also married in the same church, and until called into active service at the outbreak of the war had attended the Catholic services pretty regularly.

It was, therefore, only proper that he should receive the last rite of that Church—extreme unction. The young priest added:—

"It is true Father Taylor also gave him absolution. It was seen that my father was desirous of receiving the last sacraments, though unable to speak, and they were administered.

WHEN FATHER TOM FIRST HEARD THE NEWS.

"When I received the news of his illness and a summons to come home I was at the Jesuit College in the Isle of Jersey. That was a week ago last Wednesday. I hurried at once to Liverpool and thence to Queenstown, where I caught the Majestic. I did not hear of my father's death until I arrived at Quarantine."

Among the priests with whom Father Sherman was acquainted and who were at the house were the Rev. Father McAinnion, S. J., of tall and striking figure, and the Rev. Father Young, S. J., the choirmaster of St. Francis Xavier's Church. These priests, with the Rev. Father Van Rensselaer, remained till the simple services, conducted by the dead soldier's priestly son, were over.

At that service none but the immediate family of the deceased were present excepting the clergymen named. The daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Rachel and Mrs. Field and Mrs. Thackara, were deeply affected while their brother was reading the prayers, which he did in English. Senator John Sherman and Major Sherman, the brothers of the General, were better able to control their emotion.

Secretary Blaine and Mrs. Blaine and Mr. and Mrs. Damrosch called at the same time before noon. Senator Sherman received the Secretary. These two ladies, who were in deep mourning, visited the death chamber. It was nearly one o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. Blaine and Mr. and Mrs. Damrosch left the house. The Secretary, unusually grave, lingered for a few moments in front of the house, and then the party moved across the street, Mrs. Blaine drawing closer around her, for the air was keen, a black sable muffler.

Father Sherman and his uncle, the Senator, were the last to see the face.

HERE ONLY FOR THE FUNERAL.

The President had numerous cards sent up to him, but saw no one except those who had business with him in connection with the funeral. Secretary Noble was also at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and quite a host of distinguished men.

One of the latest to register yesterday morning was ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, who has been spoken of as the successor to the late Secretary of the Treasury Windom. Just as he put down the pen with which he had signed his name the full bearded man with the strong face was recognized, and some one of his acquaintances asked him if he had come on a political mission. The ex-Governor said that his mission here was to attend the funeral and that was all. He did not go near the President's room.

The throng in the corridors of the hotel was something astonishing—there had been nothing like it since the Grant funeral. There was one figure more remarkable than the President of the United States. It was that of the Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, who rode beside Sherman in the Grant funeral. Now he was to follow the remains of his old antagonist to the grave.

GENERAL JOHNSTON AT THE HOUSE.

Johnston's wiry frame, fine head and white mustache and imperial was later on conspicuous at the house of mourning, where he mingled with ex-President Cleveland, of strong and massive build; ex-President Hayes, of broad shoulders and light hair, and Major General Schofield, of the long, flowing mustache and piercing eye.

It was after one o'clock when the President came out of the hotel to proceed to the Sherman home. Private Secretary Halford was with him, Postmaster General Wanamaker and other members of the Cabinet. The big crowd outside the hotel in Twenty-third street blocked the way, and Inspector Conlin had all he could do to make a passage. There was some slight applause when the President appeared, and Mr. Wanamaker looked around as if expecting more.

Everybody recognized General O. O. Howard, with the close cut gray beard and empty sleeve, when he saluted the President upon the arrival of the Presidential party at the house a little before two o'clock. One of the saddest faces in that party was the face of Secretary of the Navy Tracy, whose form was bowed and who looked to be aging faster than ever. That may be due to his own recent misfortune.

As these well known national figures rode along through the lanes of the thousands, they were particularly noted, but at the same time they seemed to take special note of all around them, although they were in closed carriages. The clean cut features of Chauncey Depew were seen in the same barouche with ex-President Cleveland, whose massive head nobody missed sight of.

WHERE SHERMAN HAD OFTEN SPOKEN.

Joseph H. Choate was with ex-President Hayes, Vice President Morton, whenever there was a halt, leaned forward in his carriage as if to get a better view of the multitudes. One brief halt was made just opposite Delmonico's. General Horace Porter, famous as an orator as well as a fighter, looked up at the building in which his own voice had often been heard and in which Sherman, too, had often spoken in ringing words that came straight from the heart. The rough eloquence of the great soldier will never more be heard there. It is not long since he spoke his last speech in its banqueting hall.

Secretary of War Proctor also gave it a sidelong glance, as if remembering that Sherman had received many a plaudit there.

FAREWELL TO THE DEAD.

