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THE JOURNAL fears that Mr. Cleveland is lapsing into a condition which shows him no better than his party. The title of the Voorhees bill should read: "An act to enable the confederate brigadiers to avenge the lost cause."

The slump in wheat in Chicago Saturday was due to a report of the appearance of the weevil. The worst weevil is the Voorhees bill. The Whisky Trust has more zealous Democratic Senators than all the industries of the North—one from Indiana and two from Kentucky.

It should be remembered that Senator Voorhees has postponed the calling up of his tariff bill two weeks, after his committee has had it in charge seven weeks. It looks very much as if the appropriations of the House will come well up to those of the last fiscal year, despite the cutting of the pension appropriation \$16,000,000.

Those politicians in Washington who are acting upon the assumption that the seigniorate bill will save the Democracy from defeat in the congressional elections are taking counsel of their hopes. The young man who edited Mr. Cleveland's speeches and got a consulship has been attacked with quick consumption. This should be a warning; but that sort of a microbe was concealed in free-trade speeches.

The penalty of a \$500 fine imposed by Police Judge Stubbs on the Chinaman convicted of keeping an "optum joint" was none too severe. The Celestials should be given to understand that we have enough native vines without importing any of theirs. "The Good Citizen in Municipal Affairs" was the subject which Senator Manderson selected for an address before a Washington club. As citizens of Washington are not in municipal affairs at all, the address could hardly have been of thrilling interest to the club.

The cunning rascals at Omaha who are joining standard silver dollars of exactly the same weight, fineness and value of the government coins and making 51 cents on each one they get into circulation, are taking shrewd advantage of a state of things that is peculiar to this country. In no other does the government issue a coin whose face value is 51 cents more than its bullion value. The only wonder is that the country has not long since been flooded with counterfeit dollars of equal value with and undistinguishable from the genuine. Query: After the Omaha gang have coined all their silver, will they coin the vacuum?

It is an illustration of "the eternal fitness of things" that the New York Times, the only avowed Cleveland organ in the country, should reopen the assault upon pensioners, in which, as a body, they are accused of perjury and similar crimes, among other things accusing the widows of soldiers of drawing pensions upon children who were born years after the deaths of their husbands—an imputation upon the character of every widow drawing a pension. It does not seem that this sort of service should be required of Mr. Cleveland's leading organ. And yet, the Times, if called upon, would urge the passage of the bill before the House to pension the widow of a Democrat who was a brigadier general, comfortably off, at the rate of \$100 a month.

The Dunphy bill, which is now in the House, provides for the classification of clerks in the postal service. The whole subject, involving the compensation of several thousand men, and indirectly the efficiency of the service, is very vague. As a matter of fact, the clerk does not always know how much his compensation in any year will be. The compensation ranges from \$400 to \$1,400, and the classification is entirely artificial. The Dunphy bill classifies the clerks and designates the compensation, one feature being that in the lower grades the compensation shall be increased \$100 a year until the limit of \$600 is reached. This portion of the bill relates to clerks in the postoffices—a class of men whose work is exacting and incessant. For such work compensation of \$600 a year after three years' experience is very moderate. It is no wonder that two of the capacity required for the service resign because they can do better than to work indefinitely at \$600 a year. The Dunphy bill should be enacted, both in justice to the clerks and to secure an efficient postal service.

The old subject of changing the basis of representation in the national Republican convention is revived by a letter sent out to leading Republicans by Mr. Manley, of the national committee. The letter asks an expression of opinion, first, as to whether the national committee has a right to change the basis, and second, whether it would be wise and politic to do so. The change, if made, would be on the basis of a resolution offered at the last meeting of the national committee that the next national convention should be composed of two delegates at large from each State and Territory, one delegate from each congressional district in the United States, and an additional delegate for each 7,000 Republican votes cast in any congressional district at the presidential election of 1892, with a delegate for the fraction of 7,000 votes greater than one-half. The effect of the change would be to increase the number of delegates in the convention from 962 to 1,165, making a net increase of 203 delegates. The gain in representation would be entirely in the North, and the representation of the Southern States would be relatively reduced in the same proportion. The avowed object of the proposed change is to give the ruling voice in the convention to the States that cast heavy Republican votes.

