COXEY NOT ON HAND.

But His Army Gets Away from Salem, O., in the Snow.

Frye's Brigade Making Trouble for Texas Railways.

Company Bringing It In Must Take It Out, Says the Governor.

(By Associated Press.)

SALEM, O., March 29.—After a snowfall lasting all night the roads between Salem and Columbiana were very heavy, and the Coxey army did not make an early start, with such a prospect before it. The men passed a very pleasant night in the two halls set aside for their accommodation. Dan Allen, a Chicago barber, who is with the army, shaved ninety of the men. In consequence the brigade presented a much more respectable appearance at breakfast, as some of them had gotten rid of a two weeks' growth of whiskers.

"Unknown" Smith made an appeal for clothing to the citizens last night, and such men as required them got pants and coats. The sick men were reported all right. Several citizens have complained here on account of the army men going around at night begging. The notoriety of the scheme has frightened lots of people, and there were quite a number of private watchmen engaged last night.

When Mr. Coxey did not arrive on the morning train, orders were given to get under way, and a start was made at 10 o'clock. Fourteen recruits joined at breakfast. The men got coffee, bread and jelly, and made a big grumble again. Pies and meat were given the officers and teamsters, and the rank and file thought this was discrimination. Smith quieted them with promises.

As the movement begins to look like a permanency, depots are being established along the route, and Browne is having the surplus of supplies shipped ahead. It was snowing all the morning, and camp Anna L. Diggs had a most forlorn aspect, the men shivering in groups. Two of the soldiers were dismissed last night by Smith, for giving information about the camp. Smith says they were crooks.

FRYE'S BRIGADE IN TROUBLE.

Gov. Hogg Says the Railroad Must Take It Out of Texas.

(By Associated Press.)

EL PASO, Tex., March 29.—Gen. Frye who is at Sierra Blanca, ninety miles east of here, with 470 men, wired A. L. Whiteside, of this city: "We need provisions and box car transportation to San Antonio. Can anything be done for us?" Yesterday afternoon $20 worth of provisions for the hungry men was forwarded by express.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—A special from Houston, Tex., says the following correspondence passed between General Manager Kruttschnitt, of the Southern Pacific, and Gov. Hogg yesterday and Tuesday:

General Manager Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad Company, Houston, Tex.:

Reliable reports have reached me that your Company and its connecting lines in other words, the Southern Pacific, now dominating your line, has brought into Texas from other States about 700 men, and left them near or at Finley in a desert, where they are being murdered by starvation and exposure. As your Company and the other that dominates it has brought them into Texas, you must carry them out or transport them to some place of refuge. You are given a reasonable time from this date to do your duty in the premises, or, failing, submit to the consequences from the State of Texas. Take due notice, this State will not submit to such wholesale murder of any human beings on her soil without testing every right of the Company claimed by it under Texas laws.

JAMES S. HOGG, Governor.

Manager Kruttschnitt replied at length denying the accuracy of the Governor's information, and saying the industrials forced the Company to haul them. He wrote:

While the men have reached their position by force, overcoming us, and while we are not under the slightest obligation, legal or moral, to do so, nevertheless we will at once order our trains to take them to El Paso if you so direct, but no further; and this, with the expectation that the Company nor its employees will be subjected to any penalties prescribed by any ordinance of such city for the voluntary carrying of such men into their limits. This is purely gratuitous without the slightest recognition of any legal or other obligation resting upon us in the premises or any lawful right or any power on your part to require and enforce it.

To this Gov. Hogg replied laconically:

You are advised that the State of Texas stands by its notice to you of yesterday, and will not multiply words on this subject.

Denver Contingent Ready.

(By Associated Press.)

DENVER, Col., March 29.—The Denver contingent for Coxey's army met last night and decided to take up the march for Washington Saturday morning. They number about fifty men, and expect to be reinforced at Colorado Springs and Pueblo. They will not walk, but expect to capture an East-bound freight train. Many of the men have no idea of going on to the National capital, but will desert the first time they have an opportunity to secure work.