AMID THE ROLL OF DRUMS, THE WAVINGS OF DRAPED FLAGS AND THE SORROW OF THOUSANDS SHERMAN'S BODY IS BORNE AWAY.

Down Watts street to West and thence along the half block to the Desbrosses street ferry house came ten mounted policemen, their horses at a canter. There was a whisper or two exchanged with Captain Schmittberger, and the long lines of police straightened and batons were brought to carry. Then came the clatter of the hoofs, a troop of mounted policemen headed by Sergeant Ravelie, and the thousands who awaited the coming of the dead ceased even their whispers and watched the shifting of the scene before them.

The roofs along West street, which had been occupied by a few venturesome men, became black with the forms of both men and women. Inspector Williams stood within the square and pointing out an irregularly spaced line here or there, completed the precision of the police formation which held back the citizens. General Nugent, with his long military cloak drawn tight about him, ranged his line of some twenty veterans, who were either so aged or crippled by warfare that they could not aid in the escort of their chief, along the north side of the ferry entrance, and then stood, sabre point lowered, to greet the oncoming of his dead commander.

Horsemen, with orange, white and crimson plumes in their helmets, were seen to halt at Watts and West streets. Far away were heard the roll of drums and the clatter of accoutrements.

ON COMES THE DEAD.

Then suddenly from the flash of steel and brass and gold which made Watts street so bright came a column of men upon whose sombre uniforms the sunlight caught no responsive flash. Here was no gliding, no gleam of sabres. There was simply the rythmatic beat of their feet upon the pavement and the responsive throb of the hearts of the multitude. This dark column moved down West street. Lafayette Post was doing its escort duty. On it came with eighteen files front until its right had reached the ferry slip. There the post deployed in fours and passed into the ferry house beneath the canopy of draped flags which hung within the gateway.

Again the sound of horses' hoofs, but this time the measure was slow. Drawn by artillery horses, headed by artillery men, resting upon a black palled caisson, came the dead.

Behind came the carriages of the mourners and the pallbearers.

Surrounded by the guard of honor the funeral car was halted on the forward part of the main deck of the ferryboat Baltimore, and at twenty-two minutes past five o'clock her moorings were cast off and she glided from her slip carrying from New York the body of Sherman.

THE JOURNEY ACROSS THE RIVER.

The long ride from Seventy-first street had been a cold one. Generals, Cabinet officers, naval officers, veterans and notable citizens, who had followed in the funeral train, alighted from their carriages and entering the cabins found warmth. General Schofield, Admiral Braine, Secretaries Tracy and Rusk, General Slocum and General Howard, with scores of men whose names are scarcely less well known, paced up and down the smoking room and found comparative comfort. The President, too, alighted, and with big Inspector Williams near at hand went into the ladies' cabin. There he was greeted and shaken hands with by a veteran named Dennis Towne, who introduced himself as the "hero of Fort Hudson." He shook hands with Mr. Harrison four times and was rebeginning the assault when he received more merciful advice from Inspector Williams.

The Baltimore had been furbished up for her honors. As she made her way to the Pennsylvania depot her mission was readily recognized by the passing river craft. There was no passing of her bows. Flags were dipped as she went on and once in a while whistles gave out low toned salutes. Still she swept onward with her illustrious freight, the daylight which had been so brilliant as she left her slip becoming more red and purple as the sunset gilded the Jersey hills. Up and down the river, far as the eye could discern through the conflicting splendors of the light, were flying emblems of mourning. Flags ranged after flags, upon vessels at piers or anchor or moving in the stream. Banners succeeded banners, until both New York and the Jersey shore seemed hemmed by the beautiful colors which the dead soldier had so deeply loved.

It was half-past five o'clock when the Baltimore glided into her slip and the escort found five companies of the Fourth New Jersey regiment awaiting the body to receive it with military honors. Lines had been formed from the ferryboat to the special train which was in readiness some thousand yards away. The drums of the military sounded a long roll as the gun carriage with its burden passed between the guards and proceeded to the funeral car at the head of the train.

SHERMAN'S BODY UPON ITS CATAFALQUE.

Upon the shoulders of the six artillery sergeants forming the guard of honor the dead General was raised from the gun carriage and placed upon the catafalque which had been built in the centre of the funeral car. About the casket were placed all those flower pieces sent by many friends. Then the trappings were taken from the black charger which had been led behind the body of the General from the house of mourning, placed upon wooden trees and put at the foot of the catafalque. The funeral train was ready.

