

MORGAN REPORTS.

Views of a Senate Committee on the Hawaiian Muddle.

Ex-Minister Stevens Exonerated, Though He Did Wrong, It Says, in Establishing a Protectorate—The President's Course Commended.

BLAMES NO ONE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senator Morgan, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, presented the report of the investigation of that committee made under the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations shall inquire and report whether any, and if so, what, irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent political revolution in Hawaii, and to this end said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses."

The report prepared by Senator Morgan is concurred in by Senators Sherman, Frye, Dole and Davis, the republican members of the committee, who also made a supplementary report, taking more positive grounds than the Morgan report, while Senators Butler, Turpie, Daniel and Gray (democrats) submit a minority report. A synopsis of the document is as follows:

Scope of the Investigation. Senator Morgan in his report says that the inquiry related first to the conduct of the government as shown in its official acts and correspondence; and, second, to the conduct of the civil and military officers of the government in the discharge of their public duties and functions.

The report practically begins with a declaration against monarchism in the Hawaiian islands, saying that we exercise at least a moral suzerainty over that country. Hawaii, it says, is an American state and is embraced in the American commercial and military system. In this attitude of the two governments Hawaii must be entitled to demand of the United States an indulgent consideration if not an active sympathy.

Stevens' Course Justified. Coming to the landing of the troops from the United States to Honolulu, Senator Morgan says that a condition of affairs existed in Honolulu which led naturally to the apprehension that violence or civil commotion would ensue, in which the security of American citizens and property would be put in peril as had been done on three occasions. There was not in Honolulu at that time any efficient executive power through which the rights of American citizens residing there could be protected. The authority of the queen was not respected by the people. An interregnum existed.

Was Virtually an Abdication. There is well-settled authority for the position that at the moment when the queen made public her decision to abdicate in favor of her wish and support the constitution of 1862, her abdication was complete, if the people chose so to regard it. Liliuokalani had only been kept on her throne by the tolerance of the white people, who owned \$50,000,000 of the property on the islands. It required nothing but the determination of the United States, as the missionary party to overthrow the queen, and that action had been taken before the troops from the Boston landed. There was no executive head of the government of Hawaii. It had perished. The report then calls attention to the fact that in landing the troops there was no demonstration and that in passing the palace they saluted the queen, who was helpless.

Right of Shelter Under the Flag. In view of this state of facts the report lays down the following proposition: "If a country were there is no power of the law to protect the citizens of the United States there can be no law of nations nor any rule of comity that can rightfully prevent our flag from giving shelter to them under the protection of our arms."

The committee agrees that such was the condition of the Hawaiian government at the time the troops were landed, and that it was the right of the United States to land troops upon those islands at any place where it was necessary in the opinion of our minister to protect the citizens of our country.

Stevens and Wiltz Exonerated. Cognizance is taken of the charge that the landing of the troops was intended to overthrow the queen with the purpose of procuring the ultimate annexation of the islands to the United States, but the report declares that the purpose of Minister Stevens and Capt. Wiltz was legitimate and that they acted in good faith and with no interests except protecting American citizens and preserving order. The intensity of the queen's opposition to the missionaries is referred to.

The report speaks of the queen's desire for the banishment or death of those who had opposed her and says that America should not hesitate in the support of a government set up to oppose her.

Wiltz Did His Best. Continuing, the report says: "The president says that on the first intimation of these harsh declarations he at once laid them before congress and asked for the further exercise of his good offices to bring about a reconciliation. Mr. Wiltz, however, regarding his instructions as continuing to require his intervention beyond the point where the president considered that it should cease, held a second and third interview with Liliuokalani. Mr. Wiltz, in what he did, obeyed what he conceived to be his instructions, and being so distant from Washington it is a matter of regret but not of surprise that the shot was an apparent want of harmony between his action in continuing his interviews with Liliuokalani after the president had determined that the full duty of the government had been performed. When a country falls in any kingdom of the western hemisphere it is pulverized, and when a scepter departs it ceases to exist; and American opinion cannot sustain an American ruler in the attempt to restore to a queen, no matter how virtuous and sincere the reasons may be that seem to justify him."

