

TUG-OF-WAR IN CONGRESS

OVER PENSION FEES.

Senator Quay's Amendment Nullified in House Committee and the Bill Sent to Conference.

ATTORNEYS' UNLAWFUL PRACTICES

Probability That the Seal Question May Be Settled by Extinction of the Seals.

PACIFIC CABLE PROSPECTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND ST. GEORGE STS., N. Y., WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1891.

Now comes the battle royal in Congress between the pensioners of the country and their friends in Congress on the one side and the pension claim agent sharks and their friend Quay on the other.

The Pension Appropriation Bill is in conference committee, and the next twenty-four hours will decide whether Matthew Stanley Quay, a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, with all of the millionaire pension claim agent ring of Washington and political heeleders, has the power to successfully oppose the wishes of the majority of the Representatives of the old soldier constituency in the House.

The bill provides for an extension of the public building at Dallas, Texas, at a cost of \$300,000 which was voted by the President, was passed over the veto by the House.

Senator Quay's amendment to the Pension Appropriation bill is an original measure to divide the pensioners of the United States into ten classes and making some changes in boundaries.

This was opened at the Treasury Department today for the construction of a one story annex to the Bureau of the Pension Office, at \$64,650.

The first step toward putting the new Appropriation bill in conference was taken by the State Department, from which a certified copy of the law was sent to the Governor of each State and Territory in the Union.

The bill provides for the wages of certain employees in the Government Printing Office was taken up and passed by the Senate, with a substitute proposed by Mr. Quay, providing that all night employees be paid twenty per cent in addition to the amount paid for day labor.

Senator M. L. Doniphan has just purchased for a conference committee known as the "Surrender House," in which Lee's surrender to Grant was concluded. It is proposed to make it a museum for war relics.

THE SEALS NOT DYING OUT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 10, 1891.—According to officers of the Bear and well informed gentlemen familiar with the subject, the statements of the Treasury agents on the Seal Islands presented to Congress today are biased.

The agents, Nettleton and Goff, left the islands in July and do not know anything about the seals after that time.

In November, thousands of seals were on the rookeries, more than in June and July. The story that the natives are suffering is a lie.

The Leases had plenty of food and all kinds of food. Before the outer bear left, in November, over two thousand seals were killed on St. George Island, five hundred on St. Paul's Island for winter food.

PALMER STOCK BOOMING.

FARMERS IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE LIKELY TO UNITE WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1891.—Republicans are in caucus.

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BARRUNDIA'S CASE

AGAIN FOUGHT OVER.

Secretary Tracy Attacked for His Dismissal of Lieutenant Reiter and Refusal of Court Martial.

DALZELL OPENS THE DEBATE

Mr. Lodge Replies in Behalf of the Secretary, Basing His Argument on Grounds of Humanity.

AN IRISH PARALLEL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND ST. GEORGE STS., N. Y., WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1891.

The Secretary of the Navy was on trial in the House of Representatives today. His accuser was John Dalzell, the bright, brainy young republican who represents the Pittsburgh district in Congress.

His defender was another of the younger republicans—no less a personage, in short, than Henry Cabot Lodge, of Boston. Pennsylvania against Massachusetts!

Dalzell's partisans are saying to-night that the Pittsburgh man carried off the honors, while Lodge's friends are equally confident that to him the greater credit is due.

As an impartial observer I am constrained to say that each Representative acquitted himself admirably. Dalzell, more than Lodge, had the sympathy of his audience, but each made an excellent presentation of the case and each won new honors for himself by the closeness of the argument, the clearness of his reasoning and the eloquence with which his facts were presented.

THE CASE. It all grew out of that tragic episode in Guatemala waters last summer which resulted in the death of General Barrundia, the subsequent recall of Minister Mizner and, still later, the public censure by Secretary Tracy of Lieutenant Reiter, of the United States man-of-war Hanger. General Barrundia, it will be remembered, was a passenger on board the Pacific mail steamer Acapulco. He was a political refugee. The Acapulco carried him into the harbor of San José. The President of Guatemala demanded his surrender. Minister Mizner ordered Captain Pitts, of the Acapulco, to comply with the government's demand.

General Barrundia resisted arrest and was shot dead by the Guatemalan soldiers. The Ranger lay in the harbor since a ship's length away. For all the protection she gave this man who sought shelter under our flag she might have been leagues away. Secretary Blaine dismissed Minister Mizner from the foreign service and Secretary Tracy publicly censured Lieutenant Reiter for his unpatrician course in not springing at once to Barrundia's rescue.

Lieutenant Reiter is a constituent of Representative Dalzell and an intimate friend as well. Several days ago Mr. Dalzell announced that when the Legislative Appropriation bill came before the House he proposed making a few remarks in support of Secretary Tracy's censure and in defense of Lieutenant Reiter. Being thus forewarned the Secretary asked Mr. Lodge to represent him in regard to the case. Mr. Lodge, from his case to good hands, and it is no disparagement to General Tracy to say that he himself could not have presented the case better.

