

TO RESTORE THE GOLD

SENATOR SHERMAN INTRODUCES A RESOLUTION.

Will Make a Speech on the Subject on Friday—Bonds Will Have Preference in the Senate—Senator Jones' Opinion.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The senate held a two hours' session Tuesday, the most important feature of which was a resolution offered by Mr. Sherman for the restoration of the gold reserve, which thereafter should be held sacred for the redemption of the greenbacks and treasury notes, the former to be re-issued in exchange for gold coin and bullion. Mr. Sherman will on Friday address the senate on his resolution. Mr. Perkins (Cal., Rep.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution directing the committee on finance to report an amendment to the house tariff bill laying an additional duty on raw sugar equal to the other increases of the bill. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) objected.

It was agreed to adjourn over until Friday, Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) explaining that the finance committee desired to consider the bond and tariff bills on Thursday.

Mr. Chandler's resolution directing the committee on naval affairs to investigate the prices paid by the government for armor plate, and as to whether any official of the government was interested in patent processes, was called up. At the suggestion of Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) the words directing an inquiry into the facts as to whether the prices paid by the United States were "as low as paid by foreign governments" were stricken out.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas) could not see the reason for the amendment.

Mr. Gorman explained that it was well known that an American armor-plate company had competed with England to furnish armor-plate for a Russian vessel. The prices asked were lower than received from the United States. The contract, he thought, had been made at a loss. Mr. Hale spoke of the achievements of the navy department, and expressed the hope that nothing would be found amiss.

Mr. Chandler said that he shared the general regret, but he was ready to assume the responsibility for the resolution. Facts had come to his knowledge, he said, that required investigation and publicity in order that future contracts for armor in the equipment of vessels now building and to be built should be above suspicion and reproach. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) then took the floor and spoke in favor of his resolution instructing the finance committee to restore the McKinley duties on wool in any revenue bill reported to the senate. He said that unless the present legislation was changed the sheep industry of the Pacific coast would be annihilated. Mr. Mitchell said the tariff bill passed by the house would probably increase the revenue \$40,000,000 a year. Amended as it should be by affording wool, lumber, barley, hops, and other agricultural products adequate protection, it would give an additional revenue of \$60,000,000 and place a padlock upon the so-called "endless chain" by which gold is drawn from the treasury, stop all necessity for further bonds, and rescue from impending ruin the wool and other agricultural interests of this country.

A long debate as to the policy of redeeming greenbacks in gold followed.

Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.) at the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's remarks, asked for the immediate consideration of a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that no bonds of the United States should be sold at private sale or by private contract, but that they should be advertised and sold to the highest bidder. The resolution went over.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) addressed the senate on the general financial question, maintaining that the outward flow of gold could not be stopped until the balance of trade was in our favor, and that this result could not be maintained without an adequate increase of tariff rates. An increase of tariff rates and adequate revenue in the treasury would solve the problem. He thought the banks should bear their share of the burden of maintaining our vast paper currency on a parity with gold.

Among the bills and resolutions introduced was the following:

By Senator Pettigrew—A bill directing the secretary of the treasury to cancel and not reissue greenbacks hereafter redeemed by him, but to issue silver certificates in their place, the certificates to be redeemed with silver dollars. To meet the demand thus created, the secretary is directed to coin the silver now in the treasury, and, if the amount is not sufficient for the purpose, he is to purchase more silver bullion from time to time.

The senate adjourned until Friday.

BOND BILL FIRST.

Senate Committee on Finance Will Consider the Measure Thursday.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Senator Morrill, the new chairman of the Senate committee on finance, said yesterday that a meeting of the committee would be called for Thursday to take up the House revenue and bond bills. Mr. Morrill expressed the opinion that the bond bill would be given precedence in the committee, but declined to express an opinion as to how speedily it might be disposed of or in what shape it might be reported.

Senator Jones was asked if he thought the committee would adopt his proposed silver amendment to the bond bill, and the Senator replied that he was unable to say, adding: "The principal complaint against the free coinage of

silver is the great profit it would give to the silver miners. My bill gives this profit to the government, by providing that the holder of bullion shall receive only the market value, the difference between that value and the coinage value becoming seigniorage. Thus, while the silver dollars coined would have full legal-tender value, the public at large and not the miners alone would secure the large profit to be obtained from the free coinage of silver while the market value is so depressed at present."

Justice Brewer Not Asked to Serve.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Associate Justice Brewer of the supreme court reached Washington yesterday from San Antonio, Tex., where he has been for the past six weeks. Justice Brewer stated that he had not been offered and consequently had not accepted a position upon the Venezuelan commission. No information whatever can be obtained at the white house as to whether the president has come to any decision in regard to the membership of the Venezuela commission, either as to number or personnel.