Stevens' Duty Was Plain. Mr. Stevens' recognition of the new government is justified, the report making the point: "It was his duty at the safest possible point to assist, by his recognition, the terms of the interregnum, so that citizens of the United States might be safely remitted to the care of that government for the care of their rights. Afterward, on February 1, 1893, the American minister was informed that the United States was to be raised and assumed and declared a protectorate over Hawaii. This act on the part of our minister was without authority and was void for want of power. It was discovered by Secretary Foster and rebuked by Secretary Gresham, and the order to abandon the protectorate and haul down the flag was in accordance with the duty and honor of the United States."

The matter of annexation is discussed at some length, and while the whole tenor of the report relating to the subject is favorable to annexation no direct statement was made therein.

Effect of Recognition. Next the report states that recognition of the provisional government was lawful and has contributed to the peace of Hawaii. The report takes the side of the provisional government as respects the counter revolution which the queen provoked and it is exceedingly severe on the ministers of queen.

Mission of Blount and Willis. The right of the president to appoint Mr. Blount is discussed, the report stating the conclusions to be that such a right no doubt existed and that the authority given to Mr. Blount and which he exercised was proper. Then Mr. Willis' mission is taken up and the position of the president referred to in the following: "It is in this course of proceedings, the president of the United States had intended to compel obedience to what is termed his 'decision' in the matter, by using the force of the United States to assist the queen in being enthroned, that would have been an act of war, entirely beyond his power. But such was not the intention of the president, as shown by contemporaneous acts, by his declarations and by his subsequent treatment of the subject."

The report then goes on as follows: "In the public act by which the provisional government of Hawaii was established, there was a distinct declaration that that government was to continue until Hawaii was annexed to the United States. That declaration, apart from every other consideration, would have justified the United States in its interference for the protection of the provisional government, which would not have been tolerated under other circumstances."

The document concludes with quotations of official state papers and comments indorsing the actions of Minister Stevens.

Views of the Republicans. Senators Sherman, Frye, Dole and Davis, the republican members, in their supplemental report say they are in entire accord with the essential findings of the report of the committee as a whole, but add that it is their opinion that the appointment of Commissioner Blount and his gift of authority, without the advice and consent of the senate, was an unconstitutional action; in the second place, that the orders by which the naval force at Honolulu was placed under the authority of Mr. Blount or Mr. Willis was without authority or warrant by law; thirdly, that Mr. Blount's order to lower the United States ensign from the government building in Honolulu was made without lawful authority; fourthly, that the right of the provisional government to exist had been settled conclusively by President Harrison's recognition of it, and that the president of the United States had no authority to reorganize the government or by any means whatever to attempt to overthrow the provisional government or restore the monarchy which had been displaced, and, finally, the republican members say:

"The avowed opinion of the president of the United States, in substance that it is the duty of the government to make reparation to the queen by endeavoring to reinstate her upon her throne by all constitutional methods, is a clear declaration of the policy of the president in relation to that end. The instructions to Messrs. Blount and Willis must be construed to be other and more ample forms of expression of that policy."

The Minority Report. The minority report denies the correctness of the declaration that the only irregularity in the conduct of Mr. Stevens was his declaration of a protectorate by the United States over Hawaii. The right of the United States to interfere with the internal affairs of Hawaii is also questioned. The minority of the Boston is exonerated, but Stevens is criticized as having been controlled by "inopportune" zeal. In concluding, with reference to Stevens, the report, which is signed by M. C. Butler, David Turpie, John M. Daniel and George Gray, says:

"His conduct as the public representative of this government was directly conducive to bringing about the condition of affairs which resulted in the overthrow of the queen, the organization of the provisional government, the landing of the United States troops and the attempted scheme of annexation, and upon this conclusion his conduct is seriously reprehensible and deserving of public censure."

