

bear. He takes nourishment every day in a liquid form. He cannot eat solid food, because he has lost all his teeth. They were extracted in the hope of easing the pain in his face. This pain, although it resembles neuralgia, is not that, pure and simple, but is a reflection of the pain caused by the cancer in his throat. He has been suffering from a severe pain in the right ear and on the top of the head. To ease this his head is kept wrapped in hot flannels. I cannot say how near the end is. He may live for months yet, as men suffering from this disease have done, but I do not think there is any hope that he will ever recover."

WASHINGTON, 28.—The President today issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, the objects and interests of the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the fourth day of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the executive; now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, City of Washington, on the 4th of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, of which all who shall at the time be entitled to act as members of that body are requested to take notice.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The House committee on foreign affairs, by a vote of 6 to 4, adopted Phelps's resolution relative to the Congo congress.

In presenting their resolution to the House, the majority say: "While not unmindful of the conspicuous part American enterprise, energy and skill has taken in the development of Africa, your committee is of the opinion—if such action is acquiesced in without protest on the part of the Legislative branch of the government—that it might become the beginning of a new departure in the foreign policy of the United States, and might engraft upon the peaceful precedents of our diplomacy a precedent likely to become pregnant with foreign discord and domestic unrest. From information which has been communicated to this committee, it is impossible to precisely ascertain the purposes of the conference and the conclusions it has reached. Your committee has given serious consideration to the subject, with due regard to the gravity of the new departure from the history and traditions of the government, and to the uniform absence of any representation of our government in the deliberation of European conflicts and interests, and more especially all conferences of European nations which might lead to disturbances among foreign nations and affecting the settlement of questions in which this government has no interest. Your committee, in the light of all the knowledge in its possession, can only express the opinion that they can find no sufficient reason for the participation of the government of the United States in the Congo conference, and for the departure from the established political doctrines and policy of this government, from its formation, and therefore confine themselves to declaring that they can not approve the fact that our government was at all represented in the Congo conference, and recommend the adoption of this resolution."

The minority report is signed by Representatives Belmont, Clements, Cox and Stewart, and says: "While concurring in the views expressed in the report of the committee, we do not consider that those opinions are fully carried out in the resolution accompanying the report."

Representative Belmont also submitted an exhaustive report, in which he invites the attention of the House to the warnings of Washington and Jefferson against political connections and "entangling alliances" with foreign nations; to the Monroe doctrine, and the application of it by Secretary of State John Quincy Adams to the Congress of Panama, and to the refusal of President Pierce and Secretary Marcy to enter the Copenhagen conference relative to American shipping. The report considers at length the suggestion of Secretary Frelinghuysen, that the assemblage at Berlin was a conference and not a congress, and says the problem presented at the conference was really "a European broil" growing out of "the scramble in Africa," by the colonizing powers, and comments upon the position and policy of the United States in respect to European ambitions and entanglements in Africa or elsewhere on that continent.

The following prepared by Representative Belmont, will also be reported by the minority committee:

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives, heedful of the admonitions of Washington, and faithful to that neutral policy of separation and peace which our situation and the wisdom of a free people have hitherto enabled us to maintain, do hereby explicitly record their dissent from the act of the President of the United States in accepting the invitation of Germany and France to participate in the international conference at Berlin, instead of declining the same, as tending to a revival of our traditional, established and approved foreign policy."

CHICAGO, 28.—According to a circumstantial narrative to appear in the In-

ter-Ocean to-morrow, the Fenian organizations have been revived in this country, and an actual movement has been put on foot to organize two or more full regiments of 1,000 men each for service in the Sudan, to operate with the Mahdi against the British. This is based upon the following order, a copy of which has been forwarded to the several commanders of the Fenian councils in our city:

Headquarters Fenian Brotherhood, 305 Duane Street, New York, Feb. 7, 1885.