Recruits from Kansas.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Thirty-four recruits for Coxey's army arrived here tonight on the Wabash road, en route for Pittsburg, to join the main body there. They continued their journey on the Vandalia. James McGrath is in command of this contingent, the members of which are unemployed coal miners from the vicinity of Pittsburg, Kan., and are mostly young men.

A Regiment of Potters.

(By Associated Press.)

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., March 29.—Last night the Coxey contingent showed its hand at a public meeting held in Weitenberger's Hall. James F. Green, defeated candidate for the Democratic nomination for City Marshal, was elected Marshal of the East Liverpool regiment. During the past few days the local movement has been attracting increased attention, but nobody on the "outside" was prepared for any such showing as was made last night. The leaders have a bona fide roll of 1,500 "soldiers" to date, and the force is being steadily enlarged. Almost all of the men are striking potters, a great many of them being highly skilled men of the very best class.

For a Coxey Boom in Philadelphia.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Christopher Columbus Jones, the Philadelphia agent for Coxey, with about fifteen prospective and avowed disciples of the commonweal army, held a secret meeting last night in an upper room at 1512 Filbert street. It was given out that a grand mass-meeting of the Coxey contingent would be held the last of this week to stir up enthusiasm.

COXEY'S BOWERY FORCES.

Recruiting at Lodging-Houses for the March to Washington.

The metropolitan contingent of Coxey's army is beginning to take shape. In a day or two Coxey's lieutenants expect to have enough men enrolled upon their recruiting lists to make a mile-long parade.

Lodging-houses, principally along the Bowery and Park Row, are the rallying points whence this great caravan of unemployed will sally forth to join another division in Philadelphia in the march on to Washington.

The police know nothing as yet of this movement. They say that no permit for a parade of the kind has been asked for, and threaten that if they catch any kind of an army marching through the streets without a permit they will send it to the island.

The best-informed man on the subject seems to be Robert Hyde, a clerk at the Windsor Hotel, 41 Bowery.

He says that a tall man, gaunt and lean, and dressed in a long black coat, called at the hotel yesterday and introduced himself as Lieut. Muller, of J. S. Coxey's army.

"He asked me all sorts of questions," continued Mr. Hyde, "concerning the lodgers here and noted down the names of a good many of them in a book. He seemed to be well satisfied when he left, but did not say when he would return."

McDonald's lodging-house, 112 Bowery, was the scene of great excitement this morning. Most of the sixty lodgers there declared that they were ready at a moment's notice to start for Washington.

George Keeley, one of the lodgers, appeared to be the guiding spirit among the men.

"To Washington, is it?" he exclaimed, when asked by an "Evening World" reporter about the matter. "Well, I should say, we can't get work here, so we can't do worse there. And then there's the fun of the road. Hey, boys?"

The boys appealed to, who were for the most part asleep in all sorts of postures on the benches distributed throughout the big "reading" room, woke up with a start and answered in a drawling chorus, "You bet."

Felix Bent, Rudolph Peterson, Charley Goodwin, John Connelly and Tom Keeley, a brother of the leader, answered to the latter's roll-call, and stood up in a semi-circle around him.

These are men capable of leading any army," said Keeley, pointing with great dignity to his stalwart companions, by way of introduction.

At the Ardmore, 85 Bowery, the enthusiasm was equally pronounced. The men gave three cheers and a tiger for Coxey, and said they were all in the Coxey movement.

Among the men at the Phoenix House, 73 Bowery, is the poet of the caravan. He modestly refused to give his name for publication, and the only knowledge his fellow-lodgers seemed to have of him was that he went by the name of "Feeb," which may be either an abbreviation of "Feebles" suggested by his hunger-pinched face and emaciated form, or else of Phoebus, the leader of the "Musical Nine."

Feeb was ebullient with excitement and poetry. One of his efforts in the latter direction was secured by the reporter. It was struck off in a moment of lyric ecstasy, and immediately caught the fancy of the Coxey-smitten throng. Here it is:

Let the empty beer-kegs rumble
Let tomatoes be blanked,
Let the Man of Kane now grumble,
Poverty will soon be flanked.