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WORSE THAN THE WILSON BILL. The tariff bill which Mr. Voorhees reported to the Senate yesterday from the finance committee is in many respects worse than the Wilson bill. Indeed, any bill made by three such men as Vest, Jones of Arkansas and Mills, more ultra free-traders than Wilson and his coterie, because they never forget that they have been confederates, would naturally be a more hostile measure to the interests of the North than one which Mr. Wilson and the White House tinkers would make. The Voorhees bill is more a sectional bill than is the Wilson. Some of its features are more protective than the Wilson bill, but they protect Southern industries to the detriment of Northern. Duties on coal and iron ore are essentially Southern. In regard to the industry of making tin plates, which could be made to be worth millions to the country, one would think that the framers of the Voorhees bill, after putting a duty on iron ore, would increase the duties on tin and tern plates. Instead of doing that, the committee has reduced the duty from 1-1/2 to 1 cent a pound. This was to be expected of such intense Southern men as Vest, Jones and Mills, but something different might have been expected from Senator Voorhees, whose State would have become the seat of an extensive tin-plate industry. The sugar duty is imposed by the committee more to protect a limited Southern industry than to obtain revenue. The duties on sugar, coal and iron ore have been imposed to secure the votes of six Democratic Senators who would have had the courage to break away from their party if their demands had not been conceded. The clause of the Voorhees bill abruptly terminating the reciprocal treaties with Cuba, Germany and Brazil, so valuable to the bread and meat producers of the Northwest, has been inserted to prevent the defection of the two Louisiana Senators from this tariff reform measure. With the Wilson bill these treaties might be retained. If Northern Democratic Senators like Hill, Murphy, McPherson, Smith and Brice had threatened to vote against the committee's bill, it is probable that Northern industries might have been saved in some degree, but the Southern dictators who are now running the Senate do not fear the blustering of Northern Democratic Senators, as they assume that the former will, when the final roll call is made, meekly vote for the Southern bill. The Senate bill contains a clause taxing the loans of loan and building associations when made to others than stockholders. It must have grieved the confederate brigadiers who framed the bill to concede so much to the thrifty and frugal people of the North as such a restriction affords.

Will the Senate pass this bill? It remains with five Democratic Senators representing the great industrial States of New York, New Jersey and Ohio. Thus far only one of them, McPherson, has been called upon to indicate what he will do. So far as indicated, he shows a disposition to desert New Jersey and become an obsequious follower of Vest, Mills and Jones of Arkansas. As to Indiana's Senators, everybody knows what they will do. No one was surprised that they made haste to get behind the banner of the sold South in support of its tariff bill. Bourbonism always repeats itself. The North expects something better of Hill, Brice, Murphy and Smith. Will they rise to the occasion?

THE REAL CAUSE. One of the reasons assigned for the coinage of the so-called seigniorate is that the country needs the additional currency to check the fall in prices and to turn the tide in the other direction. Let us see about this. March 1, 1894, the amount of money of all kinds outside of the treasury was \$31,000,000 in excess of the aggregate a year ago, and the amount for each inhabitant was \$24.90, against \$24.07 a year ago. As this addition of \$91,000,000 to the currency has not prevented such a decline in prices that the necessities of life which cost \$84.24 a year ago can be purchased now for \$83.76, can it be possible that a further increase of three or four million of silver dollars a month will check the decline? The general volume of business March 1, 1894, was more than 20 per cent. less than a year earlier, as shown by the clearing-house reports, and yet there is \$91,000,000 more of money with which to do that business. Before the calamity of the first Tuesday in November, 1892, there was no complaint that the volume of money was not ample to carry on industry and trade. This being the case, with an addition of \$91,000,000 and one-fifth less business, there is more money than is necessary, which is shown by the fact that the vaults of banks have never before held so much idle money.