Butler and Turpie for Annexation. In an independent letter Senator Butler says, and this letter is indorsed by Senator Turpie: "I am heartily in favor of the acquisition of those islands by the government of the United States, and in a proper case and on an appropriate occasion I should earnestly advocate the same. But I am unwilling to take advantage of the discussions in this case, for which I believe we are in a measure responsible, to consummate at this time so desirable an object."

The testimony covers 739 printed pages. The witnesses include Stevens, Blount, many naval officers and residents of Hawaii. Stevens' testimony covers sixty pages and is similar to his public explanations. Mr. Blount said he had no intimation when he went to Hawaii that the ex-queen was to be restored.

ON GOOD FRIDAY.

The Date Set for the Execution of Prendergast.

Judge Brentano Sentences Carter Harrison's Son. He Had Been on March 23—The Doomed Man's Rambling Speech.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27. Unless the supreme court or the governor of the state interfere Patrick Eugene Prendergast will on March 23, in the courtyard of the county jail, pay the penalty of his life for the murder of Carter H. Harrison. Sentence was passed upon him Saturday by Judge Brentano after his honor had overruled the motion for a new trial, entered by defendant's attorneys.

As Judge Brentano went upon the bench Prendergast stepped forward and took a seat in the front row of chairs in the jury box. From the expression on his face it was evident that he expected the worst, and was making a strong effort to conceal his fear. The courtroom was filled with spectators. Judge Brentano read a lengthy decision overruling the motion for a new trial.

Prendergast arose in response to the court's order, and the crowd surged forward. No attention was paid to the orders of the bailiffs, and the anxious spectators could not be quieted. When asked by the court if he knew of any reason why sentence should not be passed upon him, Prendergast arose.

Producing a few sheets of paper, he began to read, as follows: "Your honor, I have nothing particular to say. I suppose your honor is under the impression that you have done your duty. But this plea of insanity has been set up by my attorneys without my consent. It was an infamous, a dirty and disreputable plea, and done against my objections. Now as for your Murray, it is certain to my mind that the manner he answered questions he was anxious to be a juror in the case. There was something wrong also in regard to summoning the veniremen. Juror Larkin came here on a written statement, but, of course, the defendant had control over this part of the court's work. Newspapers had whole columns about it at the time and it is not necessary for me to go into it further now. We had no opportunity to watch the proceedings in summoning the jurors."

Here Prendergast laid aside his notes and seemed to become animated with his subject. Raising his voice he extended his long, thin arm, and gesticulating like a lawyer addressing the court, continued:

"Now, your honor, says that Harrison was a great and good man. I deny this. A good man is generally faithful to his friends, and Harrison was not. If he had been a good man he would not have been hostile toward me. Harrison was attacked by the newspaper trust, and I was attacked by the newspaper trust, and if the sentence of this court is carried out on me you will all be at the mercy of this newspaper trust. No man's character or reputation will be safe. Flattery, blackmail and corruption will prevail. I don't know what the result will be."

"The issue in this case was whether I did right or wrong; whether I did my duty or not; whether I did the will of God or not. I did right. I should be justified, and if I did right this was the real issue in the case, and that issue was never settled. If the court wants to shirk the responsibility in this case it will not be my fault. The most of the motions made by the attorneys for me have been overruled by the court, and that was wrong."

"This great grade-crossing issue—if you consent to my death, my execution, my being legally murdered, you also consent to this—that caused me to shoot Harrison as my last, unfaithfulness—I am feeling much better than when I came here."

He closed by declaring that if he went to the scaffold the jury and doctors would be infamous throughout all the ages.

Then Judge Brentano said: "Patrick Eugene Prendergast, it is my painful duty to sentence you to death. The sentence of the court is that on March 23, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 12 p. m., in the county jail, you be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and so the court doth so."

