JERRY SIMPSON AND HIS SOCKS.

He Puts to Flight an Inquisitive Lady and Gives Advice on Civil Service to Mr. Roosevelt.

AGIN' THE FORCE BILL.

Mr. Wike Introduces Resolutions Looking to the Impeachment of Speaker Reed.

NEW YORK'S RECOUNT DENIED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1891.

"Is it true that you don't wear socks? Won't you let me see, please?" and a pretty woman who thus addressed Jerry Simpson at the Capitol to-day glanced curiously at the latter's feet.

"Madam," replied Simpson, gravely, "I'm a believer in reciprocity. Do you wear socks? If you'll show me yours I'll show you mine."

The lady said, "Oh, my!" and fled precipitately, but Jerry remained to study further the methods of legislation.

ADVICE TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

A little later in the day a mutual friend presented Theodore Roosevelt to the Kansas statesman.

"I'm pleased to meet you," said Mr. Roosevelt politely. "I've heard a great deal about you."

"And I," said Mr. Simpson, with equal politeness, "have heard a great deal about you. I'd like to talk with you about civil service reform."

Mr. Roosevelt assured the Kansan that nothing would give him greater pleasure, and he added that he would like to show Mr. Simpson how practical the commission's methods were and how little they were understood.

"I'm something of a civil service reformer myself," said Mr. Simpson, blandly, "but my objection to the present system is that it creates an office-holding aristocracy. I don't think any man ought to hold office longer than eight years. It kind o' gives 'em the big head. Still, on the other hand," he continued, reflectively, "I don't believe in wholesale dismissals upon every change of administration. There ought to be a law regulating the matter, and all the patronage taken away from the President."

MR. LODGE ROUTED.

The conversation was interrupted at this point by the appearance of Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, who was also presented to the Kansas statesman.

"Are you the author of the——the——"

"The 'iniquitous Force bill?'" said Mr. Lodge, with easy good nature, refreshening Mr. Simpson's memory upon the subject.

"That's it," said Simpson gravely; "the iniquitous Force bill! I'm agin' it!"

The little group of spectators laughed heartily. They began to respect the "sockless," or perhaps I should say they began to suspect him, for they all agreed that he had more practical sense than he has been credited with. Mr. Simpson is not over pleased with our national lawmakers. They are, he finds, more interested in measures personal to themselves than in those of interest to the people at large.

All this he thinks is wrong. The next House will contain twelve Alliance men pure and simple. He hopes that they will leaven the entire legislative lumps, and that their influence will result in the enactment of more laws of a general character.

The Kansas Legislature is composed in the main of Alliance members, practical farmers, horny handed sons of toil. They are, Mr. Simpson says, the most intelligent, the most moral and the most industrious body ever assembled at Topeka. They go to bed early. They get up early, and they're out at nine o'clock in the morning.

"That's what they need here," and Mr. Simpson cast a sly glance in the direction of the House.

PRACTICAL FREE TRADERS.

The Alliance men, he tells me, are tariff reformers. They are practical free traders. They will, as Dundreary would say, "flock by themselves." They will affiliate with any party that reflects their views, but they will not go into caucus with either. They will put a presidential ticket into the field. If they cannot elect their nominee they hope to be able to say who shall be elected.

Mr. Simpson will remain in Washington until the close of the session. He is an object of universal interest to the galleries. He is more inquired after and talked about than any member on the floor of the House. He has even obscured interest in Mr. McKinley's Tariff bill or Speaker Reed's outrageous rulings.

MR. WIKE'S PLAN TO IMPEACH SPEAKER REED FOR FALSIFYING THE RECORD.

Here's a swinging right hander for Czar Reed.

Representative Wike, of Illinois, is the slugger, and the blow is an official one and straight out from the shoulder in true Western style. Mr. Wike introduced the following resolution in the House to-day, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:—