The decline of prices is due to the expectation of the change in a tariff which Congress is now attempting. A year ago people were earning full wages. Now many are earning none, and the mass of wage-earners in every capacity much less money than when the Cleveland regime carried the country under false pretenses. There is at least one-fourth less money paid to all kinds of wage-earners than in November, 1892. That means one-fourth less to

spend for the comforts of life. Fearing that the tariff changes will cause a decline in prices, all kinds of dealers have put down the prices of existing stocks of goods to get rid of them. Let the McKinley law stand, give the masses wages so that they can eat as much wheat bread as a year ago, and the price of the staff of life, which has declined because people have no money with which to purchase, will advance. It is Clevelandism that has struck down values and taken the profits out of prices.

POLICE REORGANIZATION. The Sentinel is very much excited over the recent changes in the police force. It says the Board of Public Safety has "outrageously violated the provisions of the city charter," and it says the charter "provides that after men are accepted on the police force their places shall be permanent unless charges of inefficiency or misconduct are filed by a good citizen or a superior officer and fully sustained at a trial for the benefit of the accused." The charter does not contain any such provision, nor anything resembling it. Its provisions relative to the appointment and removal of the police force are few and simple. First, it expressly exempts the force from the civil-service provision in Section 45 and leaves the Board of Public Safety to make its own rules. The other provisions are as follows: Section 36. Every member of the fire and police force shall hold office until they are removed by the board. They may be removed for any cause other than politics, and the written reasons for such removal shall be entered upon the records of such board. Section 37. On conviction of a member of the police force for any criminal offense or neglect of duty, or of violation of rules, or immoral conduct, or conduct unbecoming an officer, or other breach of discipline, said commissioners shall have power to punish the offending party by reprimand, forfeiture, suspension without pay, dismissal, or by reducing him to a lower grade and pay. Another clause provides that "said force shall be dismissed except for cause as hereinafter provided." These are all the provisions in the charter relative to the removal of policemen. The first section above quoted gives the board the unqualified power of removal at any time and for any cause except politics, providing only that the written reason for the removal shall be entered on the record. The other section provides that on conviction of a member of the force of certain specified offenses the board may reprimand, fine, suspend or dismiss him. In neither section is there any reference to the filing of charges, the holding of a trial, or anything of the kind. Neither is there any reference to permanency or tenure of office, the whole question being left to the discretion of the board, with the single qualification that removals cannot be made for politics.

In the recent changes the board has not violated the charter in the slightest degree. It has been in office long enough to know whether the force needed reorganizing or not, and how to go about the work of strengthening it. There could not be any better ground for removal than inefficiency, and in assigning this cause and entering it on the records the board has fully complied with the terms of the charter. Whether the changes have really strengthened the force or not time alone can determine, but that the board has full power to make removals at any time and for any cause other than politics is too plain for argument. As already stated the charter expressly exempts the Department of Public Safety from the operation of Section 45, relative to civil-service rules, but it provides that the board shall make its own rules and regulations for the appointment and government of members of the force. These rules have been made without any outside help, and they are simple and efficient. If they are adequate for the selection of nine-tenths of all the employees of the city government, including the fire and police force, there would seem to be little necessity for the construction of a new board, composed partly of outsiders and with a salaried clerk, for the selection of the other tenth.

man silver purchase act in payment for the silver bullion, is a legal tender. On the back of each note is the following: "This note is a legal tender at its face value in payment of debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." The two are often confounded. Querist: To "braid St. Catherine's tresses" is to live a single life. Both St. Catherine of Alexandria and St. Catherine of Siena were celebrated for their vows of virginity.

UBBLES IN THE AIR. A Modern Need. "What do country wants," said Uncle Moses, "is some sort of patent contraption whar a man can drap a nickel in de slot an' git religion."

Wonderful Canning. First Anarchist—How did you ever manage to escape the police? Second Anarchist—I hid in the basement of a laundry. They never dreamed of looking for me there.

Sure Fit. "What have you named your new boy?" "William. I wanted to get a name that would be sure to fit."