Gen. Coxey's leading onward,
Nature's smiling through her tears,
Fortune's richest gifts await us,
Here's to Coxey! Down the beers!

COXEY GENERAL TO FITCH.

The Comptroller Gets a Letter from a Texas Commonwealer.

Under the misapprehension that Comptroller Fitch is still a member of Congress, circulars were sent to him by L. C. Frye, who calls himself "General Commander of the Texas Branch of the United States Industrial Army," containing the constitutional provisions of the Coxey army.

The circular says that the "army is going to Washington 4,000,000 strong, to present a living petition, which cannot be thrown in the waste-basket."

They want Congress to issue bonds to the amount of one billion dollars and pass a law prohibiting immigration.

WAR OVER ASTOR'S STABLE.

Adjacent Property-Owners Threaten to Seek the Courts.

The Millionaire Refuses to Listen to Any Protests.

Resident property-owners in the vicinity of Madison avenue and Sixty-fifth street and the congregation B'nai Jeshurun Synagogue are exasperated over the determination of John Jacob Astor to erect a stable on the vacant plot at the southwest corner of the avenue and Sixty-fifth street.

The neighborhood is distinctly residential and the idea of having a stable right on the corner is repugnant to the neighbors. Ground has already been broken and a portion of the foundation laid, so that there is no doubt remaining as to the millionaire's determination to build the stable.

The south wall of the building will come within a few inches of the north wall of the synagogue, and will, in the estimation of the congregation, not only greatly detract from the beauty of the edifice, but tend to a considerable extent in deteriorating the value of that and other contiguous property.

Mr. Astor has turned a deaf ear to the protests of the congregation and neighbors, and even refused to receive a committee appointed to wait on him to discuss the matter.

Mr. Astor purchased the property over a year ago for $43,000. The neighbors at the time were pleased, for they entertained the belief that the owner would erect a building that would be an ornament to the neighborhood and thus enhance property values. They had no idea of Mr. Astor's real intentions until they read in "The Evening World" of his determination to build a stable on the plot. Immediately thereafter the congregation of the Synagogue B'nai Jeshurun offered to purchase the plot for $60,000, but the offer was refused. The price demanded was $75,000.

Then it became rumored that the millionaire had started the story of his intention to build a stable for the purpose of induducing the congregation of the synagogue to sell out to him, the ultimate object being to acquire the site of the church edifice for the purpose of erecting a memorial church in honor of his father, Mr. Astor, however, denied any such intention at the time to an "Evening World" reporter.

For the last year A. M. Palmer, the theatrical manager, and Banker Frank Rossak, acting as a committee of the neighbors, have tried in vain to get an audience with Mr. Astor.

"We were treated most slabbidly by Mr. Astor and his agent, Mr. Kissam," said Mr. Rossak this morning.

"Mr. Astor positively refused to see us, and Mr. Kissam would give no satisfaction. We offered him a bonus of $1,000 if he would guarantee not to build a stable or any other nuisance on the site, but the offer was scorned.

"It is too bad to be compelled to sit helplessly by and see our property values reduced by this man who could buy us all out with the income of his money for a single year."

A memorial addressed to Mr. Astor by a large number of property-owners a year ago begging him not to build the stable was received, but treated with disdain. The signers were: A. M. Palmer, Mrs. J. C. Rieck, Mrs. H. Blum, Miss Eliza T. Chisholm, Dr. W. S. Fredrick, Charles Frohlichstein, John Scott Browning, Thomas W. Wood, Theodore M. Barnes, A. Dougherty, Charles Schleisinger, T. C. Lyman, R. S. Middleton, Mrs. Titus B. Meige, Mrs. C. A. Bouton, Dr. H. W. Mitchell, Mrs. D. B. Toucey, Dr. B. Sachs.

Mr. Rossak said in conclusion that the neighbors would wait until the stable was completed, and if horses were kept there and a nuisance maintained the matter would be taken to the courts.

GEO. C. FLINT CO., of 14th st., have cut prices away down. You'll believe it you see. You'll save if you buy, as they soon move up on 23d st. *

BLAND BILL VETOED.

