

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE Senate, after considerable debate, adopted a resolution on the 10th inst. extending the privileges of the floor to Mr. Moody, of Dakota. A joint resolution was passed to appoint Gen. John F. Hartman a manager of the National Soldiers' Home in place of Gen. McClellan. A resolution was agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state the details of each purchase of silver bullion for coinage since last July. Mr. Teller argued against a gold standard, and Mr. Morrill gave notice of his intention to speak on the subject of silver. Speaker Carlisle laid before the House of Representatives a letter from the Chief of Engineers, asking for an appropriation of \$100,000 for surveys on the Mississippi River. Bills were reported back for the purchase of the old Produce Exchange Building in New York, to place Fitz John Porter on the retired list as a Colonel, and to increase the pensions of widows from \$8 to \$12 per month. A resolution was adopted accepting the statue of James A. Garfield presented by the State of Ohio. A bill was passed appropriating \$12,000 for the relief of the Northern Cheyennes in Montana.

A resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to forward all papers relating to the contract to put an additional story on the Post-office at Peoria, Ill., including a protest against the work being performed by convict labor, was agreed to by the Senate on the 20th. The discussion of Mr. Beck's silver resolution was then resumed. Mr. Morrill declared that the only hostility to silver arose from what seemed to be a fixed and passionate purpose of some of its advocates to promote such an excess of silver coinage as will drive gold out of the country and leave our vast trade and commerce based upon silver only. He stated that no man proposed to demonetize the white metal; but the public seemed to forget that out of a coinage of 215,000,000 silver dollars we had only pushed 50,000,000 into circulation. Mr. Morrill denied that there had been any failure on the part of the Treasury officials to comply with the laws regarding the application of the money received from the sale of gold. He contended that the public faith was pledged to the payment of the bonds, both principal and interest, in gold, and that our credit would be dishonored by paying them off in silver worth 75 cents on the dollar. That a continuance of the coinage of silver meant the banishment of gold, a monetary crisis, and an indefinite issue of greenbacks or the revival of wild-cat banks. Mr. Beck said that to stop coining silver money in order to make silver money more valuable was like stopping the grinding of wheat into flour in order to make wheat more valuable. The purpose was to suspend it now and never to resume coining. He gave notice that in due time he would reply to Mr. Morrill's speech. Mr. McPherson (N. J.) expressed himself in favor of as much silver coin as would keep it on a par with gold. Mr. Beck said the people of the West had shown their confidence in silver. They had sent East \$1,000,000 of gold dollars and took silver certificates for it, sustained by silver alone, until the Treasury stopped it. Mr. Teller, in whose time most of the debate had taken place, declined to yield any longer, and continued his remarks. He repudiated the idea implied by the gold advocates that the people whom he represented meant to scold the debt. Mr. Maxey said the bankers had been doing all they could to bring about their own predictions, and a little ring of them had been formed for the purpose of shipping a little gold. President Cleveland sent to the Senate the name of Charles J. Canda to be Assistant Treasurer at New York. The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill for the purchase of the old produce exchange building in New York. Bills were reported to retire Lieutenant W. B. Randall as a Lieutenant Commander, and to authorize the voluntary retirement of naval officers who have served for thirty years or who have been conspicuous for heroism. A lively debate took place on the bill to increase the pensions of widows from \$8 to \$12 per month.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate on the 21st to enable the people of Dakota to form a State Government, and to prevent the demonetization of American coin by making contracts for gold payments void. Mr. Edmunds' electoral count bill was discussed. The House spent the day in discussing the bill to increase the pension of soldiers' widows. Two political parties came to a deadlock in the House soon after the reading of the journal on Jan. 22, when Chairman Herbert, of the Naval Committee, asked the passage without debate of the Boutelle resolution relating to the Secretary of the Navy for information on the erasure of inscriptions and the discharge of Union soldiers at Norfolk Navy Yard. The Republicans insisted upon having an hour and a half or two hours' debate on either side. Mr. Herbert took the position that the resolution was simply one of inquiry of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the removal of inscriptions and discharge of Union soldiers, about which the House had no knowledge, any debate that might be held before the information was sent to the House by the Secretary of the Navy would be premature. Reed, of Maine came to the assistance of his colleague, and Hewitt, of New York, restated the position of the Chairman, and the contest began. The Democrats did not have a quorum present, and the dilatory methods of Mr. Boutelle, intended to prevent a vote on ordering the previous question, operated also to give the Democrats time to send for absentees. Mr. Herbert also demanded a call of the House so as to waste more time, and what was going on Democrats who had supposed that the day would be devoted to private bills, and had gone to the departments on business or to call on the President, were notified that their votes were needed, and appeared at once to the Representatives' Hall. It was nearly two hours and a half before Mr. Herbert found a sufficient number of Democrats present and did not pair to move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. Meanwhile, Biggs, of Illinois, and Snowden, of Pennsylvania, were brought to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms to explain their absence. After the members had some fun with the two prisoners, their excuses were accepted. The previous question was ordered by a party vote—159 to 91—and the half hour allowed for debate under such circumstances was divided equally between Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, and Mr. George Vise, of Virginia. After a sharp partisan debate, the resolution was passed, with an amendment inserted by the Democrats extending the inquiry to dismissals made at the navy-yard and light-house district at Norfolk, during the terms of the immediate predecessors of the present Secretary of the Navy. The Senate was not in session on the 22d.