As the last words left the judge's lips Prendergast reeled as if he had been struck a heavy blow. The bailiffs tried to catch his arm, but before they could reach him, he had steadied himself by taking hold of Attorney Gregory's chair. Resuming his position he again justified his act. He would have spoken further, but the bailiffs led him away to jail.

Attorney Darrow, for Prendergast, asked leave to file a bill of exceptions within thirty days to take the case to the supreme court. This was granted, although the court had overruled his motion for an arrest of judgment.

New York, Feb. 26.—A communication addressed to the New York Times brings up a coincidence that has not yet been commented on. The writer, who signs himself "Good Friday," says:

"Has the day appointed by Judge Brentano, for the execution of Prendergast, the assassin of Carter Harrison, been designated by the date of Good Friday, that caused me to shoot Harrison as my last, unfaithfulness—I am feeling much better than when I came here."

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ARRAIGNED.

Michigan's Indicted Officials Before the Bar—All Give Bail.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 27.—The most remarkable scene ever witnessed in a Michigan courtroom was enacted in the little courthouse at Mason Saturday when three state officials were called upon to plead to indictments charging them with felonious crimes against the laws of the state. Most of the persons against whom indictments were voted were notified by their counsel Friday night, and five of them—State Treasurer Hamblitz, Land Commissioner Berry, Attorney General Ellis, Sergeant-at-Arms Bussey and Frank A. Potter—went to Mason Saturday morning, accompanied by friends, who were prepared to become sureties on their bonds.

After the usual formalities attendant upon the return of bills by a grand jury Attorney General Ellis was arraigned on three indictments for forgery, conspiracy and destroying the Wayne county records. He waived the reading of the indictments, as did all of the others save Potter, who pleaded not guilty. In each case where the accused refused to plead a plea of not guilty was entered by the court. State Treasurer Hamblitz and Land Commissioner Berry were arraigned on indictments for felony in making a false public record, conspiracy and willful neglect of duty. Ex-Clerks Potter and Warren answered to indictments charging the making of a false public record and conspiracy, and Sergeant-at-Arms Bussey to a charge of conspiracy.

Bail was fixed as follows: Ellis, for forging, \$5,000; Ellis and May, for destroying the Wayne county records, \$1,000; Potter and Warren, for making a false public record, \$2,000; each of the persons charged with conspiracy, \$1,000; Joachim Hamblitz and Berry, for making a false public record, \$5,000; Joachim Hamblitz and Berry, willful neglect, \$1,000.

Ellis' bonds were signed by George W. Webber, A. F. Kelsey, Frank A. Session and Josiah E. Just, of Ionia; S. W. Webber, of Lyons, and N. B. Hayes and Chauncey J. Runney as sureties.

Treasurer Hamblitz's bonds were signed by Mayor A. O. Bement and James B. Judson, of Lansing. Commissioner Berry's sureties in the same sum are James D. Berry, his son, Alexander Cameron, Wyatt B. Brown and A. M. Dobbelaire, of Lansing, and Henry L. Henderson, of Mason. Potter gave two bonds, with Lester S. Judson and Alexander Blair, of Lansing, as sureties. Warren's sureties are his father, W. G. Warren, and Horace Wilcox, of Charlotte. James B. Judson and Washington G. Wiley, of Lansing, signed the bond required of Bussey.

All of the defendants announce their intention of making a vigorous defense and have counsel of more than ordinary ability retained.

Another life-sized sensation has developed in connection with the official actions of Secretary of State Joachim, Treasurer Hamblitz and Land Commissioner Berry. An examination of the books of the board of state auditors, of which they are the members, shows that they have been making illegal charges and allowing their own bills therefor ever since they were inducted into office.

NORMAN L. MUNRO DEAD. The Well-Known New York Publisher Dies from the Effects of an Operation.

New York, Feb. 27.—Norman L. Munro, well known to the American public as a publisher and yachtsman, died at 6:30 o'clock Saturday evening in his apartments in the Hoffman house from the effects of an operation performed on him Friday for the removal of the veriform appendix.