(Continued from First Page.)

be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indicated by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases, that it would weaken, if it did not destroy, returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that as a consequence our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

This proposed legislation is so related to the currency conditions growing out of the law compelling the purchase of silver by the Government that a change at such conditions and a partial repeal of the law referred to may not be unprofitable.

Sherman Law Review.

Between the 14th day of August, 1890, when the law became operative, and the 1st day of November, 1893, when the clause it contained directing the purchase of silver was repealed, there were purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury 168,307,000 ounces of silver bullion. In payment for this bullion the Government issued Treasury notes of various denominations amounting to nearly one hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars, which were immediately added to the currency in circulation among our people.

Such notes were by the law made legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated and were made receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received might be reissued. They were also permitted to be held by banking associations as a part of their lawful reserve.

Redemption of Treasury Notes.

On the demand of the holders these Treasury notes were to be redeemed in gold or silver coin in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but it was declared as a part of this redemption provision that it was the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

The money coined from such bullion was to be standard silver dollars, and after directing the immediate coinage of a little less than 29,000,000 ounces, the law provided that as much of the remaining bullion should be thereafter coined as might be necessary for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued on its purchase, and that "any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury."

What the Seigniorage Is.

This gain or seigniorage evidently indicates so much of the bullion owned by the Government as should remain after using a sufficient amount to coin as many standard silver dollars as should equal in number the dollars represented by the Treasury notes issued in payment of the entire quantity of bullion. These Treasury notes are outstanding and in circulation amount to $152,851,280, and although there has been thus far but a comparatively small amount of this bullion coined, yet the so-called gain or seigniorage, as above defined, which would arise from the coinage of the entire mass of silver bullion would certainly be a quantity of bullion sufficient to make, when coined, fifty-five millions, one hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-one standard silver dollars.

Intended Parity of Metals.

Considering the present intrinsic relation between gold and silver the maintenance of the parity between the two metals, as mentioned in this law, can mean nothing less than the maintenance of such a parity in the estimation and confidence of the people who use our money in their daily transactions.

Manifestly the maintenance of this parity can only be accomplished, so far as it is affected by these Treasury notes, and in the estimation of the holders of the same, by giving to such holders, on their redemption the coin, whether it is gold or silver, which they prefer.

It follows that while in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to be paid on such redemption, to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective and beneficial maintenance of the parity between the two metals.

Both Gold and Silver Are to Serve.

If both gold and silver are to serve us as money, and if they together are to supply our people a safe and stable currency, the necessity of preserving their parity is obvious. Such necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties, and in our Federal statutes. It is nowhere more emphatically recognized than in the recent law which repealed the provision that compelled the bullion now on hand was purchased. This law insists upon the "maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar, at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

Redemptions in Gold.

The Secretary of the Treasury has therefore for the best of reasons not only complied with every demand for the redemption of these Treasury notes in gold, but the present situation, as well as the letter and spirit of the law, impel him to do so justly, if they do not enjoin upon him, a continuation of such redemption.

The conditions I have endeavored to present may be thus summarized:

Present Conditions Summarized.

First. The Government has purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver bullion to permit the coinage of all the silver dollars necessary to redeem, in such dollars, the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of such bullion, and enough besides to coin, as a gain or seigniorage, fifty-five million one hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-one additional standard silver dollars.

Second. There are outstanding and now in circulation Treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased amounting to $152,851,280. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated, they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, when duly authorized, and when they may be counted as part of their lawful reserves and they are redeemable by the Government in gold at the option of the holders.

These advantageous attributes were deliberately attached to these notes at the time of their issue. They are fully understood by our people, to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, and have inspired confidence in their safety and value, and have undoubtedly thus induced their continued and continuous use as money, instead of anxiety for their redemption.

Having referred to some incidents which I deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration.

First Section Provisions.

This bill consists of two sections, excluding one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect. The first section provides for the immediate coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury which represents the so-called gain or seigniorage which would arise from the coinage of all the bullion on hand, which gain or seigniorage this section declares to be $55,158,681.

It directs that the money so coined or the certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the Treasury demand it the Secretary of the Treasury may coin in his discretion issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage not exceeding the amount of seigniorage in said section authorized to be coined.