CUBAN REPORTS CONFLICT.

Official News Is Doctored Before Being Sent to Madrid.

Madrid, Jan. 1.—There is considerable difference between the official and the non-official reports received here from Havana regarding the insurrection in the island of Cuba. According to the official announcements, Generals Valdez and Navarro are still in pursuit of the insurgents, who are retreating from the Province of Matanzas, after having lost 1,600 men in the fighting which has occurred during the last few days. On the other hand, the non-official reports have it that the insurgents are not shown to have been retreating, and that, on the contrary, they are very active just at present in the immediate vicinity of Matanzas.

Michigan Laws Constitutional.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 1.—A number of the acts of the last legislature which were passed more than five days before final adjournment were not signed by Governor Rich until after the legislature adjourned. These were attacked as unconstitutional, the claim being that the time in which the governor could sign such bill ended with the adjournment of the legislature. The Supreme court has decided that the right of the governor to sign bills within ten days after final adjournment applies to bills of the class referred to and that all of them were constitutional, so far as this claim is concerned.

Courts Not Yet Through with Debts.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 1.—President Eugene Debs of the American Railway union came under the jurisdiction of Judge Taft of the United States court during the great railroad strike of 1894, and the proceedings are not yet ended. Yesterday the demurrer of Debs and his associate directors, Howard and Rogers, in the contempt proceedings, was overruled and an order was issued directing Debs and associates to file an answer within ten days. Debs may yet have to endure another trial for contempt.

Three Killed in a Boiler Explosion.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 1.—A boiler explosion, by which three men were killed, occurred at the Law colliery at Avoca yesterday morning. The dead are: Alex Young, aged 48, pump driller; Thomas McDonald, aged 52, machinist; John Rolls, aged 50. The two first named were mangled beyond recognition. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the low water in the boiler.

Gold at a Premium at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1.—There was a sharp advance in the price of gold here Tuesday, a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent being offered with no takers. One banking house was offered this premium, it is understood, for \$100,000 in gold, but would not accept. The hollers of the gold are themselves anxious to get the bonds and are not willing to part with their holdings even at the premium offered.

Strike at Cincinnati Inevitable.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 1.—Six hundred hodcarriers and 300 bricklayers have decided to strike if the contractors insist, after Jan. 1, in reducing bricklayers from 56 to 45 cents an hour and hod carriers from 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 25 cents an hour, being under the eight-hour law, a reduction of 88 cents and 50 cents a day, respectively. A strike seems inevitable.

Hints of Incendiarism.

Pittsburg, Kas., Jan. 1.—Near Fronnenac four brothers—Robert, John, William and Arch McFadden—were burned to death in their home while asleep. They were 18, 16, 12 and 11 years old, respectively, and the two oldest were miners. There are hints of foul play.

Missouri Republicans.

Mexico, Mo., Jan. 1.—A delegation of leading republicans met in this city Monday and Tuesday. It was given out that the sentiment was in favor of McKinley for president, and Congressmen W. M. Treloar for re-election.

Duchess of Marlborough Not Ill.

Rome, Jan. 1.—Inquiries were made yesterday by a representative of the Associated Press as to the health of the young Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York. It has been learned that she is in excellent health.

Labouchere Defends Monroe Doctrine.

London, Jan. 1.—Truth, in a long article, defends President Cleveland's attitude on the Monroe doctrine, and asserts that it is quite as legitimate as the European concert.

DOES NOT WANT WAR.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

Great Britain, However, Has Not Yet Recovered from Her Fright—Germany Losing British Trade—General Public Thinks the Danger Has Passed.

London, Jan. 14.—It seems pretty well established in the public mind that Emperor William did not mean to threaten war upon Great Britain by his message of sympathy to President Krueger of Transvaal, and the reports which circulated a few days ago of a European alliance back of Germany and against Great Britain find little further credence. It seems to be accepted that the German emperor simply intended to express his own opinion of the Jameson raid in that message and the temporary sentiment of irritation which it caused him.

This is the general feeling, apparently, of the public mind, and those organs of public opinion which are in touch with the government have undoubtedly sought to deepen this impression. But this still leaves unexplained the uncontradicted assertion that the German government did apply to Portugal for permission to pass marines through Portuguese territory at Delagoa bay to the Transvaal, nor does it explain the unflagging preparation of war material and equipment of war forces in Great Britain. Of more force seems the argument of some newspapers that the wavering support of Russia and France has admonished the German war lord that the interpretation put upon his message by Great Britain was putting him into a hazardous position.