[Mr. Munro was born in 1844 at Mill Brook, Pictou county, N. S. His father was a farmer and he was brought up on the farm. He left the farm when he was 25 years old and came to this city. He got work in a publishing house and set himself steadily at the business of mastering the details and of saving money to make a start with. The first number of the New York Family Story Paper went to press on black Friday in September, 1873. He erected the Munro building in Vandewater street in 1883 and extended the number of his publications and printed "Munro's Library" and Munro's Pocket Magazine. About seven years ago he bought the Mary Anderson place on Cedar avenue, Long Branch, and about the same time he became interested in the production of fast steam yachts. Mr. Munro's fortune is estimated at \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Within a year he refused an offer of \$1,500,000 for his publications and publishing house.]

DECLARES A DIVIDEND. Under Judge Winters' Order Iron Hall Receiver Failly Will Begin Payments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27.—In Judge Winters' chambers Receiver Failly, of the Iron Hall, received the order promised by the court. It declares a dividend of 10 per cent. on all unmatured claims, payable at once to all who account to the receiver here on or before April 15, this date being fixed because the Maryland court will April 13 hear members within its jurisdiction as to whether an account will be made with the receiver here or not. Payment of approved claims will begin next week.

WILMAN OUT ON BOND. C. H. Deere, of Moline, Ill., Puts Up \$25,000 to Secure His Release.

New York, Feb. 27.—Erastus Wilman, who is under indictment for forgery, was released from custody Saturday on \$25,000 bail. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, Ill., deposited twenty-five \$1,000 bills in the office of the city chamberlain as security for the prisoner. Recorder Smyth signed the bail bond. Mr. Deere is the father-in-law of Mr. Wilman's son William, who is now lying in a precarious condition at his home on Staten Island.

THE DOME IN RUINS. More of the World's Fair Agricultural Building Burned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Another incendiary fire took place in the Agricultural building at the world's fair grounds Saturday. The dome was partially destroyed and dropped into the center of the building, but otherwise the damage was small. Few exhibits remained in the structure and the beautiful golden statue of Diana had been removed from the apex of the dome two weeks ago.

An unknown young man was killed by a falling tree at Arpin, Wis.

KILLED BY HER NIECE. Woman Over a Hundred Years Old Murdered in Her Bed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 27.—Rosa Haywood, over 100 years old, was found murdered in her bed near this city. The crime was committed by her niece, Mary Smith, and Orange Page, an ex-convict. Search for the murderers has been conducted quietly and news comes of the arrest of Mary Smith near Rocky Mount and of Page on an adjoining farm.

It is probable that the Indian supply depot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

LYNCHED.

Two Murderers Meet Death at the Hands of a Mob.

Shot Down in Their Cells in an Arkansas Jail—One of Their Pals Spared—The Story of Their Cold-Blooded Crime.

VICTIMS OF POPULAR FURY. WEST PLAINS, Mo., March 1.—Monday night, about 11:30 several hundred men, supposed to be inhabitants of Ozark county, Mo., Fulton and Baxter counties, Ark., assembled at Mountain Home, Ark., for the purpose of lynching Anderson Carter and Bud Montgomery, alias Jasper Newton. The mob overpowered the jailer and guards, took their guns and demanded their keys. K. C. Smith, representative of Baxter county, made a half-hour speech and begged that the law be allowed to take its course. The men listened in sullen silence to his talk and that of others and then went about their work of vengeance. They unlocked the doors and proceeding to the cells occupied by the murderers fired volley after volley at the helpless men who vainly begged for mercy. After about twenty shots the firing ceased. Carter was dead, but Newton was found to be alive and he asked for water. This was given him, and then the mob riddled his body with bullets.

Both died protesting their innocence, and only asked that they might be released from their shackles. According to a previous agreement the life of Bart Carter, one of the trio who confessed, was spared, and it is thought he will be given a life sentence in the penitentiary. He was forced to do what he did by his father, Anderson Carter. He told where the money was, and went with a posse and recovered \$11,000 of it. Bart Carter says Anderson Carter did the planning and Newton the killing.