The Second Section.

The second section directs that as soon as possible after the coinage of this seigniorage the remainder of the bullion held by the Government shall be coined into legal tender standard silver dollars, and that they shall be held in the Treasury for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion. It provides that as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes they shall not be released, but shall be cancelled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the Treasury derived from the coinage provided for, and that silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law.

It is, however, especially declared in this section that the act shall not be construed to change existing laws relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of the silver bullion to be coined.

Bill Unfortunate in Construction.

This section of the bill is most unfortunately constructed. Nearly every sentence presents an uncertainty and invites controversy as to the meaning and intent. The first section is especially faulty in this respect and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes.

Coinage Not Designated.

I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the coinage of the bullion constituting the gain or seigniorage, as it is called, into standard silver dollars, and yet there is positively nothing in the section to prevent its coinage into any denomination of silver coins now authorized under any existing law.

I suppose this section was also intended to use the needs of the Treasury in the matter of money far more than the seigniorage would actually be used, to permit the issue of silver certificates in excess of such coinage, but its language would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of seigniorage as stated, one-half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the Treasury.

The debate upon this section in the Congress developed an earnest and positive difference of opinion as to its object and meaning. In any event, I am clear that the present perplexities and embarrassments of the Secretary of the Treasury ought not to be augmented by a devolving upon him the execution of a law so uncertain and confused.

Infusion of Silver Not Wise Now.

I am not willing, however, to rest my objection to this section solely on these grounds, in my judgment sound finance does not command a further infusion of silver into our currency at this time unaccompanied by further adequate provision for the maintenance in our Treasury of a safe gold reserve.

Doubts also arise as to the meaning of the third section of the bill. If the silver dollars therein directed to be coined are, as the section provides, to be held in the Treasury for the redemption of Treasury notes, it is suggested that, strictly speaking, certificates cannot be issued on such coin. In the manner now provided by law, to be held in the Treasury for express purpose of redeeming Treasury notes, on demand, which would ordinarily mean that they were set apart for the purpose of substituting them for these Treasury notes.

They are not, therefore, held in such a way as to furnish a basis for certificates according to any provision of existing law.

No Character to Certificates.

If, however, the silver certificates can properly be issued upon these dollars, there is nothing in the section to indicate the characteristics and functions of these certificates. If they were to be of the same character as silver certificates in circulation under existing laws, they would at best be receivable only for customs, taxes and all public dues, and under the language of this section it is, to say the least, extremely doubtful whether the certificates it contemplates would be lawfully received even for such purposes.

Whatever else may be said of the uncertainties of expression in this bill, they certainly ought not to be found in legislation affecting subjects so important and far-reaching as our finances and currency. In stating other and more important reasons for my disapproval of this section, I shall, however, assume that under its provisions the Treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion will continue to be redeemed, as heretofore, in silver or gold at the option of the holders, and that if, when they are presented for redemption, or reach the Treasury in any other manner, there are in the Treasury coined silver dollars equal in nominal value to such Treasury notes, then and in that case the notes will be destroyed and silver certificates to an equal amount substituted.

A Dangerous Scheme.

I am convinced that this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation, Treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which, whatever be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result, and in immediate effect, the Treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability.

The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the Treasury, must tend to their withdrawal from circulation, to be immediately presented for gold redemption or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season.

Reduction of Gold in Treasury.

The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the Treasury. The argument has been made that these things will not occur at once because a long time must elapse before the coinage of anything but the seigniorage can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future, this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance, but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and nervous prostration which would immediately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences.

I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the Government will be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of our people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which sane finance dictates if we are to preserve parity between gold and silver and maintain sensible bimetallism.

We have now outstanding more than three hundred and thirty-eight millions of dollars in silver certificates, issued under existing laws. They are serving the purpose of money usefully and without question.

Gold Reserve's Heavy Charge.