Mr. Dalzell is serving his second term in Congress. He is, so far as length of service goes, a legislative neophyte, but he hardly deserves to be classed with the element. He is a man of wit and an orator of more than usual brilliancy. He is a lawyer by profession, and his legal associates were all for him. He is a man of high character and of high ability. He is a man of high character and of high ability.

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THE SUGAR TRUST

HILL REMAINS DEAF TO PUBLIC OPINION.

The Ringing of That Presidential Bell in the Governor's Bonnet Drowns the Suggestions of Good Public Policy.

PIERCE WILL BE NOMINATED.

Personal Politics Very Likely to Rob the State of Its Efficient Superintendent of Insurance.

TRUSTS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1891.—It looks like Pierce to-day.

In all probability the Governor will send in his name to-morrow and he will be confirmed beyond a doubt. This is the almost universal opinion in Albany and it is backed by votes.

The signal from the Executive Chamber came today in the shape of a notice from Senator Jacobs, of Brooklyn, that he would at some future time move to suspend rule 47, so that nomination of the Governor could be acted upon immediately without reference to committee. It was accepted by the Senate as tantamount to a notice from Hill that he would send in Pierce's name.

It also meant that Hill feels certain that he can command the necessary seven votes. In this assumption the Governor is probably correct. Six republicans say openly that they will vote for Pierce. They are Vedder, Laughlin, Erwin, Deane, Hendricks and Coggeshall.

Coggeshall said last night that he would not vote for Pierce, though he liked him. To-day he has changed front. His excuse is that the attack upon him editorially by a certain New York paper leaves him no option except to stand by Pierce to the last. Emerson is pledged to vote for Pierce, but may not vote to suspend the rules. No one seems to know how O'Connor stands, and he is absent. The other republicans are said to be a unit against the nomination. If Emerson votes for Pierce only ten democrats are needed to confirm him.

TWO HONEST SENATORS. It is now believed that Chase and Linson are the only democratic Senators who will stand out against the consummation of this outrageous deal. The Governor is working hard to whip them into line. His hand was clearly discernible in the calling of a democratic conference to-day immediately after the adjournment. All the democratic Senators attended except Brown. Every democratic Senator came out of that caucus with a pallid look on his face and a heavy heart. They looked at him solemnly, but said not a word. Just the same it can be safely stated that Chase and Linson have not changed their position. They stated in the conference that under no circumstances would they support Pierce.

There were others who expressed the opinion that this move of the Governor was very poor policy. Hill's hand was not heavy enough to overpower their consciences. They have scruples that cannot be overcome.

TAMMANY'S INNOCENCE. The Tammany Senators still insist that the Wigwag has no hand in the deal, and that they are free to vote as they please. None of them will say they are against Pierce and nobody believes that they are. Hill will give their votes to Pierce. There are some who say that Hill will drop Pierce and send in the name of a fitter man. Little stock is taken in this rumor, for Pierce is the only name that the Tammany republicans will ever make up their minds to give. Hill himself has made up his mind to give himself to Maxwell at any cost. It seems incredible that he would dare do this in the face of the public sentiment of the State, but his friends say "Will do it."

THE SUGAR TRUST. Uncle George Erwin called up his sugar trust resolution to-day to prevent competition in the production of an investigation, so that the people might get free sugar. Trusts, he said, were getting chary in New Jersey and doing business in New York. He called for the Senate to let the bill go to New York with a committee to find out how it was done.

Senator Sloan did not see any need of sending a committee about the State and called on Erwin to examine it.

Then Fassett offered an amendment, calling upon General Erwin to prevent competition in the production of sugar. The amendment was adopted. Erwin then introduced a bill, drawn up, he said, by Judge Fryor, to prevent injury to trusts from doing business in the State. While they had been declared illegal by the courts, they were doing business by the commodity clause of the tariff. The bill was introduced to declare the policy of the State to be against these corporations, and he then introduced a bill, drawn up, he said, by Judge Fryor, to prevent injury to trusts from doing business in the State by such companies are void, and that the officers and agents of such companies can be fined. The bill was introduced to declare the policy of the State to be against these corporations, and he then introduced a bill, drawn up, he said, by Judge Fryor, to prevent injury to trusts from doing business in the State by such companies are void, and that the officers and agents of such companies can be fined.

ROOSEVELT'S BILL. Roosevelt's bill was referred to the Committee on General Land and Water. The bill was given prominence to make his investigation.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER. Quite a lively spot took place over Sheard's joint resolution to-day. The bill was introduced in Congress to oppose and vote against the Free Silver Coinage bill.

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