition sent into Turkey by the revolutionists of America.

"The whole idea emanates from Russia and is merely a subterfuge to give good occasion for Russia to march into Armenia and take control."

GRESHAM SURPRISED

At the Enterprise of the Associated Press, but Says Nothing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The announcement exclusively by the Associated Press, in a cable dispatch from Constantinople, that President Cleveland had reconsidered his original intention and decided to send an American delegate with the Turkish commission to inquire into the Armenian outrage, was shown to Secretary Gresham to-day. That official was evidently surprised at the receipt of the news, but was obliged to refrain from comment upon it in view of the pendency of the senate resolutions calling for information relative to the purposes of the state department in the matter.

Until very recently the department has been much in the dark officially as to the Armenian troubles, but at last information was received that warranted action, and this has been announced.

DRUNKEN ROWDIES

Open Up a Fight on a Deputy Marshal, With Fatal Results.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., Dec. 7.—Two killed, one maimed for life and two badly wounded is the result of a pitched battle fought between Alva and Eagle, and started by a number of drunken rowdies. James Brown, Frank Brown, J. R. Knight, Charles Kitchen, Sam W. Scott and a man called "One Eye Tyler" were going home drunk and met Sam Crocker, a deputy marshal and three strangers en route to Alva. Without provocation or a moment's warning the drunken men opened fire on the other party. A general fusillade followed. Kitchen and James Brown were killed outright; Knight had his leg shattered, and Taylor, the deputy marshal and one of the strangers were seriously wounded.

SAXON CONVICTED.

Murdered his Father-in-Law in Cold Blood—Mercy Recommended.

LEXINGTON, GA., Dec. 7.—John Saxon was convicted here to-day of the murder of his father-in-law, J. N. Dillard, on the 23th of June last, and recommended to the mercy of the court. The murder was a diabolical deed and created a great sensation at the time. Dillard was a man of means and position, and had a large family.

The jury at the coroner's inquest charged Saxon with the murder, and also found that Mrs. Patience O. Dillard and S. N. Dillard, jr., wife and son of the deceased, were accessories to the awful crime. The grand jury discharged the alleged accessories, however, the trial developed that Saxon had killed the old man and hidden his body in the dairy with a view of falling heir to a share of his property.

TERRIBLE TORTURE

Of Colonel A. J. Blackwell at the Hands of Cherokee Indians.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 7.—A story of atrocious smacking of the usage of a barbarian country comes from David, a small town in the interior of the Indian Territory.

Col. A. J. Blackwell, well known in the west, was arrested for selling land, and according to the Cherokee laws, was sentenced to death for high treason. Blackwell, when the territory opened for settlement, founded the town of David and started a new sect, pretending to be a prophet sent of God, which endeavored the bad will of a number of Cherokees who, it is said, hatched a conspiracy to put him out of the way. Since arrested he has not been allowed to even communicate with the outside world and has been fed upon bread and water.

On Monday, the story goes, Blackwell, after being clean shaven and stripped of his clothes, was brought before Chief Oaha, who was then holding a sub-council, and asked to confess.

Blackwell answered that he had no confession to make; that he was the victim of a malicious conspiracy, and asked to be released.

Instead he was carried bodily to the "Needles," a place of torture adjoining the prison, and there he was submitted to treatment horrible in the extreme. Ten bucks danced around their victim, and each wielding a steel, used for the purpose, jabbed the naked flesh of Blackwell. Their terrible cries and tortures were kept up till Blackwell, bleeding and faint, sank to the ground. In this condition he was finally taken back to his former cell and still remains in irons, hand and foot, notwithstanding the fervent appeals of his relatives and friends.

What makes the case more complicated is the fact that Blackwell is a full-blooded American and has no Cherokee blood in him, as has been stated.

Will Move Against the Indians.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., Dec. 7.—Eleven boxes of arms and ammunition have been received at Thompson, Utah, shipped by Governor West. The settlers propose to move against the Indians in San Juan county and drive them back over the Colorado line. This plan, if carried out, will cause great trouble.

PETROLEUM OIL CERTIFICATES.

Their Sharp Advance Causes Comment. The Cause Analyzed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The evening Post says: The current sharp advance in the price of petroleum oil certificates has caused much comment.

Refined oil has been advanced in sympathy with the crude oil, which has increased the bullish feeling.

The Indiana producers say the supply of Pennsylvania oil is now practically down to the tank bottoms. Men conversant with the oil market say the advance of thirty points in the price of refined oil within the past few days is due to the lack of Pennsylvania oil and the sharp competition to control the output of Ohio and Indiana. It is said that the Standard Oil Company is refining Lima oil at its plant at Chicago. This oil is bought in at 17 1/2 cents and about 50 per cent of test oil is secured, the residue being sold for fuel.

The advance in crude pipeline certificates is attributed to the removal of the fixed buying price of the Standard company, which was 82 cents. This indicated to the independent refiners that the supply of Pennsylvania oil was exhausted for the time and they therefore bid up the visible supply with the purpose of preventing the Standard company from buying at a low figure and compelling them to pay a premium.

