# CLEVELAND PRAISED FOR HIS UTTERANCE.

## Hearty Indorsement by Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, of the Letter Against Free Coinage of Silver.

## POLITICAL BRAVERY RECOGNIZED.

### The Young Chief Magistrate of the Bay State Enthusiastic Over the Promise of Continued Triumphs for Democracy.

## GOOD WORDS FROM WISCONSIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15, 1891.—Governor Russell is another statesman who dares to let his opinions be known, as witness this letter which he sent yesterday to Mr. Cleveland:—

MY DEAR SIR—I cannot refrain from writing you to express my gratification at your recent letter against free coinage of silver, and my admiration for the courage and patriotism that prompted it, and which have led you in the past to meet every public duty without flinching.

As a democrat, too, intensely loyal to my party and its principles, eager for its success, I congratulate you that you have taken a position which is not only right, but which greatly strengthens the party in the North and East. It seems clear that the division on this question is geographical rather than political; yet believe me most sincerely that the apparent support of many democrats of the proposition for free silver coinage arose from their earnest and just desire to kill the Force bill, which now, thank God, is dead. I look now to see a stronger stand in our party against free coinage.

New England is rapidly becoming democratic because of the sound position our party has taken on the tariff question, against the Force bill and the whole system of political tyranny, selfishness and intrigue represented by the republican party. We cannot afford to check this democratic tendency by any false position on the silver question, nor by yielding to an impulsive movement which has mistaken the proper remedy for a just grievance.

I have no doubt the farmers are suffering from unjust burdens, but their greatest burden is the tariff taxation, which has benefited the few and wealthy at their expense, and their greatest relief would be an immediate and large reduction of these tariff burdens.

Our party has now so fully the confidence of the country and its business interests that it cannot afford to commit itself to a measure which will impair this confidence.

Great credit is due you for expressing with so much force and without regard to personal consequences the opinion of the democratic party of the North and East on this subject.

Yours very truly, WILLIAM E. RUSSELL.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS PLEASED WITH CLEVELAND'S DECLARATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15, 1891.—Chairman E. C. Wall, of the Democratic State Central Committee and the active leader of the Wisconsin democracy said to-day that Cleveland's letter on silver expressed his views exactly.

"The letter," he continued, "shows that the ex-President is sound in his views and on the right side. His sentiments are mine."

"But has he not hurt his chances?"

"A man don't very often hurt himself by doing what is right, and I guess his chances are all right. He will not lose anything by taking the stand he has taken. I think he will gain by it. I know that the democrats of Wisconsin will indorse his position. You will see that they will give it a hearty indorsement."

"But the party is pledged to free coinage?"

"Who says so? Who makes it so? The expressions of a few unknown individuals do not. The opinion of the opposition does not. There has been no expression on the subject by the National Convention, which does not meet for a year yet. Mr. Cleveland is the leader of the democratic party, and he ought to know to what the party is pledged."

FARMERS' ALLIANCE POLITICS CAUSING TROUBLE FOR MORTGAGERS IN KANSAS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 14, 1891.—The Alliance in Kansas started out in the business of making laws with a great hurrah, but the farmers have now found that their path does not lie in pleasant places. Their first effort was too rabid, and they are now reaping the crop sown by their orators during the campaign. One of the principal grievances of the Alliance was the fact that the capitalists had mortgages on their farms, and they thought it would be a good idea to show these moneyed men that their State was greater than their money power. All this agitation was followed by the passage of a resolution advocating free coinage of silver and instructing the members in Congress to vote for the passage of the act.

The crop is now ripe and is ready for the harvest. All over the State the farmers are receiving notice from the loan agencies that when their notes fall due they must be paid. There will be no extension. The companies say that the security has been depreciated and made bad because the legislation that is proposed is virtually repudiation. Consequently the money will be taken from the State. This is especially noticeable in Rooks and Atchison counties, where the loans are being called in so rapidly that nearly every farmer in these counties has received the notice.

But there is slight relief offered, for other agents appear and say they will loan the money at the old rates of interest on the farms. The proffered assistance is eagerly taken and the notes are signed generally without careful reading. But when they are read there is a clause found which did not appear in the old notes. This clause says that the notes must be paid in gold. If objection is made to this clause the borrower is told that it must remain or the money will not be forthcoming. They are told that the silver legislation is being agitated by the Kansas Legislature and it is necessary for the lenders to protect themselves. The farmers now find that they have bound themselves to pay in gold both principal and interest, and they reason that if the Free Coinage act becomes a law they will have a premium of from twenty-five per cent up to pay on every dollar. The Kansas farmer is not so enthusiastic for the reform movement as he was.