Wanted Company. "Hungry, I guess?" said the sharp-faced woman, as she opened the door just a little bit. "Why, no," answered Mr. Dismal Dawson. "I've plum ferreted how to be hungry. But I'm mighty lonesome."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer to contribute \$1 for every dollar contributed otherwise before March 1 for the relief of the poor in Pittsburgh has cost him over \$125,000. The eight unmarried ladies who hold office as Queen's maids of honor have some privileges. They are given the prefix "honorable" and the right of receiving money from the Queen the gift of \$1,000.

Mr. John Boyd Thatcher has in his possession the only copy of the St. Gaudens medal which was declared immoral by Congress and for which a design is likely to be substituted. The piece of bronze is a very handsome thing, and one hundred years old.

Mrs. Maggie Newton Van Cott was the first woman in whom the Methodist Church recognized enough ability to preach and fill a pulpit. She has not only proved herself abundantly worthy the trust she received, but has long since acquired a rank among the most successful evangelists of the century. She is now 70 years of age and in the prime of life.

Behanzin, the ex-King of Dahomey, recently deposed by the French, is to be exiled to the West Indian island of Martinique. He will be sent there very shortly. The climate of that island will be about that of the gentlemanly tell me asked Mr. Sayres, "why is it, with a tax of 30 cents upon it, why is whisky sold in North Carolina as a ration?"

Mr. Tawney and Mr. Johnson, of North Dakota, criticized the Holman amendment to the timber culture repair act. Mr. Holman made a brief explanation in defense of his amendment, and, after some further remarks by Messrs. Bowers and Wilson, of Washington, the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

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A clash then occurred as to the order of procedure. Mr. Outwater attempted to bring the Senate into consideration of the military academy appropriation bill, but Mr. Patterson, as a member of privilege, called up the O'Neill-Joy contested election case. Mr. Waugh raised the question of consideration against it.

Mr. Burrows explained that Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Joy's colleague, had been summoned to St. Louis to testify in court in connection with the case, as he had given much attention to the case, that his consideration of the bill was postponed until after the trial. Mr. Patterson declined to do so and the yeas and nays were demanded on the question of producing their own quarrels in the contested election cases should be considered. They refrained from voting and Mr. Patterson offered a resolution revoking all leaves of absence and instructing the sergeant-at-arms to telegraph the absentees to return. It was adopted without division. Mr. Patterson moved that when the House adjourned to-day it be to meet on Thursday next. The motion was carried, 141 to 35, and the House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned till Thursday.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS. Turple Springs the Hawaiian Question—Two Bills Passed. WASHINGTON, March 20.—Hawaii cropped out in the Senate again to-day, when Mr. Turple attempted to reach some mutual agreement for the consideration of his resolution, declaring "that from the Senate papers laid before the Senate by the executive and other sources it is unwise and inexpedient and not in accordance with the character and dignity of the United States to consider further the annexation of the Hawaiian territory to this country."

Mr. Dolph, however, blocked this purpose, announcing that he for one was ready to come to any agreement in regard to the resolution. This being dispensed with, Mr. George, in accordance with the notice he gave a few days ago, addressed the Senate on the legal aspects of the Hawaiian affair. At the conclusion of Mr. George's speech Senator Patterson passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to lend condemned cannon and cannon balls to the association having charge of the monument erected on government land at Chicago to the confederate dead buried there.

RODIE ISLAND DEMS. They Follow the Example of the Republicans and Name Their Old Ticket. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—The Democratic convention, which was held in Infirmary Hall to-day, was one of the most important in the history of the party in Rhode Island. The issues of the election next month are those which have been before the people for a year past. When the State Assembly met at Newport last year its first duty was to have met in grand committee to count the ballots that were cast for State officers and to declare the election of one of the two tickets. When the House of Representatives changed the complexion of the grand committee by ousting two of the Republican members, Mr. Landers, of Jamestown, and Mr. E. Hoxie, of Westerly, which the Senate committee, and when the House insisted upon the right tooust its members without the consent of the Senate Government proposed to the assembly. The same course was pursued in Providence this winter. The two tickets refused to meet and the State officers who were elected in 1892 have remained in office up to the present time, the votes that were cast at the election in 1892 have not been counted. This is the issue on which the campaign in Rhode Island will be fought. Both parties claim that they have taken the only right stand, and in order that the people may decide the question of the old ticket the grand committee was suggested that the old tickets be re-nominated. The Republicans did this, and