Whether this or some other consideration has altered the situation, it is certain that the diplomatic agents of all the governments of Europe have been kept busy in the last few weeks and it is expected that the full result of their labors is not yet in the knowledge of the public. That Great Britain has had a vision of the destruction of the "balance of power" in Europe, with herself in the descending scale, is certain. Whether she had made other strokes in the hidden field of diplomacy besides her formidable show of naval force is not yet known.

Interest in the great naval preparations, however, continues to absorb the public mind. A report which has been circulated to the effect that the government intends to mobilize the volunteer forces is denied; but it is certain that appeals from the war office have recently been sent by circular to the commanders of all the volunteer regiments asking them to return the probable number of volunteers that could be mobilized and to state the arrangements that would be necessary for doing so.

At Woolwich, below London, on the Thames also, the great arsenal, covering 100 acres of ground, is receiving constant additions to its great store of naval material and the activity in all departments there is unabated. The torpedo factory is increasing its output and the men in that department are working many hours overtime. The torpedoes, as fast as they are manufactured, are dispatched to Portsmouth and Dover, the former the principal naval station of England, with a fortified harbor that will float the whole of the British navy, and the latter the chief port of communication between Great Britain and the continent. The government intends, it is announced, to have these well supplied with torpedo boats and with torpedo destroyers.

One feature of the war scare which is much dwelt upon here is the harm it has done to German trade. German import trade houses here announce that there has been a big decrease in their orders since the scare. The orders of one big fadys goods firm, it is announced, have decreased 60 per cent. It is feared that the quarrel will thus result in a permanent injury to trade.

In spite of the fact that no official declarations have yet been made regarding the disposition of Dr. Jameson's rank and file very little doubt is felt that the prominent Johannesburgers arrested for treason will be banished not only from the Transvaal but from the British possessions in South Africa. It is generally considered here that this step is essential if a possibility of a recurrence of the raid is to be prevented.

The St. James Gazette devotes much space to the Venezuelan question, and says: "We have quite enough to think about without quarreling with Germany. We have not ended our difficulty with America."

Nebeker Will Be Chairman.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 14.—The men in charge of the Nebeker and Gowdy headquarters here have received reports from nearly all the counties, and after having gone over the reports it is announced that Nebeker will probably be elected chairman. The information from over the state indicates that many of the counties did not instruct their delegates, so that there is no telling what the conventions in some of the districts may decide to do. From indications, however, Nebeker will receive eight votes at least and probably ten, while Gowdy has three certain and possibly five.

Indicted for Manslaughter.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 14.—Superintendent William Craig of the gas and water company was indicted by the grand jury yesterday for manslaughter in the second degree. It is charged that, through his negligence, impure water was furnished the city, and that the death of Harry Smith, a boy, from typhoid fever was caused thereby. It is a test case, and is the result of the typhoid fever investigation.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A terrific

DOES NOT WANT WAR.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

EASTERN STATES VISITED BY A TERRIFIC STORM.

Numerous Disasters on Land and Sea Reported—Cold Wave Follows the Gale—Various Canadian Cities Suffer Loss.

London, Jan. 14.—A tempest that brought with it arctic temperature struck this city and its vicinity Tuesday. At 3 o'clock in the morning the gale reached a velocity of seventy-two miles an hour.

Bay Ridge, Staten Island, the Jersey shore, and Coney Island received the full force of the windstorm. Houses were shaken, and many people, roused from slumber by the trembling of their beds, were too fearful to again seek

As morning advanced the wind decreased slightly in force, but it was still blowing a fifty-mile-an-hour gale at 10 o'clock. From the Battery to the Narrows the harbor appeared to be a mass of broken ice and snow, tossed to and fro by the wind. At 10 o'clock the thermometer registered 32 degrees.

In the interior of the state the storm was very severe. At Little Falls the West Shore railway tracks were washed out, and much damage was done to roads and property generally. Reports from the Adirondacks indicate that much damage was done there by the wind. There was a light fall of snow in some places.

During the gale a coal-laden coaster bound east was blown ashore on Hog's Back Rock, south of Ward's Island, near Hell Gate. There was a strong flood tide and the crew had difficulty in getting ashore in the small boat. The vessel and cargo may prove a total loss. The schooner Emma Jane, from Connecticut, loaded with coal, was sunk at Rockaway Beach during the storm. Her crew had a narrow escape. The schooner Dungill, of New York, coal laden, was wrecked in Jamaica Bay. She dragged her anchor and collided with the trestle of the Rockaway Beach Railroad, going down in twenty-five feet of water. The captain and crew managed to reach the trestle from the rigging of the craft.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Heavy Financial Loss All Along the New England Coast.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 1.—Not for many years has there been such a severe storm as that which swept the coast Monday night and Tuesday morning. The storm began at an early hour in the evening and kept increasing in fury, until at midnight it had developed into a veritable hurricane. The rain fell in torrents and the roar of the gale was at times deafening. All along the cape are signs of the work done by the wind. The roundhouse of the Cape Cod Railroad company, 400 feet in circumference, with a tower 150 feet high, was razed as clearly as if dynamite had been used. Trees, fences, outbuildings, and in some places barns and houses were leveled to the ground. The great tidal wave of last year was exceeded in nearly every coast village. At Gray Gables the beautiful lawns were covered with fully three feet of water. At the mouth of the Monomoy River a small schooner lies across the big bridge, fifteen feet above low-water mark.