WHAT GOVERNOR WINANS THINKS OF THE LETTER.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 15, 1891.—Governor Winans thinks Cleveland's letter takes Cleveland out of the Presidential race unless the free coinage bill is passed before the 1892 campaign opens. Governor Winans suggests W. R. Morrison, of Illinois, as a very strong candidate.

AGAINST QUAY AND CAMERON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15, 1891.—The Americus Republican Club last night adopted a resolution condemning Senator Cameron for his vote in favor of free silver coinage, and asking him to resign. There was a heated debate to modify the resolution. The club's action is looked upon as an indirect hit at Senator Quay, who is said to share Senator Cameron's views on the silver question. Hitherto Senator Quay has engaged the support of the club.

## WATTERSON EXPLAINS HIMSELF.

THE EDITOR DEFENDS GOVERNOR HILL AGAINST IMPUTATIONS OF DISLOYALTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15, 1891.—Henry Watterson in an interview to-day warmly defends Governor Hill from the charge of bad faith with the democratic Presidential ticket in 1888. He says:—

"I was there and know that Governor Hill did all that a man in his position could. No man could suffer greater wrong than is done him by this charge."

He said his letter was without consultation with any one.

Cleveland's silver letter, Mr. Watterson thinks, was not well timed, and may cause some lack of unanimity in his nomination for 1892.

## DILEMMA FOR HILL.

A CONTINGENCY THAT MAY CALL THE SENATOR ELECT TO HIS NEW DUTIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1891.

Within thirty days David Bennett Hill will in all probability be confronted with an awkward dilemma. Upon one of the horns of this dilemma hangs the Governorship of New York; upon the other his seat in the United States Senate. Between the two he must decide, for both he cannot retain. The contingency which will demand this action from Governor Hill is one that could not have been foreseen a week ago. It may even not yet arise, but there is more than an even chance that it will.

A JUDGE TO BE IMPEACHED.

For nearly a year past a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee has been investigating alleged fraudulent practices connected with certain United States courts in the Eastern and Southern States. The sub-committee consisted of two republicans, Messrs. Thompson, of Ohio, and McCormack, of Pennsylvania, and one democrat, Mr. Oates, of Alabama. The report made by the sub-committee regarding Judge Alexander Boarman, of Louisiana, reflects so severely upon that gentleman's official integrity that the Judiciary Commission has prepared articles of impeachment against him. These articles will be presented to the House not later than Wednesday of this week. They will be signed by all the members of the full committee. Mr. Thompson, the chairman of the sub-committee, tells me the House cannot fail to adopt them. If this be done Judge Boarman will be tried by the Senate in accordance with section 3 of the constitution, which provides that "the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments." Judge Boarman is a native of Mississippi. He was appointed to his present office ten years ago. He is a republican. He will arrive in Washington Tuesday and is expected to make a general denial of all the charges against him.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE SENATE PROBABLE.

The question now arises, When will the Senate sit in Judge Boarman's case if the House adopts articles of impeachment? My best information is that it must do so at once or within a reasonably brief period after the House shall have acted. It cannot in all fairness wait until next December, when the fifty-second Congress convenes, for three excellent reasons:—

*First*—The trial may continue many weeks, and during this period the regular business of the session would be brought to a practical standstill.

*Second*—And this is still more important. During the interim from March 4 to December 1 the extraordinary spectacle would be presented of a high judicial officer performing the functions of his office while resting under charges which, if true, ought to land him in the penitentiary.

*Third*—The Senate, as a continuing body, would naturally prefer disposing of an impeachment case during its recess, when it has no other business before it and when the disposition of this business would not conflict with its proper legislative duties.

WHAT WILL HILL DO?

If therefore the Senate shall convene in extraordinary session, say April 1, what will Governor Hill do? Will he resign the Governorship and take his seat among his democratic colleagues in the Senate, and possibly furnish the one vote which may be needed to impeach the republican judge? Or will he retain the Governorship and permit the State of New York to be unrepresented except by Mr. Hiscock? We shall see.

## CHECK FOR DURLAND.

JUSTICE EDWARDS GRANTS AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE INSURANCE PROMOTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1891.—The motion of the Attorney General for an injunction in the case of Insurance Promoter Durland is granted by Justice Edwards, and dissolution proceedings will now begin. The victory won by the HERALD, which exposed the barefaced fraud called "The Mutual Savings and Distribution Fund Association," is complete.