A meeting of the centres of circles represented in the following named cities will be held at their respective headquarters as early as May—before the 20th—to take such measures as may be necessary to organize each their quota of 200 men for an Irish brigade for active service in Egypt in the interests of the Mahdi in his struggle for liberty. Immediately upon organization, the names of the quota will be forwarded to the Beekman street office in New York of Jeremiah O'Donnovan Rossa: New York 200 men, Philadelphia 200 men, Boston 200 men, Buffalo 200 men and Chicago 300 men. Your circle will take immediate measures to raise for its contingent the sum of \$15,000, which sum it will forward to the officer in temporary command of the men. Each man of your quota must be guaranteed by the Center of the city whence he comes. Married men will not be accepted.

(Signed): WM. H. HAMMILTON, Secretary of Council of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The article professes to give the names of prominent ex-officers of the Union and Confederate armies as having been commissioned to serve as officers of the brigade. General Fitz-Hugh Lee of Virginia is named as the probable commander. It is declared that the quota from this city has already been organized and money raised, and that the men will all have left for the East within the next two weeks. It is claimed that Marseilles, France, will be the probable rendezvous prior to leaving for Egypt.

LINCOLN, 28.—At the State Treasury to-day three men commanded [Cashier Bartlett to throw up his hands. The would-be robbers immediately received a volley from the shotguns of detectives Pound and Davis, who were in hiding. James Griffin was killed and Alvin Maguire, another of the trio, captured. The third man was in collusion with the detectives, and his whereabouts is not known. One thousand dollars taken up by the thieves has been returned by the detectives. There is much mystery about the affair, especially the part taken by the detectives.

ALBANY, 1.—The freight depot of the Albany & Susquehanna, 600 feet long and well filled with freight, was totally destroyed by fire, with 15 loaded freight cars. About 40 cars were damaged. The West Shore owned most of the freight, and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. the greater part of the cars. The loss of each of these companies is \$50,000. The Albany Aniline and Chemical Works, west building adjoining the depot, was almost entirely destroyed. The east building was not damaged. Loss about \$125,000; insured for \$85,000. The company will continue manufacturing. It is not known how the fire originated. The burned district embraces several acres. During the fire many loud explosions occurred, caused by the bursting of tanks of benzol and nitro-benzol.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Secretary Frelinghuysen has written another long letter to Senator Miller, of California, chairman of the committee on foreign relations. This last communication is in explanation and support of the Nicaraguan treaty, and the Secretary takes the ground that it does not conflict with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He enters into a long explanation of the provisions of the latter recites at considerable length the objects of the heretofore published Nicaraguan treaty and makes an extended argument to show the necessity of the canal and the importance to this Government of keeping control of it if built.

GALVESTON, Tex., 1.—News Marshall special: The workmen of the Texas Pacific R. R. shops, at a meeting last night, determined to strike to-morrow, because of the reduction of wages. None of them will go to work. They send notice to all other points where shops are located, and a general strike is anticipated on all the Gould system lines.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Judge Reagan makes a separate statement of the whole subject and matter at issue between the silver question in Congress and Mr. Cleveland, in which he characterizes some of the latter's declarations as most extraordinary and astonishing. The judge concludes his discussion of the question as follows:

"The people of this country know, whatever bankers and bondholders may think, that this is an effort to subordinate the interests of the American people to the class known as bankers and bondholders, and to compel a democratic President and democrats in Congress to adopt and carry out the very policy for carrying out which the republican party was beaten and turned out of power. That party was the tool of corporations and money kings, and it was beaten for being so, and the