the Democrats followed their example to-day. The old ticket, which was re-nominated, is as follows: David S. Baker, for Governor; Dalton E. Young, for Lieutenant Governor; John J. Hofferman, for Secretary of State; Charles A. Aldrich, for Attorney-general; and John G. Fournier, for General Treasurer. The platform commends the repeal of the Sherman coinage act, the pending tariff legislation, the repeal of the General Election law and the conviction of Boss McKane.

GOVERNOR RICH UPHELD. Michigan's Supreme Court Says He Was Right in Removing Officials. LANSING, Mich., March 20.—The Supreme Court this morning rendered a decision sustaining Governor Rich in removing Secretary of State Joachim, State Treasurer Hamblitz and Land Commissioner Berry for gross negligence in failing personally to canvass the returns on the salaries amendment election in 1893. They hold that it was within the power of the Governor to remove such officials under the Constitution and that he has power to determine as to the facts. A judgment of ouster is entered. When the decision was read Colonel J. H. Ketchum, of the Michigan bar, announced that he would appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court, and asked for a stay of proceedings. Justice McGrath refused the stay, saying the point could be determined just as well if the matter went into court immediately.

The cause leading to the removal of the officials by the Governor was gross negligence in permitting the manipulation of the returns of 1893, whereby their salaries and that of the Attorney-general were largely increased. The returns of the Governor and several clerks have been indicted by the grand jury on various charges of fraud. Governor Rich this afternoon announced the following appointments: Washington Gardner of Albion, Secretary of State; James Wilkinson of Marquette, State Treasurer; William A. French, of Bell, Commissioner of the State Land Office. No demand has yet been made upon the deposed officials for a surrender of their offices. The attorneys have argued a stay of proceedings against the Michigan Supreme Court. This matter is under advisement.

CORSETS WORSE THAN RUM. Said to Injure Women More Than Liqueur Hurts Men. KINGSTON, N. Y., March 20.—At the semi-annual convention of the Ulster County Women's Christian Temperance Union just closed the hundreds of fashionably-dressed women in attendance and the delegates were taken by surprise when Mrs. A. H. Huiding, wife of a well-known clergyman, in a carefully-prepared paper, made a crusade against the wearing of corsets. She spoke against it largely from a sanitary standpoint. Sixty millions of corsets are used yearly in the United States, she says. She thinks that a woman of the present day in corsets, high, square shoulders, four-inch waist, artificial and inartistic attire, is incapable of making a single graceful movement. If beasts were so cruelly treated as animals would wait upon these responsible.

The corset, she says, is the cause of woe, an inflicting upon her even more injury than rum does upon men. A woman with a corset is like a man who marches in whiskey. The man is almost certain to become a drunkard and the woman to injure her health by tight lacing.

The corset violates at once the laws of good taste and the laws of health. It weakens the body, enfeebles the mind, and sours the soul. Hence it is a hindrance to our best attainments and a defiance of the purposes of the Creator.

MICHAEL KEEGAN DYING. A Widely-Known Railroad Contractor and Daring Better on Horse Races. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 20.—Mr. Michael Keegan, the well-known railroad contractor and turfman, is dying of cancer of the stomach at St. Joseph's Infirmary. Yesterday a surgical operation was performed, which may delay the end for a while. Keegan's name is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and his railroad contracts brought him an extensive business acquaintance. But his fame came through his bold speculative spirit in race betting.