"I will only point out the law," said Deputy Attorney General Maynard at the Supreme Court hearing, "as the HERALD has already shown the transparent nature of the frauds of which the company is guilty."

"To-night," he added, "we have won, as I was sure we would from the start. Durland's attorney said there was no justice in the insurance examiner's report, and that the whole proceedings were biassed in the worst way. But he submitted a brief, and after a careful examination of the papers Justice Edwards has granted our injunction. The Court's memorandum shows plainly how well he was satisfied that the association is a dangerous fraud. It will be so no longer, for after the usual twenty days we shall proceed promptly to wind up the scheme. This decision is of great importance in view of the many insurance swindles now being unearthed. It will go far toward preventing their organization in the future, and will make their business very hazardous if they are already under way."

Justice Edwards' opinion says:—"The defendant claims to be incorporated under an act for the incorporation of building, mutual loan and accumulating fund associations," passed April 10, 1851. The primary object of that statute is to authorize the formation of associations to aid members in acquiring homes for themselves and their families. A further purpose, auxiliary or incident to the main business, is the accumulating of a fund to be returned to the members who do not obtain advances when the fund shall amount to a certain sum per share. It must also have been contemplated by the Legislature that the fund to be returned to the members should be so distributed among them that each should participate in the benefits in proportion to his contribution to the fund.

"I do not deem it necessary or wise in the present condition of this action to comment at length upon the objects or methods of the defendant. It is sufficient to know that they are foreign to any of the beneficent purposes authorized by the statute.

"This conclusion is inevitable on an examination of the papers used on the motion. Indeed, I think it is apparent that the business in which the defendant has engaged is neither authorized by the statute under which it claims to have been incorporated nor by any law of this State. Not only is it acting in a corporate capacity in the prosecution of an enterprise not authorized by law, but its plans and methods of operation are such as to justify the apprehension that their continuance, during the pendency of the action, would be fraught with dangerous consequences to the public.

"I am of the opinion that the injunction asked for should be granted, with costs."

## NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1890 TO THE STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1891.—The combined statement of the resources and liabilities, as prepared by the State Banking Department, of the 124 out of the 127 savings banks in the State, as shown by their reports for the year 1890, shows:—

| RESOURCES. | |
|---|---|
| Bonds and mortgages | $258,326,578 |
| Stock investments (market value) | 338,321,885 |
| Amount loaned on stocks | 10,977,399 |
| Banking house and lot (estimated value) | 7,548,785 |
| Other real estate (estimated value) | 1,054,200 |
| Cash on hand and on deposit | 44,799,962 |
| Amount loaned on collaterals | 88,799 |
| Other assets | 6,747,817 |
| Total | $667,865,396 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Amount due depositors | $574,969,972 |
| Surplus | 88,741,231 |
| Other liabilities | 3,454,192 |
| Total | $667,865,396 |

The following statistical information has been prepared by the State Banking Department regarding the 124 savings banks which reported for the year ending December 31, 1890:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of open accounts, January 1, 1891 | 1,477,819 |
| Number of accounts opened or reopened during the year 1890 | 311,708 |
| Number of accounts closed during the year 1890 | 235,635 |
| Total number of deposits received during the year 1890 | 2,122,078 |
| Total number of payments to depositors during the year 1890 | 1,694,691 |
| Amount deposited during the year 1890, not including interest credited for that period | $188,595,116 |
| Amount withdrawn during the year 1890 | 194,393,970 |
| Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1890 | 19,235,506 |
| Salaries paid for the year | 1,324,133 |
| Expenses other than salaries paid for the year | 527,763 |

## FORCED TO COMMIT BIGAMY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15, 1891.—Mrs. Louisa Long asked for a divorce yesterday. She said that in 1881 she married William Long, and lived with him until August last when he died, but that about three months before his death Joseph Baizley, an old sweetheart, forced her at the pistol's point to marry him.

Judge Tuley decided that Mrs. Long was not bound to Baizley and hence needed no relief.

## SET HERSELF ON FIRE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 15, 1891.—Mrs. John Mackay met with a terrible death at her home in Lenox late Friday night. She went into the cellar of her house on Church street to fill a kerosene lamp, taking with her a candle. In some way her clothes caught fire and she rushed up the stairs in flames. She was burned so badly that she died.

# CZAR REED'S FATE DECREED BY HIMSELF.

## His Speakership Has Cost Him His Influence in Congress and His Future in Politics.

## HIS POSITION IN THE NEXT HOUSE

### Shackled and Gagged by His Own Rulings He Will Be a Powerless Enemy and a Useless Member.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1891.—In the closing days of the fifty-first Congress behold the setting sun of Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed's greatness.