EASTERN.

Advices from Pittsburgh, Pa., say that the strike in the coke region is assuming serious proportions. Four thousand ovens and 6,000 men are idle. The Hungarians, who constitute the majority of the strikers, are well armed, ferocious from drink, and threatening trouble. Three hundred of them visited the works at Stonerville and compelled the men working there to knock off and join their ranks. Adjutant General Guthrie has been requested to send a regiment of the State Guard to the disturbed districts, but he hesitates to comply.

Gov. Pattison, of Philadelphia, in a public address at Lockhaven on the evils of railroad discriminations, alluded to the Standard oil monopoly as having disbanded Legislatures, mocked the law, and corrupted the avenues of justice.

The Delaware Oil Works at Chester,

Pa., were almost entirely burned out. The fire started from an explosion. Nearly all the buildings employed in the manufacture of lubricating and paraffine wax were burned. The loss is about \$40,000.

An explosion occurred in the Oriel coal mine, at Newburg, W. Va., resulting in the imprisonment of forty-five persons in the shaft. The first dispatches report that it is feared most, if not all, the imprisoned miners are dead.

A Boston dispatch says "a notable strike ended yesterday, when it was announced at Lynn that the firm of Morgan & Dore, which operate shoe factories in Lynn, Richmond, Me., and Pittsfield, N. H., had yielded to the demands of the Knights of Labor. This strike, which has been in progress a year and a half, originated with the lasters in the Richmond factory. The firm has now decided to discharge all the men not belonging to the unions who have been hired in the place of strikers, and to adopt a scale of wages satisfactory to the Knights of Labor. This is one of the most decided victories won by the Knights in New England, and causes great rejoicing."

WESTERN.

Three men, alleged to be dynamiters, were found guilty at San Francisco, of having illegally stored gunpowder within the city limits, and each was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

At the mass convention of Iowa Prohibitionists held at Des Moines last week it was resolved to assist the Governor in the enforcement of prohibitory laws, and also that women should be allowed the right of ballot in municipal and school affairs.

The theater managers of Cincinnati have signed an agreement to give no more Sunday performances.

C. L. Foss, Secretary and Treasurer of the St. Paul (Minn.) Trust Company, has been arrested for the embezzlement of \$10,000.

Federal officials at Salt Lake arrested N. V. Jones and F. Treseder, who were held to answer the charge of attempted bribery. They offered a Deputy Marshal \$100 a month to inform them whenever process was to be issued for the arrest of Mormons.

The County Poor House near Jackson, Mich., was destroyed by fire, and five of the inmates perished in the flames. A number of the rescued had their feet badly frozen, as they were compelled to stand on the snow for some time before aid came.

Eight men were buried in a cabin by an avalanche near Aspen, Col. Three were killed, and the rest were insane when taken out.

SOUTHERN.

A dispatch from Harold, Texas, reports how another festive cowboy came to die with his boots on:

Geins Sullard, a cowboy, who it seems has been in the habit of getting drunk and riding into the saloons and stores, came into town, and, as usual, attempted to repeat his old tricks, and was foiled. Private Y. D. Murray, of the rangers, attempted to arrest him by grabbing the bridle-reins. He requested Sullard to halt. At this Sullard leveled his Winchester rifle at the ranger, but Murray proved too quick, and shot him through the heart with a six-shooter, killing him instantly.