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MUNICIPAL REFORM. Senator Manderson Thinks Cities Should Own Street Railways, Etc. WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senator Manderson has put himself on record as being in favor of municipal ownership of street railways, lighting and water works. Addressing the annual meeting of the United States Congressional Club upon "The Good Citizens in Municipal Affairs" the Senator advocated a change in the present system of municipal government. It was unfair that in so many cases men controlled the funds of a municipality who had no interest in its welfare and prosperity. Private corporations, he said, had no right to furnish light, water, gas, or other services for municipal purposes. If there was profit in conducting these enterprises the municipality should conduct them and reap the benefits. And it was the duty of good citizens to see that this was brought about. He thought that the Supreme Court, in its decision in the case of the municipal organization of that city its enormous power, and that it must be through the faithful and fairness of the good citizen if reform was to be accomplished.

MURDERS AT ST. LOUIS. Double Tragedy and Two Other Fatal Affrays in One Day. ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Minnie Schilling was to-day shot and fatally wounded by Edward Courtenay, at the home of A. J. Boewig, No. 3120 Eads avenue, with whom Miss Schilling has been living. Courtenay then turned the revolver upon himself and inflicted fatal injuries. Courtenay, who is a veterinary surgeon, was in the room at the time pursuing the girl with his attentions, apparently without encouragement.

Two other murders were also committed here to-day. Mattie Graham, an eighteen-year-old boy, was killed by William Holman, who picked a quarrel with Graham and threw a policeman at him. The policeman crushed the skull, and stuck there like a spear. Graham sank to the floor without uttering a word.

At the Alexan Hospital John Schrempf, foreman of Earle's livery stable, died from a blow and rib fracture inflicted by John Condon, to whom Schrempf refused to let a team. Condon and John Thomas Brady, accessory, are under arrest.

HEYERMAN'S TRIAL. Scope of the Charges Against the Commander of the Kearsarge. WASHINGTON, March 20.—The formal charges upon which Commander Heyerman will be tried by courtmartial at Brooklyn, next Thursday, are two in number—first, through negligence suffering a vessel of the navy to be captured by the enemy; second, through culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. The first charge is supported by a specification requiring the Commander to have proceeded to exercise proper care in navigating his vessel while approaching the Kearsarge. The second charge is that he failed to lay a safe course to the northward after nightfall, and thereby stranded his vessel.

Think of It. J. A. Jansuschek has taken an engagement in support of Kate Claxton in "The Two Orphans." How soon the glory of war fades!

MR. HOLMAN REBUFFED

His Radical Amendments to the Sundry Civil Bill Rejected. WASHINGTON, March 20.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was passed by the House without division. The amendment to the appropriation for the General Land Office, amending the provision of the act of 1891, repealing the timber culture and pre-emption acts, which was adopted in the committee at the suggestion of Mr. Holman, and which was bitterly opposed by the Western members, was defeated in the House. The clauses which sought to require an accounting by the disbursing officers of soldiers' homes to the Treasury Department, and annual reports by the boards to the Secretary of War, fell under Mr. Black's point of order. The bill as passed carries \$21,000 more than it did as reported from the committee on appropriations. The four appropriation bills passed by the House—District of Columbia, military fortification and sundry civil—carry a net reduction of \$24,334,858, as compared with the same bills for the current fiscal year.

When the House went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil bill the pending question was Mr. Black's point of order against the clauses in the paragraph relating to the soldiers' homes, requiring the disbursing officers of the homes to give bond and make an accounting to the Treasury Department in requiring the board of managers to make annual reports to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Simpson, speaking to the general merits of the question, detailed the corrupt state of affairs unsearched at the Soldiers' Home. He was not convinced that the policy of placing the homes under the War Department was a good one, but he argued that an investment in the general affairs of the homes should be made.

Mr. Black replied to some of the remarks made yesterday in connection with this matter. With reference to the criticism upon the fact that liquor was sold in the homes, he defended the action of the board of managers, and the establishment of beer halls, which corresponded to the system of the war department. He had been deemed wise and humane.

Mr. Sayres, chairman of the committee, disposed of the amendments proposed by the chair then sustained the point of order and the two paragraphs were struck from the bill. The disposition of the paragraph of the bill, but by an arrangement agreed upon yesterday several members were permitted to submit general remarks on various subjects.

Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, opposed the proposition to appoint general violators of the internal revenue laws. The appropriation was to be used for the North Carolina to bribe informers, and there was no justification for it.