In this city the rainfall was light, but at Northfield, Vt., it was 1.62 inches, while the wind there did not exceed thirty miles an hour. In Boston the wind blew steadily at about forty to forty-five miles, while at Haverhill, Melrose, and Exeter it exceeded fifty miles. Along the coast there was no way of telling the velocity. It was simply a cyclone.

MAKES A NEW RECORD.

Worst Storm Experienced Since the Memorable Gale of 1869.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 1.—The effects of the storm Monday night along the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay were more severe than any experienced since the memorable September gale of 1869. At Bristol the gale seemed to be most severe. Washouts along the Providence, Warren and Bristol branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad so undermined the rails that traffic was delayed for several hours. The government launch Castor was badly damaged, and the main railway at the Herreshoff shipyard was wrecked.

At Buzzard's Bay, Mass., the gale was very severe. The chief damage sustained was that along the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad between here and Bourne. The bridge on the Woodshole branch was badly strained, but did not fall. Along the coast of Maine a terrific storm raged all night. The wind from southeast blew a gale, and was accompanied by torrents of rain. The disturbance was followed by a very high tide. Wharves were submerged and cellars of storehouses were flooded.

DAMAGE AT BUFFALO.

Terrific Windstorm and Heavy Rain Cause Much Loss.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 1.—This city was swept by a terrific windstorm Monday night, which attained a velocity of seventy-three miles an hour. Along the water front basements were inundated, driving the occupants out into the storm, with such of their household effects as they could carry. The roof of the Kellogg iron works was blown off, Strawberry Island and Squaw Island are completely submerged, and the waters of Niagara River are seething and roaring like a mountain torrent. The Erie Canal has overflowed its banks in many places.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A terrific

qua county Monday night, doing much damage to telegraphic and telephone communication between towns and in this city almost prostrating the electric light wires. A heavy snowfall follows in the wake of the squall.

FELT IN CANADA.

No Lives Lost, but Much Inconvenience and Interruption to Business.

Montreal, Quebec, Jan. 1.—Yesterday's storm was the most severe Montreal has suffered for years. Up to this time no lives have been lost, but the damage is extensive. Telephone and telegraph wires are down everywhere, roofs have been blown off in different parts of the city, and the tower of the new Anglican church in St. Gabriel came down at 9:30 a. m. All through the Province of Quebec great damage was done by the storm, which attained a speed of seventy-five miles an hour, the greatest experienced here during twenty-five years. No fatalities have yet been reported in the country, but at Valois a barn containing a horse was carried quite a distance, and at St. Anne de la Parade a new bridge was carried away.

St. Catherine, Ont., Jan. 1.—The wind blew eighty miles an hour at 3 a. m. Tuesday. The storm was followed by intense cold.

Niagara Falls Bridge Threatened.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Yesterday the river below the falls was thirty feet higher than usual, the water reaching the roofs of the houses on the docks. The dock on the Canadian side was torn from its foundation and about \$500 damage was done the abutments for the new arch bridge on the Canadian shores.

The upper bridge trembled in the gale in an alarming way, but sustained no damage, as far as observable. When the wind abated the water began subsiding and by evening had reached its common level.

THE SOUTHERN WAY.

Another Chapter in the Annals of Crime of Virginia.

Sargent, Ky., Jan. 1.—Information has been received here from Donkey, Va., of a terrible battle and double murder there Monday evening, the result of a drunken row Christmas over a woman of bad character. Bill Wells and Gus Osborne, always known as good citizens, with Jim Cox and Ab Williams, two desperate mountain outlaws, met on the public road a half mile from Donkey, heavily armed, for the purpose of fighting it out. Firing was immediately commenced. It continued for more than two hours. Immediately after the firing commenced a deputy sheriff appeared on the scene, but could not stop the fighting. Soon Wells and Osborne lay lifeless on the roadside, with Cox seriously wounded, being shot twice. The deputy sheriff also received a serious wound in the left leg.