This was made up of eight cars, the first one containing the dead. Next came the coach Liverpool, containing Governors Abbett, of New Jersey, and Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and their staffs, who will accompany the train through their respective States; then the coach Danville, having among its passengers Secretary Noble, General H. W. Burnett, Mayor Randolph, ex-President Hayes, Secretary Proctor, General O. O. Howard, General Schofield and Secretary Rusk; next the dining car; next the coach Abyo, accommodating General and Mrs. Meyers, Major Hoyt Sherman, Senator Sherman, General and Mrs. Ewing; the coach Cadi and President Roberts' private car for the family of the dead General, and finally General Manager Pugh's private car for President Harrison, Secretary Blaine, Secretary Tracy and others of the Chief Magistrate's official family. This car will be switched at Philadelphia and will proceed to Washington.

All the cars of the train, except the Presidential party's, were heavily draped without, the bodies of the coaches being quite covered with black cloth.

The six sergeants from the United States army who accompany the body to St. Louis in the funeral car itself as a guard are Gottlieb Nashahl and John Reardon, Battery G, and Eugene McCarty, Battery A, First artillery, from Fort Hamilton; John E. Hogan, Battery C, First artillery, from Fort Wadsworth; Fred Sohl, Battery H, and Charles Foley, Battery M, First Artillery, from Fort Columbus. They will return from St. Louis Monday night.

The funeral train waited quite half an hour before the preceding two sections of the regular train to whose schedules I had been assigned had departed. During this time the Jersey City police, especially those under command of Inspector Smith and Sergeant Cox, of the First precinct, by their shouted commands and their hustling of persons who were members of the funeral party, interfered seriously with the solemnity of the hour.

There were brief partings between the mourners and those who were to remain behind. A signal was sounded away up the tracks, and the white signal lights showed clear. The couplings straightened, and without a jar or a tremor of shock the funeral train at 6:45 o'clock moved away.

PROGRESS OF THE TRAIN.

CROWDS GATHER AT THE STATIONS TO SEE THE FUNERAL CAR PASS BY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 19, 1891.—The funeral train reached Newark at 7:20 P. M. Thousands flocked to each depot of the city, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and watched the train as it moved slowly along. Every public building in the city floated a flag at half mast. When the train reached Harrison station the Newark fire alarm bell and some of the church bells began tolling, and continued to do so until the cars had left the city limits.

ELIZABETH IN BLACK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 19, 1891.—Elizabeth has many profound admirers of Sherman, as shown in the mourning emblems and evidences of sorrow on every hand. Flags floated at half mast from the county and city buildings and from many residences and the headquarters of the Grand Army posts.

In the public schools the life and deeds of the departed hero were recounted in speeches and exercises. The funeral train passed through the city at 7:30, and there was an immense throng at the depot. The train did not stop.

PASSING NEW BRUNSWICK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 19, 1891.—The flags on the public buildings, schools and many private residences were at half mast to-day in honor of General Sherman. When the train passed through the city there were several thousand people at the depot and in the adjoining streets. There was no demonstration, the people standing in respectful silence. The train did not slow up in passing.

TRENTON'S TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19, 1891.—The funeral train passed through this city about half-past eight. At the Clinton street station here the platform was thronged. The State Camp, Sons of Veterans, which was in session, marched to the depot in a body and gave the train a salute as it passed through. The train slowed up, and the door of the car in which the remains lay was opened so that the crowd could see the casket. At the same time from the arsenal in the lower part of the city seventeen guns boomed forth their salute. Not since the body of Garfield was borne through this city on its way to the tomb have the citizens displayed their patriotism to such a degree. The veterans, as they saw the casket, wept. The strains of a band playing the hymn "Nearer My God to Thee" greeted the ears of the travellers.

From Trenton to Mantua, near Philadelphia, the run was uneventful.

Occasionally as a small station was passed people would be seen peering through the gloom to catch a glimpse of the train.

The train did not enter the depot at Philadelphia, but went out on the Y, stopping only long enough to change engines.

THROUGH THE OUTSKIRTS OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19, 1891.—The funeral train passed quietly over the Pennsylvania Railroad line through the northern outskirts of this city this evening and did not run into the regular passenger station in the centre of the town. Arrangements had been made by a number of Grand Army of the Republic posts to fire a salute as the train arrived at the city station, and it was not until late in the day that the officers of the posts learned that the train would pass around the city.

Hurried notices were despatched to the posts, and about one hundred and fifty representatives of different posts assembled at Germantown junction station, in the northern part of the city, and presented dress front as the train sped by the station at 9:10 P. M. A few hundred citizens also awaited the arrival of the train, and all reverently raised their hats as it passed the station. A mile or so beyond Germantown Junction, at Mantua, the train stopped to change engines and to detach Vice President Thompson's private car containing President Harrison and party, which was taken on to Washington.