At noon on the fourth day of March Mr. Reed not only ceases to be Speaker, but ceases to be of any more importance to his party or his district than a reminiscence not altogether fragrant.

In other words he has answered for himself the question which has often been asked since the late election as to what he will be in the next House.

He will be nothing.

It is true he secured his re-election before the great landslide, and will have a seat in Congress, and a vote, and answer to the roll call and all that.

But he cannot be a leader, he cannot shape his party's policy, he cannot openly urge or oppose any legislation. It is hard to see how he can even rise upon the floor to speak to the simplest proposition.

THE GAME IS UP.

This is not on account of the fierce hatred he has aroused among the democrats, though that exceeds anything known in Congress since the war. It is merely the inevitable result of the utterly lawless course he has pursued as Speaker and the evidences of it with which the *Record* is thickly sprinkled.

Having dug his own grave and nicely finished it he is now about to tumble into it.

How? Why look at it. In the next House, where the republicans will be in a minority, Mr. Reed cannot venture to oppose any step the majority may wish to take; he is on record as favoring legislation just as radical whatever it may be. He cannot speak for the rights of the minority; his constant principle has been that the minority has no rights. He cannot urge the enforcement of any rule; he is on record as violating and trampling upon every rule in the calendar. He cannot stickle for any parliamentary point of order; the *Record* is full of his rulings overturning every point of order from both sides and in one day. He cannot even rise to a question of personal privilege; his creed has been that only the members of the majority have privileges. There is no question, great or trivial, in which he can assert his right to be heard. He has denied that right to his political opponents almost every day since he first wielded the gavel.

Imagine Tom Reed protesting against the practice of dragooning legislation through the House, or supporting a filibustering movement.

Imagine him speaking against the theft of a Congressional seat or in favor of adequate debate of any proposed measure.

Imagine him uttering a defence of freedom of speech in the House, or defending the minority from the brutality of superior numbers.

Not even that forehead of brass and heart of iron would be proof against the storm of jibes and jeers and reading from the *Record* that would call out.

The feeblest and most obscure member of the next House with some of Mr. Reed's rullings in his hand will have the Lord Jeffreys of the present House completely at his mercy.

HE HAS PILLORIED HIMSELF.

Recognizing that their enemy has wound himself around and around with chains and delivered himself into their hands, the democrats will not fail to make of him a signal example. Their first idea when they knew they would control the next House was to revenge themselves upon their enemy by making him the last member of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims and the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department and nothing else.

They see now the error of making a martyr of a man who has provided for himself a much better method of punishment.

In the next House Mr. Reed will be assigned to the leading republican place on all the important committees and be recognized in every way by the democrats as the minority leader.

How could they make his humiliation more complete or revenge themselves more exquisitely?

There will be balm enough in that memorable spectacle to soothe the hurts of the most bitterly aggrieved democrat in the House.

WHY HE IS HATED.

To understand the depth and ferocity of the hatred with which the average democrat regards Tom Reed you must bear in mind that he has not only strained his authority as Speaker to the utmost limit to browbeat and tyrannize the minority in the present House, but he has carried his partisan malignity into his private relations with members and broken down the last vestige of the amenity there used to exist between the two sides.

You must bear in mind that Mr. Reed's immediate predecessor, Mr. Carlisle, was not only a courteous and polished gentleman in all his official and private relations with members, but as Speaker ruled the House with absolute and judicial impartiality.

You must bear in mind that except a few strictly partisan measures which have been dragooned through the House Reed's domineering course has not expedited any business, so that, as a matter of fact, the appropriation and other necessary bills are further behind now than they have been at any short session for many years.

You must bear in mind, therefore, that there is no apparent excuse or justification for Reed's tactics except his personal hatred for democrats.

The democrats return this hatred with interest, and at last they have got hold of the long end of the stick. Mr. Reed's time has about come.

THE HOUSE GETS AWAY FROM HIM.

I think he realizes this as well as anybody. I think that on the first day of the reassembling of Congress, when the faces on the republican side were so long that if put end to end they would reach twenty-seven times around the earth, as one observer expressed. I think he saw very well then that his rule was over. Except on one or two occasions he has not since then resorted to any of his old tricks. It has not been necessary to kick down any more doors to get away from his Russian rulings. It has not been necessary more than a dozen or two times to denounce his methods as despotic and revolutionary. The size of the rebuke the country administered or a forecast of his coming fate, one or the other, has cowed even Tom Reed. In the last few weeks the House has been rapidly passing from his control. His resounding whacks upon the Speaker's desk, the screechings and raspings of his horrible voice have not quelled the daily pandemonium. In his heyday he cared for nobody; now nobody cares for him.