Near the village of Manchester, Clay County, Ky., Theodore Bengé, Dick Stivers, and Dan and George Gray, all young farmers, went together to the house of Kate Harvey, a woman of ill-repute. They were drinking, and grew quarrelsome, the woman being the cause of the trouble. In the end pistols were drawn and a duel fought in the house between the Gray boys, who were brothers, on one side, and Bengé and Stivers on the other. The woman ran out of the house at once and obtained assistance from the village. When she came back with several men half an hour afterward George Gray, and Bengé, and Stivers were found lying upon the floor dead, each having several bullets in him. Dan Gray was still living, but is mortally wounded.

At Mindon, in Webster Parish, La., Henry Jackson was hanged for the murder of R. A. Britton.

An expert's report estimates the damage done to the orange crop of Florida by the cold at \$1,100,000.

Small-pox is said to be prevalent among the Mexican population of San Antonio, Texas.

WASHINGTON.

The minority report of the House Committee on Military Affairs on the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was laid before the House last week. The minority says: The only tenable ground on which the report can be sustained and finding of the court-martial reversed is that the court wickedly, corruptly, and maliciously conspired to sacrifice Porter to save Pope from the odium of defeat, and it would be a bold man who affirms that proposition. The minority argues that the bill is unconstitutional inasmuch as it is a usurpation by Congress of the functions of the co-ordinate branches of the Government. They say that if the bill does not nominate Porter to office it is an absolute nullity. If it does nominate him, it is an invasion of the executive prerogative. It is advice or law. If advice it is useless, and if law it is usurpation. If the court-martial erred, there was no appeal. The minority respected Porter for his persistence, still it could not but believe that his disobedience and inaction cast a shroud of woe over thousands at home and brought disaster to the national cause.

A proposal has been laid before the Senate to consider nominations in future with open doors.

The fortifications board has estimated at \$120,000,000 the cost of a good system of coast defenses.

H. W. Cannon has resigned the Comptrollership of the Currency to become Vice President of a New York bank.

In receiving a delegation from the South Atlantic Harbor Improvement Convention, at Washington, the President said that his views on the transportation question had changed, and that he was now profoundly impressed with the importance of developing the natural waterways of the country. He expressed himself as in favor of a judicious ex-

penditure of public money on such improvements.

Congressman Rankin, of Wisconsin, died in Washington on the 24th ult.

The Mississippi Legislature has memorialized Congress in favor of the Eads Ship Railway.

POLITICAL.

Hon. A. P. Gorman has been re-elected United States Senator by the Maryland Legislature.

In the Ohio Senate, on the 22d of January, General Kennedy, the President, ruled that the four members from Hamilton County, whose seats are in dispute, were not entitled to vote, thereby placing the Senate in control of the Republicans, who, after a noisy debate, caused an adjournment under the President's ruling. The Democrats remained in the hall, and passed a motion of adjournment until Monday evening. The questions affecting the contested seats will now be decided in open Senate. Senator Payne wrote to Chairman Cowgill, of the House Committee on Elections, saying that he was ready for an investigation of the bribery matter, and tendering his account books and private papers for the use of the committee.

Col. Knight, of Wisconsin, a prominent Democratic politician, states that a combination to drive Postmaster General Vilas from the Cabinet has been formed by the owners of the Central, Southern, and Union Pacific Roads, the Bell Telephone and Western Union Telegraph Companies, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the New York Tribune, all of which, he claims, are controlled by substantially the same persons.

In an interview with the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, on the eight-hour law, the President said he believed the law a sound one and should be enforced to the letter. He promised to see that its abuse should be remedied, as the Government cannot afford to set the example of non-enforcement of its own enactments.

Civil-Service Commissioner Dorman B. Eaton has sent his resignation to the President, to take effect March 2.

President Cleveland gives it as his opinion that the Senate has no right to request the information upon which he had suspended officials.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All hope has been abandoned of recovering alive any of the men entombed in the Newburg, W. Va., mine.

Five deaths have already resulted from the explosion of a distillery boiler at Fort Wayne.

The inquiry in progress at Montreal respecting customs frauds shows that officials have acted in collusion with importers, to pass goods under their actual value, often for one-third of their original cost.

John L. Sullivan, who is to continue on the stage another season, expresses a desire to meet any pugilist in private for any sum not exceeding \$10,000.

Harvey, a young son of Hon. H. D. Hadlock, of Portland, Maine, killed himself with a revolver rather than be sent away to school. The tragedy occurred at his father's feet.

A collision of freight trains at Ringtown, Pa., owing to the blunder of a dispatcher, caused the instant death of two men and the fatal wounding of two others.

The health authorities of New York seized seven hundred boxes of frozen orange from Florida, saturated them with carbolic acid, and dumped them into the North River.

FOREIGN.