DEMOCRATS DID NOT PROPOSE TO TAKE UP THE OLD CLOTHES

Of the republican party where they threw them down. The country has not yet forgotten that in 1878, when Congress was trying to restore silver to circulation and to prevent retire-

ment and cancellation of legal tender notes, that the banks, in order to prevent this, increased the volume of currency nearly \$19,000,000 in about three weeks, threatening a monetary panic for the purpose of intimidating Congress and the President, and to prevent the passage of a measure which the best interests of the country required; and they would have produced a panic if the Secretary of the Treasury had not thrown a considerable amount of money on the market to buy up public securities and furnish the necessary circulation. It is stated that they are now threatening another panic if they cannot succeed in what they want. It is to be hoped that Congress will answer them by repealing the law authorizing the charter of banks and the control of the volume of money, or at least take from them the privilege of issuing currency and controlling its volume. We can safely

#### DISPENSE WITH NATIONAL BANK NOTES,

by substituting in their place an equal amount of treasury notes instead, which would be receivable for all taxes and duties, and redeemable in coin at the will of the holder, and which though not legal tender, would be first class commerce paper and would have exactly the qualities that the national bank notes now have.

WASHINGTON, 1.—It was decided by the silver men in the House at the conference held this evening, to reply openly to parts of the letter with which they do not agree. They say they did not invite the controversy, but on the contrary, were anxious to avoid it. They also say it was not until it had become known that a determined effort was being made to induce the President-elect to commit himself and his administration in advance, to the gold side of the currency question, that they decided merely to ask him not to commit himself till his cabinet was formed and both sides of the question could be considered. They proposed at first to send a delegation to present their views to him, but after communicating with him, at his suggestion, they sent a paper signed by nearly 100 members of the present Congress and members-elect to the next Congress. No reply was necessary, they assert, and none was expected. They further say that while regretting the step the President-elect has taken in advance of his inauguration and of the formation of his cabinet, they do not propose to have a controversy unless it is forced upon them. They believe, however, in the independence of the legislative branch of the government, and assert that they will at all times maintain it. They furnish the following as a statement of their views in the letter. No distinction is made between silver coinage and gold, but it solemnly pledges the United States to the payment of bonds in coin. The Refunding Act of July 14th, 1870, provided for the payment of all refunding bonds in coin of their present standard value, which is the same as their present value.

The Resumption Act of January 16th, 1875, provides that from and after the first of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin outstanding legal tender notes. The act of February 28th, 1878, provides for the resumption of coinage of the standard dollar.

#### SILVER DOLLARS WERE MADE LEGAL TENDER

for all debts and dues public and private, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and there is not a public obligation outstanding, and never was, containing a stipulation of payment in gold. In January, 1878, Congress adopted the following concurrent resolution—offered by Stanley Matthews, then Senator, now on the supreme bench: that all bonds the United States issued, or authorized to be issued under said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of public faith nor in derogation of the rights of public creditors. Opinions of secretaries of the treasury from '78 down, were referred to as authority. The opinions of the secretaries are valuable, when supported by facts and sound reason, but ought not to control unless they are. It cannot be forgotten, however, that these same secretaries have steadily predicted what has taken place. The friends of silver concur in the opinion that it is most desirable to maintain and continue in use the mass of our gold coin, as well as the mass of silver already coined. They agree, too, that it is of momentous importance to prevent the (coin of) two metals from parting company, but the two metals have already parted company under the influence of the silver demonization in other countries and the hostility of the Treasury and banks to silver in this; but that the continued coinage of silver at the rate of \$28,000,000 will drive gold out of circulation in the near future or force it to a premium does not to them seem to be sustained by facts or sound reasoning. The total volume of the currency in the United States outside of gold is less than \$750,000,000. It is believed to be a principle of economic science perfectly well settled, that if the volume of \$750,000,000 is not sufficient in itself to maintain prices in this country as the level of international prices, then gold will come here and

stay here in sufficient amount to make, with the volume already in circulation, what will constitute our distributive share of the world's money as determined by our international trade. We have less than \$750,000,000, which shows that in this country there is more gold than paper and nearly three times as much gold as silver. With this proportion in our currency, and with gold and silver equally full tender for everything, it is difficult to understand why the Secretary of the Treasury might not if he chose to do so,