Our gold reserve, amounting to only a little more than one hundred millions of dollars, is directly charged with the redemption of three hundred and forty-six millions of United States notes. When it is proposed to inflate our silver currency, it is a time for strengthening our gold reserve instead of depleting it. I cannot conceive of a bolder step towards silver monometallism than we take when we send our gold out of the Treasury to Europe in violation, especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our gold.

Better Bonding Power Urged.

This leads me to earnestly present the desirability of granting to the Secretary of the Treasury a better power than now exists to issue bonds to protect our gold reserve when for any reason it should be necessary. Our currency is in such a confused condition and our financial affairs are apt to assume at any time so critical a position that it seems to me such a course is dictated by ordinary prudence.

I am not insensible to the arguments in favor of coining the bullion seigniorage now in the Treasury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage, if the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest, under authority, in substance of that law existing, at a better suited to the protection of the Treasury.

I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs, in such a comprehensive and conservative manner as will afford to silver its proper place in our currency, but in the mean time I am extremely solicitous that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discouragement to our people at home, and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, March 29, 1894.

WALL STREET PLEASED.

Veto of the Bland Bill Generally Indorsed by the Financiers.

Wall street was rejoiced at the news of the veto of the Bland bill, although there was some difference of opinion on the part of the President's recommendations regarding the raising of money by an issue of bonds so long as there exists a feeling at all friendly to flat money.

On all the exchanges the news of the veto was received with some demonstrations of enthusiasm, and the brokers and bankers feel that the clouds on the financial horizon are beginning to clear away.

John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, said:

"I am pleased, but not surprised. It was as sure two weeks ago that President Cleveland would veto the Bland bill as I am now. He has too sound ideas on money matters to do otherwise. This veto will make clear to the whole world our position on the currency of this country."

President Brayton Ives, whose speech against the Bland bill before the Chamber of Commerce ten days ago, created such enthusiasm, said:

"While I am naturally pleased to know that the veto is a fact, I am somewhat disappointed at the tone of the message as reported. It seems to me that the President has departed somewhat from the strict and sound ideas of currency which have hitherto distinguished him, and as the despatches say, he has intended to concede something to the advocates of flat money in the South and West.

"With reference to the proposition that the gold reserve should be strengthened, I think it will be found difficult for the Government to obtain gold through the sale of bonds so long as there is any avowed leaning towards flat money or so-called seigniorage on the part of the Government."

Banker Henry Clews said: "The veto stamp on the Seigniorage bill is a safe barrier against the intrusion of the silver-tongued Representative in Congress from Illinois. The remainder of Mr. Cleveland's Administration at least, and leaves the way clear for a silver conference of nations, which will only be convened after the false hopes heretofore held out by this country have been abandoned.

"Silver would derive no advantage by any one nation coming to its rescue single-handed. What is needed is the co-operation of America, England, Germany and France, and whatever action they decide upon, all other countries will be sure to accept and adopt.

"There is every evidence that Europe will want an outlet for its constantly accumulating wealth, and with confidence restored, which the veto of the Seigniorage bill will cause, what other field is open for the investment of ready marketable securities but this?

"London and the Continent, therefore, may be expected to send large orders to this country for our stocks and bonds for a long period to come, before the demand is satisfied. This means higher prices and competition in buying which cannot fail to make a very active market throughout the Summer, especially if our crops are up to the average."

Zimmermann & Forshay, brokers, said:

"The action of his President is thoroughly consistent and such as has been expected all along. We do not see how he could do differently, after his well-known position on the silver question. As to the effect the veto will have on the silver market we can only say that to-day silver is quoted at 60 bid and 61 asked, against a quotation of 58 7-8 yesterday."

HITS THE "L" ROAD HARD.

Justice Gaynor Awards Heavy Damages for Injuries to Property.

Justice Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, this morning awarded Cornelius F. Kingsland $2,000 damages against the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company.

Kingsland claimed that his building at Vanderbilt avenue and Fulton street was damaged by the tracks of the railroad, excluding light and air from the rooms of the lower floors. He also complained of the noise, smoke and dirt caused by the engines of the Company. Other suits may follow.

Would Take no Chances.

(From Life.)

Father—Now, Jimmie, I'm going to give you a hard thrashin'. D'ye wanter know what for?