Whereas the frequent falsifications of the journal of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress by the arbitrary action of the Speaker, and notably by his unwarrantable action on the 20th day of February inst., in the matter of the count of Messrs. Turner, of Georgia; Clements, Crisp, Blanchard, Wilson, of Missouri; Whitelaw, Fithian, Geary, Oates and others, members of the House, as present and not voting, for the purpose of making the record show an apparent quorum to do business, when in fact there was not a quorum, as required by the constitution of the United States, and when in fact such members were not present nor within the hall of the House at the time; and whereas in that connection the arbitrary and tyrannical action of the presiding officer of the House and his political associates on the floor, on the 21st day of the same month, in refusing to allow or entertain a motion for the purpose of correcting the falsification so made in the journal in the proceedings of the previous day so as to make it conform to the facts in the premises, as they were clearly established and made to appear; and whereas these arbitrary, unlawful and unconstitutional acts were done in pursuance of a plan concocted by the leaders of a party just overthrown by an overwhelming majority of the people at the polls and in the closing hours of their power to install for life into new federal judicial offices then and there being created for that purpose a number of the repudiated and defeated candidates of the party at the election, in defiance of and against the will of a large majority of the voters of the country, North and South as well as East and West; all of these unlawful and unworthy official acts making it apparent and patent that the injury threatened to the liberties of the people and to a constitutional free government by the arbitrary and unlawful action of the Chair may become calamitous and irreparable. And inasmuch as there seems to be no compulsory restraining power in existence, except through the action of the majority in the respective bodies, which is usually in political sympathy with its presiding officers.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be and they are instructed to report to the House forthwith a joint resolution for the action of Congress, submitting for ratification an amendment to the constitution providing a plan for the impeachment and removal from office, with suitable penalties, or for the trial either upon indictment or information in the courts of the District of Columbia or the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Speaker or presiding officer of the House of Representatives or the President or presiding officer of the Senate who shall wilfully falsify, or falsely make up, alter or change, or cause or permit the same to be done by the clerk of the body over which the party offending may preside or any other person the journal of its proceedings, either by counting and entering therein as present, or causing the same to be done, the name or names or any member or members who shall not be present at the time, for the purpose of making a quorum or otherwise; or by any other means, or for any other purpose whatsoever. The same amendment to the constitution shall provide that such offence shall be a high crime or misdemeanor, with such penalties by fine or imprisonment, removal from office and disqualification for holding office as said committee shall deem commensurate with the character of the offence or crime indicated.

While this resolution will of course never be permitted to come out of the Committee on Judiciary, but will be smothered there by the myrmidons of the Czar, Mr. Wike will at least have the satisfaction of seeing the resolution printed in full in the *Congressional Record*, where it will stand for the edification of future generations.

SENATOR SHERMAN TO RETIRE FROM POLITICS—MR. HARRISON'S ASPIRATIONS.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, has announced his intention of retiring from public life at the close of his present term. He has made this declaration repeatedly of late to his Ohio friends, and by these gentlemen no doubt is expressed as to the sincerity of Mr. Sherman's utterances. The announcement, however, is the more significant in view of Senator Sherman's prominence in the past as a Presidential candidate. His purpose in retiring to private life carries with it, of course, a renunciation of any future Presidential aspirations.

It will remove from the list of President Harrison's opponents—for no one doubts that the President desires to succeed himself—one of the strongest men who could be pitted against him and leaves Mr. Blaine as his only formidable competitor. I have the highest assurance that Senator Sherman personally urged Mr. Foster's appointment as Secretary of the Treasury upon the President, and the understanding is—although I cannot vouch for this—that Mr. Sherman's influence will be exerted in securing for President Harrison the support of the Ohio delegation to the National Republican Convention in 1892.

NEW YORK'S DEMAND FOR A RECOUNT DENIED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Throttled! The brutal hand of force again is laid on the throat of New York and stifles her appeal for justice and fair play. The republican Congress follows the lead of the republican Census Bureau and denies New York her rights.

Mr. Sherman, of New York, representing the republican members of the sub-committee of the Census Committee, made a report to-day upon Mr. Flower's resolution directing a recount of New York's population. The report of the sub-committee deals mainly with one assumed proposition, which is as follows:—

"Did New York bring herself within the law, so that the Superintendent of Census should have taken action?"

To answer this the report quotes at great length the history of New York's demand for a recount. The insulting letters of Superintendent Porter and Secretary Noble to Mayor Grant are quoted and approved. The arguments urged by the Interior Department officials against the police census are repeated. Not one new proposition of law or justice is announced, but a simple threshing over of old straw is had. Then the report says:—

"The full history of the case leads us to the conclusion that New York did not show herself entitled, under the law, to the relief asked for. We think that before calling upon Congress for special legislation she should have exhausted the remedies under the law. This she clearly failed to do. But, that question waived, has she presented a state of facts that would equitably entitle her to a re-enumeration—a case that, even prima facie, shows an incomplete enumeration of her people?

THE DEATHRATE TEST.

"To apply the test of death rate, number of voters in proportion to population and the like is shown by the hearing to be of little value. In some instances it produces results so different from the facts acknowledged by all as to be thoroughly unreliable. The police census then, what it was and its result, is the main question to be considered. This admittedly was an enumeration of the inhabitants of the city of New York at the time it was taken—not even on a specific day, but from September 29 to October 14. That this caused duplication was shown by the hearing.