The McDonald, Wildwood, McCurdy, Bitter Creek and other Pennsylvania fields have been worked to such an extent in late years that the trade has been led to expect that sooner or later the supply would have come from Sandusky, Ohio, appear to be the most prolific at present, but the oil is charged with lime and the use of it would necessitate a radical change in the refineries.

Freeholders Indicted.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 7.—The Essex county grand jury to-day found indictments for misdemeanor and gross negligence of official duties against six members of the board of freeholders that went out of office on December 1, last. The ex-freeholders indicted are Patrick J. Lippin, Andrew McLaughlin, Owen A. Cahill, Solomon Ours, Thomas H. Ripley and John J. Hanley.

Ripley promptly appeared in court and pleaded not guilty to the indictment. He gave \$10,000 bail to await trial.

American Hebrew Union.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—The American Hebrew Union closed its session to-day. During the proceedings this morning, Julius Freyburg, of Cincinnati, received consent to have his remarks concerning the rabbin on Wednesday stricken from the record.

Members of the executive board were elected. The customary resolutions of thanks were adopted.

THE BAN REMOVED

From Many Secret Societies by Archbishop Ireland.

A Large Number of Catholic Laymen in the West Joining the Knights of Pythias—No Public Decree, but the Tacit Consent of the Church is Given—The Matter Now Pending in Rome—The Masons, However, Will Remain Under the Ban.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 7.—The fact has just been published that in the archdiocese of St. Paul, Catholics may join any secret society except the Masonic order. This has been known for some time, but not generally. Judge Kelly, of the district court, has just joined the Knights of Pythias, although he is one of the most prominent Catholic laymen in America, and considerable talk among secret society members has resulted, and also joining. One of them said to-day:

"Archbishop Ireland has decided that a Catholic may join any secret order except the Masonic, so that Catholics are at liberty to do as they please in this regard. No public announcement of the fact has been made, but there is the best authority for the statement, and it is generally understood among Catholics. Monsignor Favoux gives it as a fact."

There can be no doubt of it, as those who are now joining the secret orders are earnest Catholics of dignity and standing.

It is well known that Archbishop Ireland is a very liberal cleric and has not hesitated to take the matter to Rome. The ban of the church has tended to bar Catholics from the fellowship found in secret societies, and some have held, for no cause, as there are innumerable social and benevolent societies in the United States which could not justly be deemed in conflict with the policy of the Holy See.

Archbishop Ireland, in an interview with an Associated Press representative to-night said:

"The question whether Catholics should belong to secret societies such as the Sons of Temperance, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias or not, is now being considered by the authorities at Rome, and a decision will be given soon. In the meantime, as to Catholics who joined these societies, each case is considered by itself and a special request made for each to the authorities."

IRELAND DEFENDS.

The Freeman's Journal (Defends the Archbishop From Bishop McQuaid's Attack.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Rev. L. A. Lambert, editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, in an article to be published in the issue of that paper for to-morrow, comes to the defense of Archbishop Ireland against the attack of Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, and bitterly criticizes the latter ecclesiastic. He accuses the bishop of having sought to be appointed regent of the university of the state of New York. Bishop McQuaid, he charges, is embittered because, as he charges, Archbishop Ireland sought to secure the appointment of Father Malone, of Brooklyn, to that office.

FATHER DUCY'S POSITION.

Dr. Parkhurst, the Protestant Reformer, Talks About the Commemoration.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Dec. 7.—"If he attends the meeting of the Lexow committee to keep abreast of the progress of events and in touch with facts, as I know that Father Ducey does," said Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst to a Springfield Union reporter, this evening, "I should think he would find it hard work to keep away. A Catholic has as much right to be there and a priest has as much right to be there as any one else, and if I were Corrihan, I should go; but that is a matter for him to decide.

"The matter is interesting not only in itself, but because it is an indication of what is transpiring in the Catholic church. Perhaps you may remember an instance similar to this when Rev. Father McQuaid and Archbishop Ireland had a difference. Both Father Ducey and Archbishop Ireland are true Americans in independence of thought and of devotion to the country. A Catholic is placed in a difficult position. He has to be true in his devotion to the pope and also to the interests and well-being of the cause and its hard work to do both. Father Ducey has to be true in his devotion to his superiors, Archbishop Corrihan among them."

JAPAN STILL WARLIKE.

Rumor That She Never Treated the American Offer Seriously.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The correspondent of the Times at Shanghai telegraphs that Japan never treated the American offer of mediation seriously. China's direct appeal, the correspondent adds, was futile. Japan intends to attack Kin-Choo, a town of Manchuria, eight miles from the north shore of the Gulf of Liantung, avowing an attack on Moukden.

New Chilean Cabinet.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Dec. 7.—A new cabinet composed exclusively of Liberals has been formed. It is made up as follows: Prime minister and minister of the interior, Senor Lazo; minister of foreign affairs, Senor Borgoño; minister of finance, Senor Benjumea; minister of justice, Senor Albano; minister of war and marine, General Jofre, minister of public works, Senor Fernandez.

Steamship Arrivals.

Bremen-Haven—Steamer Sisle, New York, via Southampton. Glasgow—Steamer Scandinavian, Boston, via Halifax.

Weather Forecast for To-day.