Son—Nossir, I don't; cos if you tells me what fur, then I'm goin' to say I hain't done it, 'en you'll lick me twicet as hard fur lyin' about it.

No Feeling About It.

(From Judge.)

The butler came in while the family were at breakfast, and announed that some of the cows had got out of the shed during the night and were found in the morning frozen stiff.

The little girls looked as if they wanted to cry, but Willie seemed to feel no emotion, and merely observed, "I suppose they will give condensed milk now."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is Peculiar to Itself

It is peculiar in its origin, peculiar in the remarkable growth of the business of its manufacture, peculiar in the wonderful cures which it has accomplished! No other Sarsaparilla or so-called blood-purifier has made the "peculiar" record shown by the vast mass of testimony from people who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hundreds of letters are being constantly received which tell a tale of misery, with the happy sequel: "I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me."

Peculiar After the Grip

Hood's Sarsaparilla seems to be especially adapted to just those conditions where an invigorating medicine is indispensable, and to just those times when heavy doctors' bills are to be avoided. The Grip always leaves a "peculiar" weakness, which Hood's Sarsaparilla, by its "peculiar" virtues, speedily overcomes. Much sickness and unhappiness follow a neglect properly to build up the system after the Grip. Hood's Sarsaparilla will always do this, and thus it is

Peculiar In Early Spring

Almost every one feels the need of an invigorating blood-purifier and reliable tonic. The business man, the housewife, the factory operative, lawyers, doctors, ministers, all have a "peculiar" enervated, exhausted, all-tired-out feeling in the spring. Again a "peculiar" remedy is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes pure, healthy blood, throws off the impurities, gives strength to the limbs, elasticity to the step, affords refreshing sleep and creates a good appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this, and thus it is "peculiar." Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

FOR GEN. HERNANDEZ.

Verdict in His Favor Ordered in Mrs. Underhill's $25,000 Suit.

Court Decides that He Was Acting for the Venezuelan Government.

Plaintiff Alleged Oppression While Her Husband Was U. S. Consul.

In the suit of Mrs. George F. Underhill against Gen. Jose Manuel Hernandez to recover $25,000 for oppression and injuries alleged to have been committed during the revolution in Venezuela in 1892, while her husband was the United States Consul there, the jury to-day at the direction of Judge Wheeler, in the United States Court, in Brooklyn, gave a verdict for the defendant.

The verdict was rendered without the jury leaving their seats, and was given upon a question which is said to have no precedent.

The question involves the right of American citizens to redress for injuries received in foreign countries during a revolution.

The suit of Mrs. Underhill has been going on before Judge Wheeler for several days, and the question did not arise until Lawyer Logan this morning rested the plaintiff's case.

Frederick R. Coudert then asked the Court to charge the jury to bring in a verdict for Gen. Hernandez, as he committed the acts contained in the complaint in the capacity of the Government of Venezuela, and that the Government, instead of the individual, was responsible. This fact, he said, had been established by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Lawyer Logan disputed the right of the Court to go into the question whether Gen. Hernandez was, in fact, the Government. He said the Constitution of the United States empowered the Executive Department alone to recognize foreign powers as governments or as belligerents.

"It has been decided by the United States courts," he argued, "that until the Executive Department recognizes any power as a government or as a belligerent, the courts of the United States must regard the powers as individuals, bound together in lawful warfare, acting as individuals, and responsible as individuals."

Judge Wheeler adjourned the proceedings until he could decide the question.

"The question," he said, "is whether the Court must wait for the President to decide upon the recognition of the foreign power."

When court reconvened later Judge Wheeler said:

"I have decided to grant the motion for a direction. The Executive Department has the right to recognize governments as such for their purposes, and I think the courts have the right also to go into the question for their purposes."

The Court then directed the jury to give a verdict for Gen. Hernandez, which they did without leaving their seats.

Lawyer Logan was given sixty days in which to prepare bill of exceptions, and he said the case would be taken to the United States Supreme Court at Washington within ninety days.

The United States Government did not recognize Crespo and Hernandez, at the head of the revolutionists, as a Government, until Oct. 26, 1892, some time after the alleged acts were committed against Mr. Underhill and his wife.