"It is apparent from the hearing not only that there might be, but is, a much larger population in New York on October 1 than on June 1 in any year. The result of this enumeration by the police is announced as 1,710,715.

"It appears that this result was reached by an addition of the names, that the names have never been counted individually, that in the early days of the enumeration this counting was done by officers of the sanitary force, specially detailed therefor; but after the first week were counted but twice, and by whoever happened to be at leisure. It appears that in this counting one error of 40,000 and one of 28,000 was discovered. These errors were of course corrected.

"It was not claimed that the police enumeration represented the population of New York on June 1. No proof is produced to show that the federal census was in error outside of the Second ward, and it is shown that the population of this ward is migratory in character.

NAMES OMITTED.

"It is shown by the affidavits of certain people who were not enumerated in June that they then resided in the Second ward. It is not shown by these affidavits either that these persons were actually in the ward in June, or that they were not enumerated elsewhere. Some of these affidavits were made by a single individual to cover twenty or thirty persons, and some of these are shown to be in error.

"The contention of the representative of New York was that having shown in a single ward, and one of the smallest in the city, that the enumeration was not complete, therefore it should be assumed the entire city had not been fully enumerated. We cannot accept this reasoning in view of the fact that in another ward, near the Second ward, the police returned less than the federal enumerators, and that the same condition exists in a great many districts.

"If we are to assume from a single district or ward that the enumeration of the entire city is not complete, why not from another, where the opposite condition exists, that the enumeration was padded?"

The committee then recommended Mr. Flower's resolution to lie upon the table.

A minority committee report will be presented in a few days and New York's side of the case argued. The two reports will then be printed together, that future generations may see both sides of the question.

MEXICAN VETERANS PETITION TO HAVE EQUAL PENSIONS WITH THE VETERANS OF 1861.

There are very few of the veterans of the Mexican War alive. Their votes don't count. Nevertheless the patriots of 1846 believe they are entitled to just as much recognition in the Pension law of 1890 as the boys of 1861. They cannot understand why a grateful country should give them $8 and the other and younger veterans $12 a month. They have memorialized Congress to right this injustice, and had a joint resolution introduced to-day rating them with Union veterans. The republican party knows which veteran it pays the best to love, and the resolution will never be adopted.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Post Office Appropriation bill passed the House to-day.

The conference report on the bill amending the act providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians has been adopted by the House.

Senator Blair to-day reported from the Committee on Agriculture, with amendments, the bill providing for the establishment of a division of silk culture in the Agricultural Department for the development and encouragement of the silk worm industry in the United States.

The Senate in executive session has confirmed the following nominations:—J. F. Dodge, Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, N. H. Surveyors of Customs—Emerson Etheridge, at Memphis, Tenn.; Jonas M. Cleland, at Sioux City, Iowa, and Charles J. Robb, at Michigan City, Ind. A W. Ferrin, agent for the Indians of the New York Agency, New York.

THE SAN FRANCISCO TO GO TO CHILI.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1891.

For several days past the State and Navy Departments have been discussing the necessity of sending more vessels to Chilian waters. It has now been definitely decided to despatch the new cruiser San Francisco to Valparaiso just as soon as she can be made ready, which will be within a fortnight. After the trouble at Chili is over the San Francisco will, in all probability, become the flagship of the Pacific squadron.

The department has not yet heard of the arrival of the Pensacola at Valparaiso, but as she sailed from the South Atlantic on the 1st inst. she has doubtless reached those waters. The Baltimore will be the next American cruiser to arrive there, being expected by March 15. These three vessels comprise the entire American fleet in those waters. There are eight English war vessels now at the scene of hostilities.

THE WHITE SQUADRON UNDER WAY.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23, 1891.—Admiral Walker and his vessels left here at noon to-day bound for Pensacola. During the stay of the squadron here the ships have been thronged with visitors during the hours assigned for their reception. Off Pensacola the squadron will be joined by the Boston, Captain Wiltse and the Atlanta, Captain Philip. A series of drills afloat and ashore will follow, an extensive programme for the purpose having been drawn up. It is now hardly expected that either the Newark or the Concord will join the squadron until after the exercises have taken place.

ALMOST A CENTENARIAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 23, 1891.—Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, a prominent member of Madeley Methodist Church, celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday today. Notwithstanding her great age Mrs. Powell performs considerable work and yearns for more to do. She attends church regularly and rain does not deter her. She was born in Monmouth, Monmouthshire, England, and was married at the age of twenty-one to an English yeoman, now dead. Sixteen children were born to her, seven of whom are living. She has thirty grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

The mind of Mrs. Powell is as clear as ever and she interests herself in all the important topics of the day.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDARS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1891.—Court of Appeals calendars for Tuesday, February 24, are as follows:—First Division—Nos. 4, 6, 14, 19, 23, 26, 27 and 33. Second Division—163, 167, 168, 175, 189, 191, 195 and 198.