The train bearing the remains of the dead soldier from Jersey City to Mantua had been running as the third section of the western express. At Mantua it entered the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and proceeded west as the first section of the western express.

ST. LOUIS' PREPARATIONS.

IT WILL BE ONE OF THE GRANDEST PAGEANTS EVER SEEN IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19, 1891.—The General Committee of Arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of General Sherman held a meeting at eleven o'clock this morning. All the sub-committees made their reports. The chairman of the Executive Committee stated that two hundred members of the Missouri General Assembly would participate in the exercises. General Merritt has received a telegram from General A. Hickenlooper, of Cincinnati, stating that one hundred members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee would arrive from Chicago on Saturday and had been assigned a place with the Loyal Legion.

In accordance with instructions received from Washington General Merritt has provided for a guard at the tomb, which will remain in charge as long as is deemed necessary. Information has been received that General John M. Schofield will be present at the funeral.

The pallbearers have not yet been named. Governor Francis said that between one thousand and twelve hundred State militia will join the cortège, and other information indicates that it will be one of the largest pageants ever witnessed in the West. The following telegram was received from Governor Campbell this morning:—

"CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1891.

"Governor D. R. FRANCIS:—

"Will send three infantry regiments and one battery of artillery, about one thousand five hundred men, and my military staff. I cannot go, much to my regret. My adjutant, Mr. M. L. Hawkins, is now at St. Louis. Please give him instructions."

Officers of the Army of the Tennessee will meet this evening to take action in regard to the meeting of their comrades from distant points, who will arrive Saturday morning to join the funeral cortège of its president for the past twenty years. The society will have the post of honor in the second division, and will be under command of Major Morrill.

Commander-in-Chief Veazey, of the Grand Army of the Republic in Chicago, is to be represented at General Sherman's funeral in St. Louis by Inspector General J. W. Burst.

DEMORALIZED BY SLEET.

TELEGRAPH WIRES IN THE WEST RENDERED USELESS AND TRAIN SERVICE SERIOUSLY HAMPERED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19, 1891.—A phenomenal sleet storm plastered great areas of the country with ice to-night from the Alleghanies to the Rockies, north of Mason and Dixon's line. It began about six P. M., and in half an hour the telegraph wires commenced to show signs of demoralization. By half-past nine the life had temporarily been choked out of nearly every metal string throughout a vast belt by the constantly thickening coat of freezing crystals stretching from pole to pole. From Indianapolis west, near Springfield, Ill., and toward Kansas City, at that time the most completely wrecked section from a telegraphic standpoint.

Thousands of words of belated newspaper despatches piled up unsent in offices on the edge of the affected district, and while correspondents cursed the operators could only look helplessly at the crowded hooks and silent sounders.

Inquiry elicited the fact that in the various railroad telegraph offices in Chicago the despatchers were completely in the dark as to the movement of trains. In the emergency the engineers along the road were presumed to be picking their way along the slimy rails, approximating as best they could to schedule time.

IMMENSE OIL LAND SALES.

THE STANDARD COMPANY SECURES THE HUKILL TERRITORY AND OTHER LARGE TRACTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 19, 1891.—One of the largest deals ever made in oil producing territory has just been concluded between E. M. Hukill and the Standard Oil Company. The property comprises 20,000 acres of land in Green county, Pa., and in Monongalia and Marion counties in this State, upon which is a distinct oil and gas field owned and operated by Hukill. The field contains at the present time sixty producing oil wells and four gas wells of immense pressure. The daily output of oil is 1,200 barrels. The price paid was $750,000, Mr. Hukill parting with all his property except three tracts of land about which there is litigation.

DEEP BORING FOR OIL.

The success of Hukill has been peculiarly a personal one, as he developed in the boring of the wells an idea as to the oil strata entirely new, and one which when suggested by him occasioned him no little ridicule. Hukill entered this field six years ago, and conceived the idea that the richest oil sands must be many feet below the "Dunkard" sand, in which so much oil was found. He leased 50,000 acres. After drilling a few wells to a depth unknown before Hukill found oil in immense quantities. Then it was that those who had laughed at him began to cause him trouble. They went to the original owners of the land and secured leases on top of Hukill's, and began litigation, which is still pending. Hukill's nerve in developing this field is remarkable, and he has the reputation to-day of being the only man who ever operated a field of such magnitude alone.

OTHER LARGE PURCHASES.