I don't know whether it will make any difference to Mr. Reed, but he will not even have any friends on his own side to comfort him in his uncomfortable position at the next session.

Precious few of them he has had even in his most successful days. In private the republican members who have a considerable sense of legislative decency as well as of the possibilities of time's revenges long ago repudiated his methods. They would have done it in public if they hadn't feared the party lash so much. The only men who have been in sympathy with him have been the frantic radicals like Cannon, Dunnell, Rowell, McKinley and the fanatical Kerr, of Iowa. Not one of these men will be in the next House. Except for that bellowing bull, Boutelle, there will not be a Reed man on the republican side.

A JUST RETRIBUTION.

Possibly it will seem to some people that this thing has worked itself around to an exceedingly just and happy result. Possibly it will seem to be a very appropriate thing that the only Speaker of the House of Representatives who tried to degrade his office to mere party uses should come to wreck for it.

Before his election to the Speakership Mr. Reed was regarded in Washington as a big, slab-sided rustic from Maine, somewhat ill natured, to be sure, but supposed for some reason to be good natured, and, from the size of his bullet head, to be wise. If he had never been Speaker he might be held in like esteem now. In the light that has been shed upon Mr. Reed in the last fourteen months people have realized the extent of their mistake. Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed has been accurately sized up. He will never be Speaker again, even if the republicans win another House. One dose of that sort is enough.

## BOSTON MAY HAVE A CARDINAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1891.—The rumors that Archbishop Williams has been selected for a Cardinal have taken new strength since it transpired that the Pope has authorized the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese. The Coadjutor Bishop will have the right of succession to the see of Boston and to-morrow he will be selected by the consultors and permanent rectors of the archdiocese. The supposition is that Archbishop Williams will receive his merited promotion on the occasion of his silver jubilee in March.

## WASHINGTON.

INDICATIONS OF A REACTION IN FAVOR OF THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1891.

It is apparent that the only hope of defeating the Copyright bill lies in some form of obstruction or in breaking the present line of its supporters by amendments. The ground gained by the friends of the bill yesterday was not the result of accident, but of the hardest kind of work, and it would seem to indicate a growing feeling in favor of the bill, which, other things being equal, is likely to increase. The debate of yesterday and the day before has awakened interest in the subject where the chief obstacle to the bill has been indifference. Mr. Platt's speech of Friday and his counter play yesterday are well spoken of, and the votes of Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Morgan show a reaction in favor of the whole bill. The increasing willingness of these and other gentlemen on both sides of the chamber to sink personal preferences for details in the effort to get a practicable copyright law is the source of much favorable comment among friends of the bill.

Mr. Platt's impassioned declaration that the failure of the bill would be a moral shock to the civilized world has had its effect, and in spite of claims to the contrary the outlook for the bill on the next vote is better. It is known that the friends of copyright have to-day enlisted some strong allies among prominent men of both parties, who seem to have discovered that nothing is to be gained and much may be lost by affronting the best public sentiment on a question closely touching the national honor and prosperity.

A cable despatch from a French source to-day indicates the resentment with which the defeat of the bill or the success of the chromo amendment would be received in France, and it is even hinted that such an event would seriously impair the now cordial interest of French literary men and artists in the World's Fair.

## GRIEF FOR PORTER.

MANY CALLERS ON THE FAMILY OF THE DECEASED ADMIRAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1891.—A large number of prominent people called at the Porter mansion to-day to offer their condolences to the bereaved family. They included President Harrison and Mrs. McKee, who remained at the house some time, Vice President Morton and several members of the Cabinet.

The body of the late Admiral has been embalmed and will be dressed in the full uniform of his rank and will be placed in a casket of royal purple velvet, with silver handles and ornaments. Upon a silver tablet upon the lid will be the following inscription:—

DAVID D. PORTER,
Admiral United States Navy,
born June 18, 1813,
died February 13, 1891.

It was the Admiral's wish, often expressed during his life, that after his death his body should not lie in state. The body, therefore, will not be exposed to general public view. It was also his wish that he might be buried from his home, which course has already been decided upon. The list of pallbearers has been increased to sixteen, and include the following whose names have not been heretofore announced:—Rear Admirals Worden, Jouett and Queen, and General Joseph F. Johnston. The latter was a warm life long friend of the dead Admiral.