A SAMPLE PENSION FRAUD.

For a Wound Received by a Soldier Who Never Went to the Front a Claimant with a Pull Bleeds the Treasury.

REPEATEDLY RERATED WITH INCREASE

Nearly Seven Thousand Dollars Drawn by a Pension Shark Who Ever Asks for More.

HE NEVER SAW A REBEL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1891.—New York's Legislature is not a saints' rest, but if the United States Pension Bureau was under its jurisdiction it would be turned inside out in short order. The facts already given by the HERALD fully warrant such action. But the half has not been told. The list of rerated pension cases is full of fraud, corruption and rottenness. A particularly outrageous case is that of a pension shark—a claim agent who went in for himself in great style the minute Corporal Tanner pried open the door of the Treasury. As a sample of fraudulent claims that have been put through the Pension Bureau by improper methods the history of this case is most instructive.

CLAIM AGENT AND PENSIONER IN ONE.

William Edgar Rogers, the pensioner, is now and has for years been a pension claim agent in this city.

He was a private in Company A, Tenth New York infantry.

This was a two years' regiment, and was mustered out April 27, 1863, because of expiration of term of service.

Rogers was mustered out with his regiment, not because of any disability, although months before he had received a slight wound from a pistol shot in the left arm. This wound was received before the regiment had left for the front, and from that time until his discharge Rogers was a hanger on around hospitals.

The fact that the wound was received in the service and in the line of duty has never been properly established. Members of the same regiment say that it was received in a brawl at the camp of rendezvous.

This claim agent, who for years had been urging all soldiers to apply for pension, did not conclude to do so for himself until November, 1879.

AN OPPORTUNE APPLICATION.

This application was undoubtedly made at this particular time, because of the near expiration of the Arrears act. The applicant was first examined by a board of surveyors in this city March 24, 1881, nearly twenty years after the "pistol shot" wound had been received. The Board reported:—"The ball entered outer aspect of middle third of left arm and came out on inner aspect an inch below anterior margin of axilla. * * * Motion of shoulder joint slightly interfered with." They rated the disability at five-eighths, entitling Rogers to $5 per month.

March 30, 1881, the pension was granted at $6 per month, commencing at date of discharge.

A STEADY INCREASE IN ALLEGED DISABILITY.

This pension of $6 per month was evidently satisfactory to this claim agent pensioner, for he did not apply for increase or rerating until after the election of Harrison. In February, 1889, he received a rerating and increase as follows:—Eight dollars per month from day of discharge to January 7, 1889, and $12 thereafter. Even this did not satisfy him. He had chipped in liberally to the republican campaign fund and had combined with other Washington claim agents in working the "old veterans" for Harrison and he concluded to get his money back. On April 23, 1889, he again applied for rerating and increase and two days after his pension was increased and rerated as follows:—Eight dollars per month from day of discharge to June 6, 1866; $15 per month to June 4, 1872; $18 per month to March 3, 1883; $24 per month to August 4, 1886, and $36 per month since then.

The three doctors who made these fraudulent ratings were summarily dismissed by Secretary Noble. Rogers was wounded during the fall of 1861. The first examination by a board of surgeons was made nearly twenty years afterward. The last examination, upon which the fraudulent ratings were based, was made over twenty-seven years afterward.

ABLE TO TAKE HIS OWN PART.

In 1882 the wounded pensioner so prided himself on his physical ability that he fought a prize fight in the "white lot" with an able bodied sport, and claims to have bested him. Rogers, who was never at the front, who never saw an armed rebel, has drawn almost $7,000 from this government for which he never fought one day.

The attention of Secretary Noble and Commissioner Raum has been frequently called to this case, but Rogers has a pull, and for this reason he is permitted to draw for a slight wound a pension equal to the most which, under the law, would be paid to a less favored pensioner for total loss of an arm.

SECRETARY FOSTER.

HIS NOMINATION WILL BE CONFIRMED AT ONCE—MR. TELLER AND THE PRESIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1891.

Charles Foster would have been confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury to-day but for the opposition of Mr. Teller, of Colorado.

During the brief executive session this afternoon the Finance Committee, to whom the nomination had been referred, reported it back favorably. Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate proceed at once to vote upon the confirmation. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, objected. He could not see, he said, any reason for undue haste in the matter, and he therefore moved that it go over until to-morrow.