A Nihilist headquarters, containing bombs and a printing press, was discovered opposite one of the palaces in St. Petersburg.

The Duke of Abercorn characterizes the Irish problem as "the one cloud which hangs over the empire and casts its shadows on Tories and Liberals alike."

Turkey proposes that the cost of English occupation in Egypt be reduced by the gradual withdrawal of troops; that the Turks garrison the country; that the Egyptian troops become part of the Ottoman army, and that a date be fixed by England for the evacuation of Egypt.

Three of the men who robbed the residence of Sir Frederick Graham, at Carlisle, England, and murdered Police Constable Byrnes have been sentenced to death.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has been appointed manager of the work of building a line of railway into the Congo country.

The British Government has commenced negotiations with China for the joint construction of railways to the frontier of Burma.

An Irish enthusiast in London cables the statement that the downfall of Lord Salisbury is simply a question of tactics and days; that he will be thrown out on some minor question.

The Italian Minister of Finance announces that the cholera and the expedition to Massowah have brought about a deficit of 50,000,000 francs in the budget. He proposes an increase in the duties on sugar, coffee, and spirits.

The British Cabinet has decided to give preference to the proposal to change the rules of procedure, making one hundred votes necessary to a motion to adjourn before business. It is possible that the opposition of the Parnellites to the scheme may cause a defeat of the Ministry.

The police of Dublin telegraphed the departure of a suspected person for Chester, and the Prince of Wales was induced to ride past that town and proceed directly to the residence of the Duke of Westminster. Guards around the principal buildings of London have been doubled, for fear of dynamite outrages, and the Cabinet councils are protected by an extra force of police.

A Constantinople correspondent says he has information from high sources that war between Greece and Turkey is almost certain.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Republicans of the Ohio Senate assembled on Monday, Jan. 25, at 10 a. m., but the Democratic Senators or the Clerk did not put in an appearance until 4 p. m. The lobbies were crowded, and great excitement prevailed. The contest was opened upon a motion to dispense with proceedings under the call, which motion President Kennedy would not entertain, but after an hour's debate the question was voted on. Next, the Republicans endeavored to bring up the contest cases, while their opponents desired to offer a resolution to consider the constitutional relations existing between the Senate and its President. Mr. Paye, Republican, reported rules to govern proceedings in the contests, upon which motions to adjourn and for other purposes were made, but the President declared them to be out of order. Another motion for adjournment was offered, and the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, the President in the meantime vigorously using his gavel to drown the Clerk's voice. Twenty members voted to adjourn, and the Democrats and clerks quitted the hall. The President then read Paye's rules, which were adopted, and the Republicans adjourned till Tuesday, the Democrats voting to adjourn till Wednesday. There was great excitement in the Ohio capital over the conflict of authority in the Senate.

A snowslide in Poverty Gulch, eight miles north of Crested Butte, Cal., carried away the cabin and bunkhouse at the Excelsior Mine, burying William Alexander, John St. John, a man named Goss, and Jack Grimes. The latter, after several hours' work, succeeded in extricating himself. The other three were killed.

Thirteen cases of trichiniasis are reported at Rib Lake, Taylor County, Wis., and four cases exist at a camp near Medford, Wis.

Farmers in Dodge County, Wis., who have dishorned a large number of cattle, will be prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

United States Judge Love rendered a decision at Keokuk, sustaining the constitutionality of the prohibitory law, and giving the State courts full powers. In the case of brewers and beer-gardens erected before the passage of the act, it is set forth that proceedings shall be by condemnation.

In the suit of the Government against Maxwell and others, involving 1,700,000 acres of land in New Mexico and Colorado, Judge Brewer, at Denver, decided in favor of the defendants.

The St. Cloud Hotel and six stores on Arch street, Philadelphia, were wiped out by fire. The loss is estimated at over a quarter of a million dollars.

The Court of Claims has awarded the Choctaw Nation judgment against the United States for \$386,605.

The final fight in the telephone litigation will soon begin. All the attorneys employed by the contesting parties are in Washington and ready for battle.

A formal motion for the abolition of the office of Viceroy of Ireland has been made in the British House of Lords. A dispatch from Rome says that the *Moniteur* expresses disgust at the opposition displayed in the Queen's speech to the sundering of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. It longs for the time when Protestantism shall be entirely extirpated from Ireland and Catholicism recognized.