Admiral Porter was one of the most earnest members of the Sons of the American Revolution and also its president. At a special meeting of the society a series of resolutions were adopted expressive of the loss it sustained in the death of their eminent president and tendering sympathy to the bereaved family.

## AFFAIRS OF THE RAILROADS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON UNITED BY RAIL.

FAIR HAVEN, Wash., Feb. 15 1891.—The last spikes in the track which unites the State of Washington and British Columbia was driven at eleven o'clock yesterday in the presence of about three thousand persons from both sides of the line. The Fair Haven and Southern road forms the American line and the New Westminster Southern the British Columbia. The trains arrived at the boundary line on which the new city of Blaine, Wash., and Blaine, B. C., at a quarter to eleven, each accompanied by a band. The American band played "Hail Columbia."

The rails were placed in position and Governor Laughlon, of Washington; Governor Nelson, of British Columbia; President Hendry, of New Westminster Southern; President C. X. Larrabee, of the Fair Haven and Southern, drove the spikes, and then Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Laughlon, with small silver hammers, drove them home and three hearty cheers went up from the crowd. The Canadian band played "God Save the Queen," then "The Star Spangled Banner," and the crowd repaired to Blaine Opera House. There Mayor Cornish, of Blaine, delivered the address of welcome in response to Governor Nelson.

A telegram of congratulation was then read from Secretary James G. Blaine, after whom the towns are named.

The New Haven and Southern and the New Westminster Southern roads are to form the connecting link between the Canadian Pacific and the new transcontinental of the Great Northern road now under construction.

THE KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS AFTER SEABOARD TERMINALS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15, 1891.—President Nettleton, of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway has, it is said, within the past few days determined to carry out plans which contemplate the consolidation of the Memphis with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. The latter road is to be disposed of by Receiver Eddy in May, and before that time Mr. Nettleton hopes to have arranged with the bondholders for the consolidation. The plan also contemplates the purchase by the consolidated roads of the Missouri and Kansas Railway, to be built through Kansas City from Topeka, Kan., to Booneville, Mo., the present northern terminus of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. This would give the latter line an entrance into and terminal facilities in Kansas City, and would at the same time, by means of a traffic arrangement with the Burlington from Booneville east, make the shortest road to Chicago.

Another of President Nettleton's plans is the providing of an independent line for the Memphis from Birmingham, Ala., to the seaboard. The first step of the latter plan was taken a day or two ago, when President Sparta, of the Georgia, Florida and Southern and the Macon and Birmingham road, bought the Covington and Macon road. The next step will be the consolidation of the Georgia, Florida and Southern and the seaboard and Roanoke systems. This accomplished the two consolidated Southern lines will be added to the Memphis. This will give the Memphis independent terminal facilities at Birmingham, and two seaboard terminals, one at Savannah and the other at New Orleans. The consummation of Mr. Nettleton's plan to provide independent terminals for his roads in the South is being hastened on account of the purchase by Mr. Gould of a controlling interest in the Richmond Terminal. Mr. Nettleton's traffic arrangements are now with the Central Georgia, which is a part of the Richmond Terminal, and he fears that Mr. Gould will not renew the contract at its expiration.

LEHIGH VALLEY USES THE PENNSYLVANIA TRACKS.

The first Lehigh Valley train will this morning make a short cut from South Plainfield in a straight line to Roselle and thence to South Newark, where it will take to the Pennsylvania tracks.

Arrangements for the admission of Lehigh Valley trains to Pennsylvania tracks were completed Saturday and two hundred men laid the necessary switches and did the grading. While Newark has had Lehigh trains for several years, this brings a new trunk line into the city.

WEED WILL NOT SUCCEED PLATT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1891.—I asked Smith Weed to-day if there was any truth in the report that he was to accept the presidency of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company now held by Thomas C. Platt. He said there was not. "I have too many interests in the New England States," he said, "to even think of being president of the Tennessee company if it was offered to me."

## PLANTERS ALARMED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1891.—Planters along the Mississippi River below Vicksburg are growing uneasy, fearing an overflow like that of last spring, which is imminent. It rained below here all day yesterday, and the river is rising steadily.

# UNCLE SAM'S WARRIORS AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

## An Armor Contract That Came Near Being Declared Off.

## INSPECTING THE PACIFIC COAST.

### The Code of Punishments for Soldiers Tried by Court Martial.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1891.