As unanimous consent is necessary to secure action upon a nomination on the day it is reported from committee, Mr. Sherman had no alternative, and it accordingly went over.

When the nomination is called up to-morrow confirmation will follow without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Teller's objection was conceived in a mischievous rather than a personal spirit. Whatever of personality there was in it was directed at the President and not at Mr. Foster. The President dislikes Mr. Teller and Mr. Teller very cordially reciprocates it. Mr. Teller knew that the President would be angry at any interference on his part, and he could not resist the inclination to give the man in the White House a bad half hour.

RECEIVING CONGRATULATIONS.

Surely of all pleasant ways to spend a holiday the pleasantest is to sit in a sunny, breezy room and receive the congratulations of your friends. That is the way ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, entertained himself for many hours yesterday. Hundreds of friends called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and told him how glad they were at his appointment to be Secretary of the Treasury. Hundreds of others sent him flattering telegrams from all the ends of the United States.

When I called on him a few minutes after noon he had just finished his luncheon of bread and milk. I asked him what foundation there was for the report that he had chosen Banker Charles E. Coon, of this city, to be one of his three assistants.

"None, whatever," he said. "The use of Mr. Coon's name is entirely unauthorized. I cannot imagine why the report was started. The Third Assistant Secretaryship was created at Secretary Windom's request more than a year ago. It so happened that the necessity for having a Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury disappeared and Mr. Windom never urged the appointment of any one to that office. No one ever was appointed.

"I do not know whether I shall find it needful to ask for a third assistant secretary or not. I will not be in a position to know for some weeks, perhaps months. In the meantime I'm not considering who might be appointed to the position."

Mr. Foster is going home to-morrow morning.

I asked Mr. Charles E. Coon what he knew about the rumor, and he laughed. "I have paid no attention to the story," he said, "and I cannot imagine why such a thing should have started unless somebody wanted to exercise his imagination at my expense."

"Mr. Coon was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Arthur, and discharged the duties of the office with much credit to himself. Since his term of service expired smart rumor builders have always used his name in connection with the office whenever a vacancy has occurred.

OPPOSED TO CLEVELAND.

SENATOR BLACKBURN SAYS THE EX-PRESIDENT IS OUT OF THE RACE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23, 1891.—Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in a letter published to-day dated Washington, February 14, and addressed to Colonel John C. Noble, of Paducah, writes as follows concerning Mr. Cleveland's letter on the free coinage of silver:—

"In the light of the publication of Mr. Cleveland's recent letter antagonizing his party upon the silver question, I do not believe there is a democratic member of the Senate who would favor his nomination for the Presidency, or who believes that it would be possible to elect him in 1892 if nominated. No organization is effected or attempted here hostile to him, but there is now but one opinion as to his lack of availability.

"I have no personal objection to Mr. Cleveland in the world, but I am not and never will be in favor of the nomination of any man who is not in accord with our party upon the great issues upon which it is to be indorsed or rejected. I do not believe that any man can be elected President in 1892 who is opposed to free silver coinage. The people have been trifled with long enough upon this subject.

AFRAID OF WALL STREET.

"The truth is that for twenty-five years past New York has never furnished a democratic leader who has not been in thorough accord with Wall street and at variance with the masses of the people. This was as true of Mr. Tilden in former years as it is to-day true of Mr. Cleveland. I have longed to see the day when the democrats might elect a President of this country without paying the tribute that New York always levied. I think that time is at hand.

"I have no favorite candidate, but only insist that he shall be a fair and honest representative of democratic sentiment. In my judgment, in the light of the dissensions existing among New York democrats, it would be unwise to select any New York man.

WILL VOTE FOR THE PARTY NOMINEE.

"However, we cannot tell what twelve months may produce. I am a party man, as you know, and my party's candidate will be my candidate. But I both believe and trust that no nomination will be made in 1892 of a man who, upon vital issues, antagonizes the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the party. That I am and always have been a pronounced silver man you well know, and upon that issue I never expect to change my views."

MR. CLEVELAND'S HONESTY AND COURAGE APPRECIATED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 23, 1891.—Previous to the appearance of Mr. Cleveland's letter against the free coinage of silver he was the almost unanimous choice of both the democrats and the Farmers' Alliance men of North Carolina for Presidential candidate in 1892. His letter has caused a marked change. Notwithstanding the disappointment and regret occasioned by his letter he still holds the hearts of the democratic people in this State. They regard Mr. Cleveland as the most honest and courageous public living man in America. Mr. Cleveland is by no means a back number in North Carolina.