In this connection it may be said that the Standard Oil Company is at present leasing and buying immense tracts of oil land. They have bought the entire county of Gilmer, outside of the county seat, nearly all of Doddridge county and part of Mason, and every day new tracts are sold to them. When spring opens these fields are to be developed, as tankage, pipes and timber are already being placed on the ground. The largest pipe line in the country has just been completed. It extends from Morgantown in this State, which is the centre of the Hukill track, to the works of the Atlantic Refining Company at Philadelphia. It has a capacity of 15,000 barrels a day, and will be operated at once to its fullest capacity. The Standard company has just erected tankage to the amount of 500,000 barrels and will handle all the oil produced in West Virginia, which is now about five thousand barrels a day.

GOMPERS FEELS ENCOURAGED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 19, 1891.—Notwithstanding the bad weather the meeting at the Town Hall this evening was largely attended. An invitation to be present had been tendered the business Men's Association and quite a number availed themselves of it. These, together with public officials, seemed to take as deep interest as wage workers in my address. They came to hear the great truths underlying the labor movement and the aspirations of the toiling masses for the amelioration in their condition.

I should judge by the manifestations of approval during the address and congratulations after that all were entertained, some instructed, and above all, the wage workers are encouraged and infused with greater energy to aggressively push the work of organization and determined for the attainment of practical improvements, and the meeting pledged its support to the coal miners' eight hour demand.

Friday evening I will address a meeting of union members exclusively at the same hall. I have been in almost continuous conference with leaders of the movement since my arrival here. This morning I had a call at the hotel from the Mayor of the city and the Judge of the Circuit Court, Kansas City, Kan. Both were wage workers before attaining their present position, and are to-day good standing members in the Machinists' and Coal Miners' unions respectively.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

THREATENING THE PENNSYLVANIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19, 1891.—Many of the principal officers of the brotherhoods of railway employés arrived in Pittsburg to-day. An informal conference was held with General Manager Wood, in which that official reiterated the determination of the company not to grant any of the demands of the employes. A formal conference will be held to-morrow or next day.

The representatives of the employés say the company does not appreciate their strength, and that when that is shown there will be a compromise favorable to the men.

CHURCH FURNITURE SEIZED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19, 1891.—Trouble continues in the Englewood Presbyterian Church, from which the Rev. Mr. Williams was deposed a few weeks ago after a long and sensational trial. Last night the Rev. John Weston, who had been appointed by the Presbytery of Chicago, conducted the prayer meeting. While the meeting was in progress Deputy Sheriff Galpin appeared and proceeded to read a notice of levy on the church carpets and furniture to satisfy judgments amounting to several hundreds of dollars. The services were allowed to proceed, but at their close the deputy took charge of everything in sight.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

R. Tyler, Sons & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants of Montreal, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $107,000.

Farmer Johnson's two little children were burned to death and his house consumed near Monticello, Wis., during his absence yesterday.

Green Lay, a white man, of Danville, Ky., was yesterday convicted of killing Polkie Coulter, a colored woman, and sentenced to twenty-one years in the Penitentiary.

Addie Johnson, of Jeffersonville, Ky., swallowed strychnine Wednesday night because her lover failed to keep an engagement to call. She died yesterday morning.

Ben Pierce, a farmer of Battlefield, Miss., was murdered a few days ago by John Bull, an Indian. Neighbors last night took Bull from the county jail and hanged him to a tree.

Mrs. James Bars was murdered near Bartonia, Ind., yesterday, it is said by Anderson Rosell, because she knew secrets regarding a forgery he is supposed to have committed.

George McLin, a prominent politician and member of the Democratic City Executive Committee, of Louisville, Ky., has disappeared and his employers are having his books examined.

George Hese, of Fulton, W. Va., was mistaken for a burglar by his two brothers-in-law named Pall at Pleasant Valley Wednesday morning and shot while holding his baby in his arms and died instantly.

John Beacher's general store, at Valentine, Ind., was burned Wednesday night; loss over $16,000. Beacher ran an Alliance store, and it is asserted that the building was set on fire by merchants unfriendly to the scheme.

Captain William A. Andrews, who, with his brother crossed the Atlantic in the dory Nautilus in 1878, is building another dory at Gloucester, Mass, with which to repeat his transatlantic voyage. He will go alone, starting June 17.

Representative South, of the Little Rock (Ark.) House standing Committee on Auditors and Treasurers' Books, reported yesterday that through his sureties ex-State Treasurer Woodruff had just paid State Treasurer Morrow $63,740 50, the full amount of his shortage.

T. J. Post, a travelling man for a Toledo tobacco house, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head in the Randall Hotel, in Fort Wayne, Ind. Despondency was the cause. It is believed that his home is at Bay City, Mich. He was formerly a member of the firm of Adams & Post, commission merchants, of New York city.

NO THANKS, MR. SPEAKER!

If Any Are Proposed at the Close of Reed's Term the Democrats Will Oppose Them.

FREE COINAGE IS DEAD.