It is understood that the conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill have decided to strike out the amendment adopted by the Senate on motion of Mr. Chandler prohibiting the purchase of armor plate and other material for the new ships without advertising for bids. The Navy Department informally entered into a contract with Carnegie, Phipps & Co. for $3,500,000 worth of armor plate several months ago and it is now on the verge of being formally executed. It was made without advertising when it became apparent that the Bethlehem people, who had a previous contract, could not supply the material as promptly as promised. The price fixed upon was the same as that allowed the Bethlehem people—about $500 per ton. As Carnegie, Phipps & Co. have already begun work it would be embarrassing to cancel the informal agreement.

The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War will form part of the Presidential party which will leave here shortly after the adjournment of Congress for a tour of the Pacific coast. Mr. Tracy has long desired to make an inspection of the Mare Island Navy Yard and to visit Puget Sound, where Congress has decided to locate a naval dry dock. Secretary Proctor is also anxious to make the trip now that Congress has authorized him to select a site for a military post and sea coast defences near San Diego, Cal. He also wishes to inspect the steel interests in the vicinity of Puget Sound with a view to the selection of a site for a government gun foundry. The trip to Puget Sound from San Francisco will probably be made in the new cruiser San Francisco.

AN ARMY COURT MARTIAL CODE.

The new code of punishments for enlisted men convicted by army courts martial has just been prescribed by the President, in conformity with a recent act of Congress. In this code there are specified punishments for specified offences, thus securing uniformity in the sentences of courts martial and at the same time letting every man know what he must expect if found guilty of wrongdoing. In the majority of instances the new code lessens the severity of the punishments—especially so in desertion and minor offences. It prescribes the maximum limit of punishments for each offence, and in the order prescribing them it is explained that the maximum is to be used only in the most flagrant cases. In other cases the punishments must be graded down according to the extenuating circumstances.

The limit of punishment for desertion is prescribed as follows:—In case of a soldier who surrenders within thirty days, confinement and forfeiture of pay for three months; who surrenders within ninety days, six months and forfeiture; who surrenders after ninety days, forfeiture of all pay, dishonorable discharge and eighteen months' confinement. In the case of a soldier who does not surrender the limits range from dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and one year's confinement for an offender who has been less than three months in the service to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and two years and six months' confinement for offenders who have been less than six months in the service. Modifications are made for conditions of previous service and bravery in the face of an enemy.

## GENERAL NEWS OF THE ARMY.

CAPTAIN WESSELLS WILL BE TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL FOR INSUBORDINATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1891.—Captain H. W. Wessells, Third cavalry, will be court martialled at San Antonio, Texas, under orders from the Secretary of War. The charges are language unbecoming an officer and insubordination.

While his company was under orders to be in readiness to go to the Sioux country Captain Wessells requested leave of absence, which request was refused by Brigadier General Stanley. On the back of the refusal Wessells indorsed another request and forwarded it to the War Department. He said also that General Stanley was a drunkard and incompetent to manage a military command.

The affair has caused a sensation in army circles, and amusing developments are expected at Wednesday's trial. Wessells says he can prove everything he said.

In the Senate the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following named officers, late second lieutenants, Signal Corps, are relieved from further duty in the Signal service:—Second Lieutenants James Swift, E. B. Watkins, J. C. Walshe, B. M. Purssell, F. M. M. Ball and J. H. Weber. The following Board of officers is appointed to meet at Frankford Arsenal to examine into the sanitary condition of the stone building heretofore occupied by the married enlisted men and their families at that post, and reported by the post surgeon as unfit for future occupation:—Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, deputy quartermaster general; Major J. S. Billings, surgeon, and Captain J. W. Pullman, assistant quartermaster. Second Lieutenant H. S. Cole, Third infantry, will report to the president of the Army Retiring Board at St. Paul, Minn., for examination. The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical department are ordered:—Captain L. M. Maus is relieved from further duty at Fort Stanton, N. M., and will report to the commanding officer, Whipple Barracks, A. T., for duty at that station, relieving Captain R. W. Johnson, who will report to the commanding officer, San Carlos, A. T., for duty at that station. Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Byrne is relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will report to the commanding general, Department of Columbia, for duty as medical director of that department, relieving Colonel B. J. D. Irwin. Colonel Irwin will proceed to St. Louis and report to the commanding general, District of Missouri, for duty as medical director of that department, relieving Colonel C. S. Page. Colonel Page will report to the commanding general, Division of the Atlantic, for duty as medical director of that division. First Lieutenant C. H. Hunter, First artillery, will be relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., June 15, 1891, and will then join his regiment. Extension of leave of absence is granted to Colonel J. S. Brisbin, First cavalry, for two months on account of sickness, and to Captain C. H. Warrens, Fourteenth infantry, for two months. Captain F. E. Pierce, First infantry, being incapacitated for duty on account of illness, will proceed from Pine Ridge, S. D., to his home (Minneapolis) and await further orders. Post Chaplain C. C. Bateman will proceed to Vancouver barracks, Washington, for temporary duty.