RUSSELL MAY BE THERE.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS ENTHUSIASTIC FOR THEIR YOUNG GOVERNOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Feb. 23, 1891.—Governor Russell's reception to-day afforded the loyal democracy of Massachusetts an opportunity which they were not slow to accept to testify their respect and admiration for their gallant young leader. More than one in the long line told him that they hoped to see him President of the United States.

"Oh, you'll have to wait a long time!" was his pleasant reply to one of these greetings.

"Not longer than '96," was their answer.

Ex-State Senator Charles Theodore Russell and his wife, the venerable and revered parents of the Governor, were among the early callers, and they remained sharing in the honors of the occasion. A great many republicans were among the callers and everything passed off very pleasantly. By actual count the Governor shook 2,159 hands before the doors were closed on the waiting throng.

BESET BY HARPIES.

EX-SUPERINTENDENT MAXWELL SATISFIED WITH HIS OFFICIAL RECORD.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1891.—Mr. Robert A. Maxwell, ex-Superintendent of the Insurance Department, returned to his home here to-day, and, in reply to a question as to the department of which he has had charge, said:—

"My record in the Insurance Department," he said, "like that in another State department I had charge of, is made up. It is public to all. I would not change it if I could."

Mr. Maxwell was asked if he had anything to say about his removal from office by Governor Hill, and he replied:—"I served two years beyond the term Governor Hill nominated me for in 1886. During the five years I was at the head of the Insurance Department my official relations with Governor Hill were always of a friendly character. He never made any reasonable administrative or political request of me which I did not readily comply with. But there were men in the State who posed as especial and intimate friends of Governor Hill who more than once solicited me to do things which no honest man would do, either for public or party considerations. These men and their clients have persistently worked against me since 1888 and sought to have another in my place. Their aims and objects are not secrets in insurance circles of New York, where it is well known that these harpies were never permitted to fatten on the insurance interest of the State while I was Superintendent of the Insurance Department."

Being asked if he had any objection to mentioning names Mr. Maxwell said:—"I prefer not to particularize further on the subject at the present time."

MINNESOTA TO BE BROKEN UP.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT SCHEME THAT WILL DIVIDE THE DELEGATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. PAUL, Feb. 23, 1891.—One of the big points of the democratic-Alliance victories in Minnesota will be their Congressional reapportionment of the State, which was agreed on last night. To-day Senator Craig introduced the bill for which the "combine" will vote. The seven districts are so arranged that the democrats under ordinary conditions will control four districts, the republicans two and the Alliance one. This is a great gain in a State which usually sends a solid republican delegation to Washington. The districts, too, have been carved up in a compact, fair minded way.

Waseca county is taken out of the Second district and added to the First, and the democratic counties of Sibley and Lesueur are taken out of the Second and added to the Third. This makes the Third strongly democratic, the First probably democratic and the Second overwhelmingly republican. The Fourth district is made up of the strong democratic city of St. Paul and four small outlying counties. The Fifth district is given to Minneapolis, as often democratic as republican. The Sixth comprises all the northeastern part of the State, having a republican majority of 5,000 to 8,000. The Seventh takes in the Red River Valley on the west, sixteen counties in all, which, with two exceptions, give heavy Alliance majorities.

CAUSTIC BUT NOT COSTLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 23, 1891.—The special committee of the House appointed to investigate the charges of bribery made against George A. Howard, representing the American Book Company, who gave $50 to Delegate Dyer for the alleged purpose of influencing his vote in favor of his schoolbooks, reported to-day. They say in the unanimous report that they cannot ascribe to Howard any innocent motive. They give him the benefit of the legal doubt as to the crime of bribery. The gift of money, they say, may not come within the technical definition of bribery, but they believe and find that he bestowed said money on Dyer with intent to influence his vote. Mr. Dyer was completely exonerated and commended.

The committee recommended that Howard be reprimanded by the Speaker and that the money be refunded. The Speaker publicly reprimanded Howard in a dignified but severe and cutting manner.

SENATOR HENDRICKS WILL RETIRE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1891.—In an interview to-day State Senator Francis Hendricks said:—"I am not a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and shall not be under any possible circumstances."

WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN.

Opening of the National Council at Washington to Discuss Desirable Social Reforms.

MISS FRANCES WILLARD'S ADDRESS.

She Wants to "Slay the War Dragon, Exterminate the Poverty Viper and Transfix the Gold Bug with a Silver Pin."