Pacific Cable Subsidies Voted by the Senate Will Not be Allowed to Pass the House.

NEW YORK'S DELAYED PLEA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1891.

Speaker Reed will probably go down to history as the first Speaker of the House of Representatives who failed to receive a vote of thanks from the House at the expiration of his term. In this matter, as in so many others, he will be able to repeat his boast, "We have broken the precedents of a hundred years."

It is customary for some member of the party in the minority to rise on the last day of the session and move a resolution of thanks to the Speaker for his courtesy and impartiality. Such resolutions are usually adopted by unanimous vote. There was some democratic opposition to the resolution of thanks to Speaker Keifer at the close of the last republican Congress, eight years ago, but he had strong democratic friends and they proposed the resolution and easily carried it. There may be one or two democrats in the present House who are sycophantic enough to move a resolution of thanks to Speaker Reed to lick the boot which has kicked them.

If such a resolution is offered, however, a substitute will probably be proposed expressing the real opinion of self respecting democrats upon Mr. Reed's performances. Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, who has been a thorn in the side of the Speaker, is reported to have a set of resolutions ready if it becomes necessary to offer any. He will not propose them if none of a contrary character are offered, but will leave Mr. Reed the distinction of going down to history with no expression from the House upon his conduct.

It is, of course, in the power of the republicans to offer resolutions and adopt them by a majority vote. The democrats in that case would offer their substitute and vote for it. They would also insist upon a roll call upon the adoption of the republican resolutions. These two entries in the *Record*—the substitute resolution and the roll call—would leave Mr. Reed in a worse position in history than if nothing appeared on the *Record*.

The republicans will probably content themselves with a discreet silence, and Mr. Reed will be allowed to end his career as Speaker, as he closed the last session, by dropping his gavel in the presence of a half deserted chamber.

NEARING THE CLOSE OF THE SILVER HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

There was very noticeable lack of interest to-day in the proceedings of the House Coinage Committee, now that it has been decided to close the hearings on the silver question to-morrow, and only three members of the committee were present.

Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, continued his examination of Mr. Newlands, the inquiry being chiefly on correlative subjects rather than the direct issue involved in the silver question. In response to one question Mr. Newlands said that in his opinion both gold and silver, apart from their money use, which had been given them by law, custom and tradition, were intrinsically the most worthless metals in the world. That was, he added, perhaps an extravagant statement. Deprive gold and silver of their money quality and they would be worth very little as compared with iron, copper, lead and other useful metals.

J. S. Moore, the Parsee merchant, made a statement to the effect that it was not the demonetization of silver by the United States which caused the decline in value of silver, but a smaller demand for silver in India and a larger supply of silver due to importations and an improvement in transportation among the Indian provinces. India was called a "sink hole" for silver, because although great amounts of silver were sent there none ever came back.

THE COMMITTEE WILL REPORT ADVERSELY TO THE FREE COINAGE BILL.

The final vote on the Silver bill will be taken in the House Committee on Coinage at one o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The report will probably be against the Free Coinage bill which passed the Senate, and the bill will go to the bottom of the calendar of the Committee of the Whole. The vote in the Coinage Committee will probably be eight to four against free coinage, although it may be seven to five.

The advocates of a compromise providing for the coinage of the product of American silver mines were doing some canvassing to-day, but they received little encouragement. There are certainly six, if not eight, members of the Coinage Committee who are strongly against this proposition, as there are against the Senate bill. The minority are disposed to hold out for absolute free coinage. The result will be that there will be no report upon the compromise bill and it will be practically impossible to get it before the House.

There is little interest in the matter from the known fact that if such a measure should pass the House and be accepted by the Senate it would not be approved by the President. His courage has risen to the point where he is ready to pocket any bill providing for free coinage. He will not have to write a veto message; as less than ten legislative days remain before the close of the session, he can defeat the bill by simply leaving it unacted on. Free coinage is no longer a possibility at the present session of Congress.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE SUBSIDY PLAN FOR THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

The appropriation for a cable to the Sandwich Islands will be strongly resisted in the conference committee and on the floor of the House. All of the House conferees will be disposed to stand by the appropriation of $150,000 per year which the House Committee on Foreign Affairs recommended, as against the $250,000 per year provided for in the Senate.

The democrats on the committee will probably go further than this and oppose any action at all. Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, the leading democrat on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, strongly opposed any action by Congress when the matter was before the committee, and he was supported in refusing to sign the majority report by Messrs. Hooker, of Mississippi, and Andrew, of Massachusetts. The opponents of government assistance to to the enterprise say that there is no need to fear that if we do not act at once we shall be deprived of any opportunity to build a cable to the Sandwich Islands. The United States has a station at Pearl Harbor over which it has entire control, and if it was desired a cable from San Francisco could be landed there and messages could easily be carried by an overland line the short twelve miles to Honolulu.