The gentleman then asked Mr. Sayres, "why is it, with a tax of 30 cents upon it, why is whisky sold in North Carolina as a ration?" Mr. Tawney and Mr. Johnson, of North Dakota, criticized the Holman amendment to the timber culture repair act.

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SENATE PROCEEDINGS. Turple Springs the Hawaiian Question—Two Bills Passed. WASHINGTON, March 20.—Hawaii cropped out in the Senate again to-day, when Mr. Turple attempted to reach some mutual agreement for the consideration of his resolution, declaring "that from the Senate papers laid before the Senate by the executive and other sources it is unwise and inexpedient and not in accordance with the character and dignity of the United States to consider further the annexation of the Hawaiian territory to this country."

Mr. Dolph, however, blocked this purpose, announcing that he for one was ready to come to any agreement in regard to the resolution. This being dispensed with, Mr. George, in accordance with the notice he gave a few days ago, addressed the Senate on the legal aspects of the Hawaiian affair. At the conclusion of Mr. George's speech Senator Patterson passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to lend condemned cannon and cannon balls to the association having charge of the monument erected on government land at Chicago to the confederate dead buried there.

RODIE ISLAND DEMS. They Follow the Example of the Republicans and Name Their Old Ticket. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—The Democratic convention, which was held in Infirmary Hall to-day, was one of the most important in the history of the party in Rhode Island. The issues of the election next month are those which have been before the people for a year past. When the State Assembly met at Newport last year its first duty was to have met in grand committee to count the ballots that were cast for State officers and to declare the election of one of the two tickets. When the House of Representatives changed the complexion of the grand committee by ousting two of the Republican members, Mr. Landers, of Jamestown, and Mr. E. Hoxie, of Westerly, which the Senate committee, and when the House insisted upon the right tooust its members without the consent of the Senate Government proposed to the assembly. The same course was pursued in Providence this winter. The two tickets refused to meet and the State officers who were elected in 1892 have remained in office up to the present time, the votes that were cast at the election in 1892 have not been counted. This is the issue on which the campaign in Rhode Island will be fought. Both parties claim that they have taken the only right stand, and in order that the people may decide the question of the old ticket the grand committee was suggested that the old tickets be re-nominated. The Republicans did this, and

the Democrats followed their example to-day. The old ticket, which was re-nominated, is as follows: David S. Baker, for Governor; Dalton E. Young, for Lieutenant Governor; John J. Hofferman, for Secretary of State; Charles A. Aldrich, for Attorney-general; and John G. Fournier, for General Treasurer. The platform commends the repeal of the Sherman coinage act, the pending tariff legislation, the repeal of the General Election law and the conviction of Boss McKane.

GOVERNOR RICH UPHELD. Michigan's Supreme Court Says He Was Right in Removing Officials. LANSING, Mich., March 20.—The Supreme Court this morning rendered a decision sustaining Governor Rich in removing Secretary of State Joachim, State Treasurer Hamblitz and Land Commissioner Berry for gross negligence in failing personally to canvass the returns on the salaries amendment election in 1893. They hold that it was within the power of the Governor to remove such officials under the Constitution and that he has power to determine as to the facts. A judgment of ouster is entered. When the decision was read Colonel J. H. Ketchum, of the Michigan bar, announced that he would appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court, and asked for a stay of proceedings. Justice McGrath refused the stay, saying the point could be determined just as well if the matter went into court immediately.

The cause leading to the removal of the officials by the Governor was gross negligence in permitting the manipulation of the returns of 1893, whereby their salaries and that of the Attorney-general were largely increased. The returns of the Governor and several clerks have been indicted by the grand jury on various charges of fraud. Governor Rich this afternoon announced the following appointments: Washington Gardner of Albion, Secretary of State; James Wilkinson of Marquette, State Treasurer; William A. French, of Bell, Commissioner of the State Land Office. No demand has yet been made upon the deposed officials for a surrender of their offices. The attorneys have argued a stay of proceedings against the Michigan Supreme Court. This matter is under advisement.