THE BEST KIND OF CHARITY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1891.—The feature of this morning's session of the first triennial Council of the Women of the United States was the address of Miss Frances E. Willard, the president of the Council. Albaugh's Opera House was filled in every part by a highly enthusiastic audience, which was largely composed of representative women from all parts of the country. On the stage, which was effectively decorated with flowers and tropic plants, were seated Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Zerelda Wallace and many others who have been prominently identified with the cause of women.

In the course of her address Miss Willard said that she held, with the president of the previous council, that a difference of opinion on one question must not prevent the women of America from working unitedly on those on which they can agree. When every woman shall say to every other, and every workman shall say to every other, "combine," the war dragon shall be slain, the poverty viper shall be exterminated, the gold bug transfixed by a silver pin, the saloon drowned out and the last white slave liberated from the woods of Wisconsin and the bagnios of Chicago and Washington.

A HUMAN QUESTION.

"We represent," she said, "the human rather than the woman question. Because woman in some of our American commonwealths is still so related to the law that the father can will away an unborn child and that a girl of seven or ten years old is held to be the equal partner in a crime where another and a stronger is the principal; because she is in so many ways hampered and harmed by laws and customs pertaining to the past, we reach out our hands of help especially to her that she may overtake the swift marching procession of progress for its sake that it may not slacken its speed on her account."

Miss Willard then spoke of the details of the organization and favored the most complete and extensive one possible—one that should include and comprehend local councils in every State, county, city, town and village in the land.

"We have long met," she said, "to read essays, make speeches and prepare petitions. Let us here meet in this great council to legislate for womanhood, for childhood and the homes." She reviewed the advance of women, and particularly since the last council, asserting that these three years have produced greater results than the previous ten years.

On the subject of "co-operative happiness" she said that in the epoch on which we have entered labor will doubtless come to be the only potentate, and "for value received" will have the skilled toil of the human species as its sole basis of any "specie payment," "a note of hand" having no effect save the human hand at work. For man, added to nature, is all the capital there is on earth, and "the best that any mortal hath is that which every mortal shares." But nature belongs equally to all men, hence the only genuine capital and changeless medium of exchange always up to par value is labor itself, and there will eventually be no more antagonism between capital and labor than between the right hand and the left.

"Labor is the intelligent and beneficent reaction of man upon nature. This reaction sets force enough in motion to float him in all waters and carry him across all continents. His daily labor, then, is the natural equivalent he furnishes for food and clothing, fuel and shelter, and it is the supreme interest of the State to prepare the individual in head, hand and heart to put forth his highest power. Carried to its legitimate conclusion this is the socialism of Christ; the golden rule in action; the basis of that golden age which shall succeed this age of gold."

CONTROL OF DEPENDENT.

Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, in a paper upon the subject of "The Control and Social Care of Dependent Classes and Woman's Share in the Work," maintained that the pauper class, more especially the lowest of the low, should not be allowed to breed after their kind. She criticised much of the work that is being done for the poor and mentally deficient of the land. She did not hold that drunkenness is only a disease. In its first stages it is a vice and the drunkard is morally responsible for his act. In time, however, it becomes a disease and should be treated as such. She recommended an institution that should combine the features of a prison, a manual workshop and a medical hospital.

TRUE CHARITY.

Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, of Boston, who was for a number of years the president of the Children's Aid Society of Philadelphia, read an interesting paper on the subject, "The Care of Dependent Children." Mrs. Ames said that the success of charity was often gauged by the number of dependent persons who are cared for. The truest charity is to remove the causes of pauperism and crime. A charitable institution, to show the highest success, should be empty.

should be empty. Every cent that can be expended for ventilation, sewerage and in every line that will make life more cheerful and rational is money wisely spent. The family she believed to be the proper place for a child and a poor home may be better than a good institution. The family plan of caring for children avoids a number of evils, among them the contamination that comes from contact with others who may already be familiar with the principles of vice and vicious habits. The massing of children together removes the power and taste for living alone. Ownership in common and the fact that all the necessaries of life come from some unknown source is bad enough in its effects upon adults, but it is particularly disastrous upon children.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher, who is a special agent of the Indian Bureau, spoke upon the topic of "Our Duty to Dependent Races." We learned to fear the Indian, and ever since we have been fighting him with firearms, whiskey and disease. "Happily wisdom is growing in our method of treating with the Indian, and the judicious efforts of Christians are meeting with the most kindly assistance from those in power. Our duties toward the Indian are clear. We must educate him and we must give him his rights as a citizen."