If the government is going in such an enterprise it is argued that it might as well own the whole line as to pay a heavy subsidy to a corporation controlled by private individuals.

The opponents of the scheme have some hopes of defeating it altogether in the House. They believe that every democrat will vote against it except Judge Shipman, of Michigan, and that a number of republicans will join them. The friends of the enterprise were a little disappointed that Governor McCreary did not fall into line with them. He is an intimate personal friend of Dr. Norvin Green, the president of the Western Union Telegraph, who is warmly interested in the cable and who has urged the Governor to support the proposition. Governor McCreary is a strong anti-monopoly democrat, however, and would not allow personal feeling to influence his action. The conferees are quite likely to report in favor of the House proposition for an aid of $150,000 per year, but the motion will be to non-concur with the Senate amendment altogether and so defeat the whole plan.

HOW NEW YORK'S DEMAND FOR A RECOUNT HAS BEEN DELAYED IN COMMITTEE.

Superintendent Porter is playing it low down on New York city. With the aid of Chairman Dunnell, of the Census Committee, and Representative Sherman, of New York, he is "whipsawing" justice and fair play. The juggling of this precious trio will result in the remaining ten days of this session of Congress expiring without a vote being had upon the proposition to give New York city a recount of Superintendent Porter's faulty census.

It is not deemed advisable to afford another opportunity in the House for criticism upon the fraud and falsity of the eleventh census and particularly the relation of New York city with that alleged census. Every time the eleventh census has been mentioned during this session of Congress it has precipitated a storm of criticism and recrimination upon both sides of the House. Republicans and democrats alike have joined in the universal complaint against the inefficiency of Mr. Porter's census. Mr. Porter has been severely flayed in this public castigation. Naturally, therefore, he shrinks from another touch of the knout of public opinion, which would be applied by willing hands upon the first opportunity in the House. Chairman Dunnell and Representative Sherman are doing their best to shield him.

It will be remembered that the Census Committee early in the present session gave New York city a hearing upon the demand for a recount of her population, as provided in a resolution offered by Representative Flower. Several weeks were permitted to elapse before the testimony taken at this hearing was printed, the Census Committee suspending any action in the meantime. Then, when the testimony was printed, it was referred to a subcommittee, of which Mr. Sherman is chairman, and who was instructed to report to the full committee whether New York should have a recount. Mr. Sherman has not made his report to the full committee up to this time.

Chairman Dunnell has at last called a meeting of that committee for Saturday morning, at ten o'clock. At that time it is expected that the subcommittee which has under consideration the evidence taken by the full committee on the request of New York city for a recount of its population will make its report.

MR. INGALLS RESIGNS THE PRESIDENCY PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Ingalls to-day formally resigned the Presidency pro tempore of the Senate. He has held the office continuously for four years. Mr. Ingalls is regarded by his Senatorial associates as the ablest presiding officer the body has ever had. His ability to transact business rapidly was something phenomenal. His decisions, notwithstanding his intense partisanship, were uniformly fair.

It is expected that Mr. Frye, of Maine, will succeed Mr. Ingalls. The change will not probably be made until the close of the session, at which time Mr. Ingalls will leave the Senate for the retirement of private life after a brilliant public career of eighteen years. In his statement Mr. Ingalls said:—

"The Senate having been formally notified that my services will end with the close of this Congress, in order to avoid embarrassment and to afford opportunity for deliberation I now tender my resignation as President of the Senate pro tempore, to take effect on the election of my successor in office. It would be an affectation of indifference unworthy of the Senate, unworthy of myself and unworthy of this occasion were I to pretend to be unconscious of the distinction that has been conferred upon me by the suffrages of the Senate."

PASSAGE BY THE SENATE OF THE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS BILL, WITH AMENDMENTS.

The Indian Depredations bill was passed by the Senate to-day after many amendments. A conference was asked on the disagreeing votes of the two houses, and Messrs. Moody, Paddock and Faulkner were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

The bill as passed gives jurisdiction and authority to the Court of Claims to inquire into and finally adjudicate all claims for property of citizens of the United States taken or destroyed by Indians belonging to any band, tribe or nation in amity with the United States, and all just offsets and counterclaims.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up by the Senate on motion of Mr. Frye and became the unfinished business.

NEW YORK postmasters appointed:—A. Crain, Bennett's Corners; Mrs. C. Barton, Graphile; Mrs. E. G. Lood, Hebron Centre; Mrs. N. D. Turner, Lisbon; F. Keller, Oneida Valley.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding today sent to Congress a deficiency estimate of $35,000 in the appropriation for clerk hire at pension agencies.

Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, gave notice that he would, to-morrow at two o'clock (if the testimony was then printed), call up in the House the resolution for the impeachment of Judge Alex Boarman, of Louisiana.

The House bill providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building for the use of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, the cost of the site and building complete not to exceed $2,000,000, was reported favorably in the Senate.

A VETO ANTICIPATED.

PRESIDENT HARRISON OBJECTS TO A BILL THAT WOULD MAKE DR. AINSWORTH A COLONEL.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1891.

It is understood that the President is about to veto the bill establishing the Record and Pension office of the War Department, which carries with it the appointment to a colonelcy in the army of Dr. F. C. Ainsworth, the officer at present in charge of that work. The bill, as recently passed by Congress, does not mention Dr. Ainsworth's name, but there is an understanding that his appointment was intended. The President has sent the case to the Attorney General for his opinion.

If it is vetoed, as is now generally expected, it will be on the ground that it is unconstitutional for Congress to create an office and delegate the man to fill it. It is possible, however, that the President may take the alternative of allowing the bill to become a law without his signature.

Secretary Proctor has strongly urged the passage of the bill, as Dr. Ainsworth is one of his personal friends.

ARMY OFFICERS OBJECT.

It is thought that the President's opposition to the bill has been prompted in part by representations from a good many army officers, who think it bad policy to create such an anomalous office in the service. While nobody objects to rewarding Dr. Ainsworth for the good service he has rendered in connection with army records and pensions, many officers are opposed to giving him on that account a life position with so high a rank attached to it.

It is thought, however, that the President must have some objection of his own to the bill. It will be remembered that Dr. Ainsworth was first brought forward by Secretary Endicott under the Cleveland administration, and perhaps the President may be averse to embalming the relics of that period.

MARYLAND FOR CLEVELAND.

NO TRUTH IN THE STATEMENT THAT GORMAN IS THE CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19, 1891.—There is no truth in the statement that Senator Gorman is Maryland's choice for the democratic Presidential nomination. The boom was started without any impetus from this State, and Congressman Rusk, who is credited with fathering it, has come out with a flat-footed denial. Said he:—"The Maryland delegation to the nominating Convention in 1892 will not present the name of the Maryland Senator; on the contrary, the delegation will be solid for Cleveland."

Coming from Senator Gorman's strongest ally in the Congressional delegation and one who has always acted with the Senator in all political contests in this State, this announcement is significant. In this city it is accepted as an indication that Mr. Gorman will voice the sentiments of his constituents, who are all for Cleveland, when the time comes.

State Senator Bennott, who was here to-day, says that Western Maryland is strong for Cleveland, and that while Senator Gorman's services are recognized and appreciated, no one knows better than he that Maryland wants Cleveland. Leading local politicians who watch the drift of public sentiment openly proclaim that Mr. Gorman does not look for the nomination and that Cleveland will surely get Maryland's vote.

PALMER HOLDS THE FORT.

THE SENATORIAL DEADLOCK IN ILLINOIS STILL UNBROKEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19, 1891.—The three Farmers' Alliance members of the Legislature are determined to keep the pot boiling as long as possible in the hope that something may come to them, and this in the face of the fact that had they kept their faith they would have elected General Palmer by this time. In obedience to orders ninety-two republicans voted for Streeter to-day, the latter having in some way satisfied the hard money republicans and the free silver farmers that he was with them heart and soul, but Senators Bacon, Crawford and Evans, and Representatives Chott, Erickson, Hutchings, Lense and Stoker swear they will never vote for Streeter, who in 1885 prevented the election of General Logan for four months when Streeter's vote would have elected the General.

These statements are made because they have been asked to vote for Streeter, and they say they would rather cast their ballots for Palmer, for they know where he stands. As for the democrats they will stand by Palmer, well knowing the chances are against the farmers and republicans agreeing upon any man.

SUPERINTENDENT PIERCE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1891.—The State Superintendent of Insurance, James F. Pierce, assumed the duties of his office to-day and is now engaged in examining the $16,000,000 of securities on deposit in the department. The new superintendent filed his bonds for $50,000 with the State Comptroller to-day, his sureties being William H. Hazzard and Augustus Storrs, of Brooklyn, each of whom qualified to the amount of $25,000.

PASSENGER RATES CAUSE TROUBLE.

A Little Fight Over a Cut Between Chicago and St. Louis—The Anti-Commission Agreement Weak.

NO BEARING ON THE MONON CASE.

Testimony Will be Taken on Monday—News of Interest About the Railroads.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19, 1891.—The Jacksonville and Southeastern