The crime for which they were held was the killing of Hunter Wilson in Baxter county, Ark., December 18. While Wilson was sitting with his wife by the fire the men entered the house, killed him instantly, very nearly killed his wife, robbed the house of \$1,100, and after heaping coals of fire upon Wilson's body made their escape. Mrs. Wilson crawled to a neighbor's and gave the alarm. William McAninch was arrested for the crime, but had been released a few days ago. The crime was a cold-blooded one. The Carters had the reputation of having killed a man in Texas county, and Newton, whose real name was Montgomery, was wanted in Clay county for a crime committed fifteen years ago.

FOR ONE BIG CITY. The Bill to Unite New York and Brooklyn Passed.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—The Greater New York bill has passed the senate by a vote of 28 to 2. The proposition to provide equal taxation on Mr. Butts' Greater New York bill had been defeated by 18 to 7 previously. The bill which now goes to the governor, simply provides that the question of consolidating into one municipality the places about New York harbor shall be submitted next fall to a vote of the people.

The friends of the project to annex all the territory for 25 miles from the New York city hall were spurred on four years ago by the fact that Chicago had as large a bona fide population as New York, and a commission was appointed by the legislature to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the city of New York and the various municipalities and towns in the state of New York composing what the New Yorkers were pleased to term its suburbs—Brooklyn, for instance, with a population of 1,100,000. After much discussion for and against the project the commission prepared a charter for the incorporation of the consolidated cities. This charter provided for the consolidation of the following towns and counties:

The city of New York, the county of Kings (in which Brooklyn is situated), the town of West Chester and portions of the towns of Pelham and East Chester, Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica, Hempstead and Rockaway.

The commission in a report last month figured out that the Greater New York would have a population of 3,000,000 and a total area of 317.7 square miles. The population of New York was put at 1,831,739, which is in excess of the census of 1890. Brooklyn and the towns in Kings county that will be taken into the new town by the bill just passed, are credited with a population of 995,276. The towns in West Chester and Richmond counties, which take in Staten Island, furnish the other 300,000, which would give the new city a population of 3,000,000. There is no doubt of the bill becoming a law as the governor has expressed himself in favor of it.

Illinois Farmers Moving to Iowa. MINONKA, Ill., March 1.—An emigrant train was made up in the Illinois Central yards here Tuesday consisting of twenty-nine cars. There were five additional cars sent out on a regular train. Those leaving are mostly Germans bound for Iowa and Nebraska, coming from Woodford, Flanagan, Pontiac, Dana, Benson, Roanoke and this place. This takes not less than 200 people from these places.

Big Land Owner Falls. CHESTER, Pa., March 1.—Hon. John Broomall, ex-judge of Delaware county, and one of the wealthiest land-owners in the county, has made an assignment to Henry C. Howard and William B. Broomall. The amount of liabilities is not known, but Mr. Broomall feels certain the assets will be \$200,000 in excess of all claims. The failure is due to general business depression.

Baseball for 1894. NEW YORK, March 1.—The National Baseball league managers at their meeting here Tuesday adopted a schedule of dates. The season opens April 19.

HISSED MR. BLAND.

Members of the House Unlike the Missourian's Bitter Words.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The members of the house under arrest were finally discharged from custody Friday by dispensing with further proceedings under the call. It required four hours to accomplish this and although the scenes of disorderly turbulence which characterized Thursday's proceedings were not repeated Friday the proceedings were fully as interesting.

After the arrested members had been discharged Mr. Bland returned to the silver bill, but his motion failed again for lack of a quorum. He lacked only two votes, however, and this is the high-water mark.