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake told of the needs everywhere in the larger cities for women to care for women who are detained at the station houses, and she urged her hearers to insist upon this reform, each in her own town.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The general topic of discussion at the evening session was women in the churches. The first paper on the special subject of "Woman's Status in the Church To-Day" was read by Rev. Mila Frances Tupper, of Grand Rapids, Mich. She said that woman's place in the church was being agitated in some form all over the United States. Woman's ministry is past the theoretic stage and has become an established and well grounded fact. In this country to-day there are 720 women who have been regularly ordained as ministers of the Gospel. There was a great and growing need of women in the ministry. It was a glorious and exhaustless field just opening to the women of this century and country.

Florence Palgarnie, of England, a delegate from the British Woman's Temperance Association and other kindred societies, was introduced. She said for the first time in her life she stood face to face to a woman who had been regularly ordained as a minister. They had not advanced that far in England. She said she bore from societies representing 90,000 English women their congratulations and prayers to their American sisters. They were watching with greatest interest the work of the emancipation of women in this country.

SHOT AN INCENDIARY AT HER DOOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHESTER, Conn., Feb. 23, 1891.—Mrs. Mary Bailey, an old lady who lives alone near the Valley road station, while preparing to retire the other night, was startled to see an ugly looking man staring in at her through one of the sitting room windows. She opened the door and a stranger came in and demanded something to eat. Mrs. Bailey stepped into an adjoining room, and when she returned, instead of having food, she brought a revolver, which she pointed at the tramp's head, telling him to leave the house. The fellow departed.

About two o'clock in the morning the tramp returned. Mrs. Bailey watched him from the window with the revolver in hand. Reaching a portico in the rear of the dwelling the tramp took out a match, lighted it, scraped together a pile of chips and paper with which he proposed to fire the house. Mrs. Bailey fired three shots and her aim was true, for with a howl of pain the man fled. Next morning a pool of blood was found, showing that the tramp had been hit.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILROADS.

WESTERN TRAFFIC COMMISSIONERS MAKE PUBLIC IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 23, 1891.—The Board of Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association today published a decision involving the celebrated Union Pacific—Northwestern contract. This is the rock upon which the Interstate Commerce Railway Association split, but it is not likely to cause any serious trouble to the new association. The matter came on an application for a change in the divisions on traffic interchanged at Omaha and Council Bluffs. The Board decided that it was not authorized to change relations existing on January 31. This, in effect, declares the legality of the Union Pacific-Northwestern contract. Competitors of the Northwestern are not at all satisfied with the decision, but at present see no way of helping themselves.

The Commissioners also rendered a decision ordering the Iowa Central to advance without undue delay its rates from the Mississippi to points in Iowa, and also various rates on sugar, molasses, coffee, &c., from Chicago to Iowa points.

The rules for proceedings before the Commissioners are also formulated. They require that propositions for changes in rates shall be first presented to the proper sub-association, and that reductions cannot be made under the ninety days' notice clause, except they date from their disposal by the Commissioners. The Commissioners will, upon written application or not, take such measures as will tend to secure uniform and reasonable rates. To this end they will take such action as they see fit in authorizing association lines to meet outside competition, whether written complaint is made or not. Action looking toward an equitable division of competitive traffic will be taken up on written application of any line. In cases where two or more members agree among themselves on the division of certain traffic their agreement shall stand, after it has been passed on by the Board.

All contracts in existence January 1, except where there is proprietary or leasehold interests, shall be presented to the Board by March 15. The action of association lines members of minor associations must be in accordance with the rules of the Western Traffic Association.

The representative of the railway press bureau at the Kansas Legislature wires to-day that there is little danger of any further anti-railroad legislation being passed. The Farmers' Alliance has fathered such radical measures as to turn the republicans to the other extreme, and now every railroad measure is either killed in committee or so loaded with amendments as to make it inoperative. If any stringent legislation passes the House the republicans have agreed to throttle it in the Senate, they having a clear majority in that branch.

INDIAN TERRITORY TO HAVE A NEW RAILROAD.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, Feb. 23, 1891.—The Clarendon, Oklahoma and St. Louis Railway Company was organized in Clarendon yesterday. The capital stock is $1,000,000.

The charter has been applied for and the road is to run from Clarendon, through Donley, Collingsworth and Greer counties, in Texas, thence across the State line, through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma to a direct connection with St. Louis.

ALL THE PICTURES BY WOMEN.

SECOND AND CAPITAL EXHIBITION OF THEIR VIGOROUS ART CLUB.

That energetic band of young women known as the Woman's Art Club opened its second and thoroughly interesting annual exhibition last evening at No. 9 East Seventeenth street. The display will remain open until Saturday night and contains 142 works in oil, water color and pastel by ninety-two women. The club has now thirty-nine members.

To add to the interest of its display the organization