#### PAY OUT MORE SILVER AND LESS GOLD.

Of course, if while receiving into the Treasury U. S. notes and silver and silver certificates, gold or gold certificates, he pays out only gold, his stock of gold would diminish. If, on the other hand, he should pay out more silver and paper and less gold the character of the reserve in the Treasury would control the Secretary of the Treasury. There would be no new legal tender if the one who receives money be permitted to choose the kind he will have. That silver and silver certificates displace gold is true; but only as the Treasury or bank notes displace it. The withdrawal of one hundred millions of bank notes, or the issuance of one hundred millions, has the same effect on gold as so much silver.

In order to preserve stable rates between the money volume and the population and wealth in the annual increase, not less than \$40,000,000 of currency of some kind is now required. In other words, increased population and wealth calls for an addition to our circulation of at least \$40,000,000 a year. If, while these conditions continue, silver is coined at the rate of only \$20,000,000 a year, there is a still considerable void to be filled with gold. This is the reason why gold has increased in the country steadily since the act of 1878 was passed, and why gold has increased by nearly \$14,000,000 during the last year and is now increasing at the rate of nearly one million dollars a month, notwithstanding the depression of business in the country, and as a matter of fact,

#### THERE IS TO-DAY MORE GOLD IN THE COUNTRY

than there ever was before in its whole history. Another fact is, that \$80,000,000 of the gold in the Treasury was put there in exchange for silver certificates. The immediate effect of stopping the coinage of silver must of necessity be to lower the price of silver bullion and gradually to appreciate the value of gold the world over. The difficulties in the way of establishing an international ratio, so much desired, or of adjusting its relative value to gold here, would thereby be greatly increased. How it is possible for such things to take place as are predicted in the last paragraph of Cleveland's letter it is difficult to see. Gold is to be withdrawn to its hoarding places, followed by unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency. Such a contraction it has been shown must be followed by a great fall in prices. What, then, would not gold flow here as the tides flow? Surely it would come as fast as ships could bring it. What would those who have been hoarding gold do with it then? Labor, the letter says, is already depressed, would it not suffer further depression by the scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hands of toil? Here, in one sentence, we have gold hoarded, unprecedented contraction, falling prices and the scaling down of the purchasing power of a dollar. That is when these impending calamities come, prices are to fall, everything to become cheaper and money to become less valuable at the same time. That is, both sides of a balance go down together; usually one side goes up as the other goes down. Usually, as commodities become cheaper, money becomes relatively dearer, and vice versa. Usually a contraction of money volume results in a rise in the value of money and not in a fall. The contradictions involved in this paragraph of the letter, are hardly calculated to carry conviction to those who have ever studied money questions at all, or to awaken in them any sense of alarm at our approaching calamities from such causes. In one thing, all will agree, and that is in the importance to the whole country, and especially to the laboring classes now struggling with want, of a renewal of business and a reaction of prosperity. One condition essential to this, is to stop the contraction of our currency. No country ever did thrive nor ever can, while its money is undergoing contraction. Business cannot be secure when its foundation is constantly giving way. Stability in the volume of money is the one and essential requisite to safe and prosperous business. What is the monetary condition of the world to-day? Are we not brought face to face with the startling fact that the gold production of the world has fallen below its consumption in the arts, and that there is no probability of any new gold for the money supply for centuries to come. With this condition of things as to gold, shut off the silver as is now proposed, and where is the money supply, even for keeping up the stock of coin in the hands of the world, to come from. As aggravating this state of affairs in this country, the paper in the treasury is undergoing contraction by the surrender of bank notes. If this state of things is to

last, upon what is there to build hope of returning prosperity? In the last three years, according to the London Economist, prices have fallen more than 20 per cent.—that is, money has appreciated in that ratio. In the quarter of a century following the gold discoveries in California and Australia, the stock of the precious metals in use as money was increased by nearly 40 per cent. The trade and commerce of Great Britain and of the United States during same period