After some preliminary skirmishing the speaker pro tem, declared the pending question to be the motion to discharge Mr. Adams from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Reed called attention to the fact that the question had not been properly stated. It was to discharge Mr. Adams because the warrant under which he was arrested was unauthorized. Mr. Springer attempted to interpose an amendment, which had for its purpose the discharge of all members under arrest, as the most expeditious way out of the tangle, but Mr. Reed demanded the previous question and he was cut off.

The previous question was voted down—95 to 159. Mr. Bland then offered as a substitute for Mr. Reed's motion a motion to discharge all members arrested by authority of the resolution passed by the house on the 19th inst. Mr. Reed made the point of order that Mr. Bland's amendment was not germane, and the point was argued at some length.

Mr. Bland decided to withdraw his substitute and confine it to the discharge from custody of Mr. Adams. On this modification of his motion he demanded to be heard. He got the floor and delivered a scathing arraignment of his side of the house.

Mr. Bland's speech was sensational in its criticism of the disorder which reigned in the house on Thursday. He declared that the men who are obstructing legislation and defying the house were anarchists and revolutionists. They were worse than the criminal who would throw dynamite bombs from the galleries. There were hisses at this statement which grew louder and culminated in the cries of "shame." Mr. Bland proceeded in his impassioned utterance. He said mobocracy had taken possession of the house. The mobism of anarchy was being given an object lesson. The anarchist was being invited to parade the streets and commit his deeds of violence. Mr. Bland proceeded with frequent characterization of those members who had obstructed legislation as "anarchists," and "revolutionists."

Mr. Bland said that since the deadlock the suggestion that the speaker should count a quorum had been advanced on the democratic side of the house. Quorum counting, he maintained, was an invitation to absenteeism. It was an invitation to members to go fishing and wandering up and down the earth. He insisted that it was the duty of the house to keep members in their seats. The democratic party had a majority of eighty in the house and ought to do business.

"I don't think it is the duty of the gentleman from Missouri," interjected Mr. Dunn (dem., N. J.) "to lecture the democratic party."

"If that is a lecture," retorted Mr. Bland, "the people will read it to the gentleman and every other man who is now obstructing business to his heart's content. [Democratic applause.] While the opposition has a perfect right to break the quorum, what a spectacle we present to the country, with eighty majority, rising in our congressional dignity and defying the authority of the house! We should proceed to do business or acknowledge our incompetency. If we don't the people will read the riot act to us."

Mr. Bland then drifted into a discussion of the merits of the silver seigniorage bill, which was being opposed by a portion of the democratic majority, in the course of which he was three times called to order by Mr. Coombs (dem., N. Y.).

"I thought the gentlemen on this side," said Mr. Bland, "would realize that they could not afford to be revolutionists and anarchists. I say we should either do business or surrender." [Republican applause and shouts of "Give it to them!"]

"It will be no outrage for the people to rise up in a mob and cast us down, for we are exercising mobocracy here. If this is a bad bill vote it down. If you want more debate we will give it to you, but to stay here and not vote is simply political suicide."

MILLIONS AWAIT GIBBS HEIRS. Cash and Manor in England Left to the Family of That Name.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 26.—John M. Gibbs, who died here Tuesday evening, received a letter a few days before his death from Montgomery E. Gibbs, of Chicago, regarding the alleged fortune coming to the Gibbs family in England. It includes the manor of Instone, near Bideford, Devonshire, valued at \$5,000,000 and also money in the Bank of England. As far as known there are 250 of the family in this country. Mrs. Prof. A. E. Taylor, Mrs. A. D. Ross, Mrs. J. H. Martin, and John M. Gibbs living in this city.

Grow's Plurality Grows. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Official returns have been received from every county in the state except Allegheny, Armstrong, Bradford, Butler, Mercer, Montgomery and Washington. The official figures continue to show increases over previous estimates and at midnight the apparent plurality for Grow (rep.) is 181,973.

Respite for Charles Carleton. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 26.—Friday afternoon the supreme court granted a stay of sentence pending review in the case of Charles Carleton, sentenced to be hanged at Fremont March 22.