The Chair presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, at the session of the Senate on Jan. 25, stating that national banks hold \$1,000,000 of the bonds called for payment next month, and a communication from the Secretary of the Interior asking for additional clerks for the Commissioner of Railroads. C. E. Walthall was sworn in as Senator from Mississippi. Mr. Hoar reported a bill to provide for the settlement of the debt of the Pacific railroads. Messrs. Dawes and Ingalls made some severe comments upon the mispelling of words in bills and resolutions received from the House, particularly as to a measure for the relief of the Northern Cheyenne Indians. In his opening prayer the House Chaplain feelingly referred to the death of Representative Rankin, of Wisconsin, and invoked the divine blessing and protection upon the sorrowing family. The House thereupon adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$4.50 @ 6.50
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.93 @ .95
No. 2 Red.....	.88 @ .89½
CORN—No. 2.....	.51 @ .51½
OATS—White.....	.39 @ .44
PORK—Mess.....	10.50 @ 11.00
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.50 @ 6.00
Good Shipping.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Common.....	3.50 @ 4.00
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring.....	4.75 @ 5.25
Choice Winter.....	4.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.80 @ .80½
CORN—No. 2.....	.36 @ .38
OATS—No. 2.....	.29 @ .30
RYE—No. 2.....	.57 @ .58
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.64 @ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.28 @ .32
Fine Dairy.....	.18 @ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.....	.10 @ .11
Common.....	.08 @ .10
EGGS—Fresh.....	.19 @ .20
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.58 @ .63
PORK—Mess.....	10.75 @ 11.25
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.79 @ .81
CORN—No. 2.....	.36 @ .37
OATS—No. 2.....	.28 @ .30
RYE—No. 1.....	.56 @ .58
PORK—New Mess.....	10.75 @ 11.25
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.90 @ .91
CORN—No. 2.....	.39 @ .41
OATS—No. 2.....	.30 @ .32
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.89 @ .90
CORN—Mixed.....	.33 @ .34
OATS—Mixed.....	.28 @ .29
PORK—New Mess.....	11.00 @ 11.25
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92 @ .94
CORN—No. 3.....	.37½ @ .38½
OATS—No. 2.....	.32 @ .33
RYE—No. 2.....	.57 @ .58
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.64 @ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.28 @ .32
Fine Dairy.....	.18 @ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.....	.10 @ .11
Common.....	.08 @ .10
EGGS—Fresh.....	.19 @ .20
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.58 @ .63
PORK—Mess.....	10.75 @ 11.25
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.89 @ .90
CORN—No. 2.....	.39 @ .39½
OATS—No. 2.....	.34 @ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.91 @ .92
CORN—New.....	.34 @ .35½
OATS—No. 2.....	.28 @ .31
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Fair.....	4.25 @ 4.75
Common.....	3.50 @ 4.00
HOGS.....	3.75 @ 4.25
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 4.00
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.96 @ .97
CORN—Yellow.....	.41 @ .43
CATTLE.....	4.50 @ 5.50

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Senator Teller, Whose State Produces Considerable Silver, Talks About Coinage.

Treasurer Jordan's System of Book-keeping Criticised—A Plea for Fair Dealing.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, offered a resolution in the United States Senate, Jan. 18, which, without debate, was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount of silver bullion had been purchased for coinage in each year since July 1, 1878, in what market the same had been purchased in each case, and from whom, and the price paid; also, whether in any instance all bids had been rejected, and if so, for what reason, and in what money or currency the payment for such silver bullion had been made. Mr. Teller then addressed the Senate on the silver question. His remarks were supported by many figures. The following is a fair abstract:

Money scarcity means dull times and low wages, the money-lenders suffering least from the scarcity. Gold and silver combined had been found insufficient to carry on the business of the world, and all nations had resorted to paper currency based on those metals. From this it was plain that gold alone would not suffice. It showed that the bondholders and capitalists were opposed to the people in this struggle. The creditor class wanted silver demonetized because of the consequent enormous increase in the purchasing power of gold. He presented figures showing that when the silver coinage act passed there was \$192,000,000 in gold in the United States, and now there is \$225,000,000, an addition of gold at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year in the face of the cry that we would lose all our gold, would lose our national credit, and would be unable to sell our bonds. The Bank of England was fast losing its coin and bullion. In the last six months it had lost \$38,000,000 of it, and in the same time had lost \$48,000,000 of its deposits. Was it not extraordinary, our financial policy was so unwise, and that of England so wise, that the latter had accumulated so large an amount of gold while England was losing her gold? The whole condition of our country, Mr. Teller continued, was an eloquent denial of the truth of the predictions and contentions of the enemies of silver. The stoppage of silver coinage would be equivalent to the addition of \$300,000,000 to the national debt. It would add from 20 to 30 per cent. to every dollar of debt in the land—an amount almost too great for computation. The creditor class demanded suspension of the coinage law, which was practically a stoppage of it, and also that we pay in gold the \$346,000,000 of national bank notes and withdraw them from circulation. The next move would be to take from the silver dollars already coined their legal tender value, thus effecting a reduction amounting altogether to \$562,000,000 in the circulating medium—over one-third of our whole circulation. Then, with \$400,000,000 of balance locked up in the Treasury, as now, the business of the country would be left to be done with about one-third of our present stock of money. The laboringmen were well aware that the great Treasury Department of our Government had passed into the control of the banks, bankers, and moneyed powers. Every scheme that could disgrace silver had had the sanction of the department, if it did not directly originate in the department. The Treasurer of the United States had even gone into a convention of fifty-four banks—a convention whose object was the demonetization of silver—and his name was among the bankers who were carefully telegraphed to the corners of the earth. Another attack on silver was found in the system of book-keeping newly adopted by the Treasury Department in treating a liability and not as an asset the \$100,000,000 of revenue held in order to redeem the greenbacks. According to this idea the more money the Government had in its vaults with which to redeem its paper money, or pay its debts, the greater its liabilities. This change of book-keeping came of long experience in Wall Street. It was for the purpose of deceiving the people as to the amount of available funds in the Treasury, as it would always show \$100,000,000 less than was actually in the Treasury. No doubt the Treasury officials believed in it, and continued accumulation and retention of money in the Treasury was beneficial to the country, and that the suspension of the silver coinage would also be beneficial to the Treasury; but the trouble with the Treasury officials was that they had consulted the national banks and money lenders, and not the real business-men of the country. Had our Government officers executed the laws of the land as they found them there would have been no trouble with the silver question. Mr. Teller did not demand a reduction of silver; he merely demanded for it an equal chance with gold. When that was done he would abide the decision of the commercial world. Let the gold advocates give to silver free coinage, as they gave it to gold, and let the judgment of mankind be taken on its value. Do not allow Government officials to discredit it. Do not allow Government agents (the national banks) to refuse to receive it on deposit. Let all men understand that silver is in it as well as gold, and fair payment of a debt within the letter and the spirit of the law, and when that was done silver would resume its place as the favorite money metal of commerce. If it were said that the special interests of Colorado warped Mr. Teller's judgment, he would reply that, although Colorado produced one-quarter of all the annual silver yield of the world, yet the question of silver coinage was one of but little more importance to Colorado than to the other States of the Union. The real question was whether the world's commerce should be conducted with all the world's stock of coin or with only one-half of it. That question affected nine men in every ten in the United States. He spoke, therefore, for all who toiled in mine and field—that great host, as mighty in numbers as modest in aspiration, who constituted the strength and power of the nation; who, through forbearing and long-enduring, yet, when aroused in defense of their rights, knew how to compel their agents to respect their will.

PLEADING FOR DAKOTA.

Senator-Elect Edgerton Presents Arguments for the Admission of the Southern Half of the Territory.

[Washington Special.] The Dakota delegation, headed by Senators Edgerton and Moody, called upon President Cleveland by appointment, and were heard upon the questions of dividing the Territory of Dakota, admitting to Statehood the southern half, and organizing the northern portion into North Dakota Territory. The President listened attentively to the delegation for an hour. Senator Edgerton did most of the talking. After reciting the steps taken by the Territory which resulted in the meeting of the constitutional convention, he said: "It has been said that there was no authority for calling the constitutional convention; in other words, that the law enacted by the legislature is without authority, and consequently void. I will not examine the question as to whether the organic act passed by Congress investing the Legislature with the power to legislate upon all rightful subjects of legislation not prohibited by that act gave the Territorial Legislature power to provide by law for a constitutional convention or not. That is not necessary for our present purpose. When statutes are silent, precedents make law. While the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall have power to admit new States, it nowhere provides, in direct terms or by implication, what steps shall be taken to bring the matter of admission of a new State to the attention of Congress, or how the matter shall be initiated. Precedents have varied in many instances. Congress has initiated proceedings by providing for a convention in other cases, and not a few conventions have been assembled by authority of the people of the Territory."

A LOUISVILLE woman has complained to the Mayor that her two-story brick house has been stoler and carried away.

ROSCOE CONKLING will, it is said, be invited by Congress to deliver the eulogy on Gen. Grant some time in March.