#### INCREASED MORE THAN FOUR-FOLD

and wealth proportionately. Reserve these conditions; shut off all the money supply, and what room for hope is there for mankind, except for those whose incomes are sure? With the appreciation of money all debts will appreciate when it is remembered that such debts run into tens of billions more than the entire present wealth of the United States. Vast consequences of the appreciation of money are seen. The control of the feudal lords over the earth in the middle ages was insignificant compared with the control of the modern creditor, kings and lords, who, through legislation, can secure an increase in the value of money. It can be shown that it will take more labor or more of the produce of labor to pay what remains of our own national debt now than it would have taken to pay it all at the close of the war. Eighteen million bales of cotton were equivalent in value to the entire interest bearing debt of '65; but it will take 35,000,000 bales at the price of cotton now, to pay the remainder of the debt. Twenty five million tons of bar iron would have paid the whole debt in '65. It will now take 35,000,000 tons to pay what remains after all that has been paid as principal and interest. In view of the vast interests involved the friends of silver did not think it too much to ask that the question of stopping the coinage of silver should not be separated from its relation to the whole currency question and acted upon by itself. The currency question is believed at the present time to overshadow all other questions, and all the friends of silver have asked is that the President-elect should give it full consideration and hear both sides before committing his administration to any particular view respecting it.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., 1.—Unknown parties made an attempt to-night to blow up Rainey's dam, on the Neshannock Creek, with dynamite. The dam has long caused great anxiety because of ice gorging on it and flooding the town. The concussion shook every house for a mile around, shattering windows, breaking crockery, and creating consternation among the occupants. In the churches the evening services were being held, and the congregations becoming panic-stricken, rushed for the doors. Women screamed and fainted and a number of persons at the Salvation Army hall were trampled and injured in their endeavors to get out of the building. The attempt to destroy the dam was a failure, while the damage to private property was considerable.

BALTIMORE, 2.—Mrs. Eliza Blaine Walker, has been ill for some time at a boarding house in this city. She was thought to be dying yesterday and her brother in Washington was telegraphed for. Ex-Secretary Blaine, with his daughter Margaret and brother Robt. G. Blaine, came to Baltimore and spent the afternoon with Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Walker is the wife of R. C. Walker, a retired army officer, with two daughters: Mrs. D. W. Fisk, of Montana and Mrs. O. J. Salisbury, of Salt Lake City, who are in constant attendance upon the afflicted wife and mother. Mrs. Walker is the only sister of the Ex-Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, 2.—Thomas J. Navin, formerly mayor of Adrian, Michigan, wanted in that city for forgery three years ago, was arrested to-day, having arrived last night from San Francisco by the Texas Pacific Railroad. Navin says he was on his way home when arrested. He intended to stand a trial, as he was getting sick of concealment.

NEW YORK, 2.—At midnight General Grant's condition was reported unchanged. The General was up during the day as usual, but his physicians and friends have given up all hope of his recovery. His doctors say he is gradually sinking. There were many callers at the house to-day.

Dr. Douglas said: "General Grant passed a comfortable night, slept well, had little pain, and during the day was up and around and enjoyed himself with his family. The General ate more heartily yesterday than he has done for several days."

"Was the General alarmed at the publicity given to his case and on finding out his true condition?"

"I am not in a position to answer questions as to what is being done in Gen. Grant's house, but I presume all accounts of his condition that might produce an unfavorable mental impression, were kept from him. I saw him about 10 o'clock to-night and he was then free from pain and gave promise of passing a comfortable night."

WALL STREET, 2.—Stocks opened lower, but soon after rallied and advanced to a fraction above Saturday's, closing more active. Pacific Mail and Northwestern were particularly strong. Union Pacific continues weak.

When Suffering with catarrh or cold in the head I have never found an equal to Ely's Cream Balm. I had to bandage my head to quit the pain. C.A. Cooper, Danby, N. Y.