## IMPROVEMENTS AT FORT MONROE.

SECRETARY PROCTOR GOES THERE TO SEE WHAT IS NEEDED AT THAT POST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 15, 1891.—There was a flutter in military circles here yesterday when it was learned that the Despatch was in the harbor with the Secretary of War on board. He was accompanied by Mrs. Proctor, Miss Proctor and Master and Miss Breckinridge, who came ashore at ten o'clock and took rooms at the hotel.

Among the matters here requiring the Secretary's attention are the construction of a mining casemate for torpedo service, the transfer of the ordnance machine shops to the post for the use of the artillery school, the right of way over the reservation for a new electric car line between here and Hampton, and the paving of the roadway from the wharf to Mill Creek.

The Secretary will remain a day or two, and there will be a review of the troops Monday afternoon. Mrs. Proctor and family will remain a week or ten days longer.

Among the prominent arrivals here are Inspector General Breckinridge and daughter and Paymaster Tucker and wife, of Washington; Mrs. Horace Porter, of New York, and Mrs. Governor Campbell and daughter, of Columbus, Ohio.

## NAVY ORDERS AND NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1891.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge has been ordered to the Navy Yard, New York; Chief Engineer W. S. Smith, to duty in connection with the preparation of the Marion for sea service; Lieutenant J. A Shearman, to duty as steel inspector at the Worenstead Steel Works at Manhall, Pa. Assistant Surgeon J. H. North has been detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Lancaster.

In the Senate the Naval Appropriation bill was sent to conference.

Secretary Tracy has notified Mr. Alexander Bremer, president of the Musical Mutual Protective Union of New York, that Charles Bernhardt, musician in the navy, who has been in confinement on board the Chicago since last November on a charge of desertion, has been released from confinement and restored to duty in consideration of the fact that he has been kept in confinement so long.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

Rear Admiral Braine Saturday morning received an official notification of the death of Admiral Porter from Secretary Tracy. After an appreciative tribute to the late Admiral the order closed as follows:—

"On the day of the funeral the Navy Department will be closed, flags will be displayed at half mast at all the navy yards and stations and on board all ships in commission, and seventeen minute guns will be fired at noon from each navy yard. All officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the badge of mourning for thirty days."

The new gunboat Concord went into commission on Saturday.

The wooden Yantic left the yard Saturday morning to remove obstructions to navigation in Southern waters.

## STANDING OF NAVAL CADETS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 14, 1891.—The Naval Academy Register, which is just published for the academic year of 1890-91, shows that there at present at the Academy 241 cadets, divided as follows:—First class, 48; second class, 51; third class, 61, and fourth class, 81. The "star" men of the different classes, or those who have received eighty-five per cent of the multiple, are in their order of merit:—First class—F. B. Zahm, Pennsylvania; H. G. Gillmor, Wisconsin; H. G. Smith, Ohio; De Witt Blamer, Iowa, and R. M. Watt, Pennsylvania. Second class—J. D. Beuret, Ohio; J. E. McDonald, Illinois; H. L. Ferguson, North Carolina; J. R. Y. Blakely, Pennsylvania; L. McNamee, Kansas; W. C. Dawson, Missouri. Third class—E. L. Bisset, Kentucky; T. D. Parker, South Carolina; E. A. Elder, Massachusetts; L. J. Magill, Pennsylvania; H. H. Ward, New Jersey; M. B. Peugnet, Missouri; W. V. N. Powelson, New York; F. H. Clark, Rhode Island, and J. C. Groff, Maryland.

The names of the members of the Academic Board are as follows:—Superintendent—Captain R. L. Phythian. Commandant of Cadets and Head of Department of Discipline—Commander Henry Glass. Head of Department of Seamanship, Naval Construction and Naval Tactics—Commander C. D. Sigsbee. Head of Department of Ordnance and Gunnery—Lieutenant Commander C. S. Sperry. Head of Department of Astronomy, Navigation and Surveying—Lieutenant C. G. Bowman. Head of Department of Steam Engineering—Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch. Head of Department of Mechanics and Applied Mathematics—