Mr. Underhill has served papers on Gen. Hernandez in a suit for $50,000 damages which will not be called now until the United States Supreme Court decides the case of his wife.

NO ADDITIONAL PRIVILEGES.

Tammany Uses That Sidewalk Ordinance for Political Effect.

Mr. Clark's Profound Opinion Forwarded to Mayor Gilroy.

Corporation Counsel Clark has assisted Mayor Gilroy in playing a very shrewd game of politics with what is known as the "Sidewalk ordinance," passed recently by the Board of Aldermen.

It was at first believed that the ordinance, as passed, conferred extraordinary privileges on merchants to obstruct the sidewalks, but now it turns out that the ordinance merely embodies the words of a decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Callanan vs. Gilman.

In that case the Court held that a merchant may occupy a sidewalk for loading and unloading goods without unreasonable and unnecessary delay.

Mr. Clark, who is quick to see a point in politics, as well as law, after reading the ordinance, which was referred to him for a legal opinion, saw that the Aldermanic wiseacres had merely affirmed a decision of the Court of Appeals, in which he found no harm. But he discovered wherein Tammany Hall would gain credit by approving the ordinance.

It has been common report that the Ordinance Police and employees of the Bureau of Incumbrances levy blackmail on tradesmen who obstruct the sidewalks. By giving the merchants more privileges, as the ordinance would make it appear, but in reality does not—the belief that the alleged extortion was practised, would be dispelled.

So Mr. Clark, to convince the people of Tammany's immaculate purity and Spartan purpose to punish wrong, sat down and wrote this letter of advice to Mayor Gilroy:

"The ordinance is capable of two different constructions, one of which would render it utterly illegal, the other legal.

"If it is meant that merchants may leave goods on the sidewalk for an indefinite period, providing they also leave a free passage for pedestrians in the centre of the sidewalk, then the ordinance cannot be sustained by authority of the case of Callanan vs. Gilman.

"If, on the contrary, the intention of the ordinance is that merchants may use the sidewalk for loading and unloading within a reasonable limit of time, it does not conflict with the decision."

The Aldermen have no right, Mr. Clark says, to allow any one to obstruct the sidewalks, and it appears that it is not the intention to give such permission. Mr. Clark thinks it is the Mayor's duty not to veto the ordinance.

Any time that it becomes apparent that he provisions of the ordinance are being abused it may be "amended as experience may dictate."

Thus Tammany gets the credit of conferring additional privileges on merchants which they do not get.

ISAAC CAHN INDICTED.

Will Be Arraigned To-Morrow to Plead on Two Counts.

The Grand Jury to-day handed to Recorder Smyth two indictments of assault in the third degree against Millionaire Isaac Cahn, of 195 Fifth avenue.

The indictments were found upon the testimony of his daughters, Rose and Emma, who allege that their father struck and kicked them. Cahn will be arraigned to-morrow.

Peru's President May Die.

(By Associated Press.)

LIMA, Peru, March 29.—An operation was performed yesterday evening upon President Morales Bermudez, who has been suffering so severely from a disorder of the intestines that his life has been despaired of. The distinguished patient to-day is easier, but he is still in a very critical conditon.

Do You Need a New Suit?

DURING THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY THE

London & Liverpool Clothing Co.,

86 & 88 BOWERY,

WILL HOLD A MONSTER SALE OF SPRING CLOTHING, WHEN THE FOLLOWING LOTS WILL BE DISPOSED OF:

LOT 1.

5,000 MEN'S SUITS IN DARK COLORS, WELL MADE, GOOD VALUE AT $12.00.

CHOICE $6.00 PER SUIT.

LOT 2.

5,000 MEN'S VERY FINE ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE AND CHEVIOT SACK SUITS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE-BREASTED, AND WELL WORTH $15.00 AND $18.00.

CHOICE $7.50 PER SUIT.

LOT 3.

5,000 MEN'S DRESS SUITS, MADE FROM IMPORTED GOODS, CLAYS WORSTEDS AND DIAGONALS, SACKS, CUTAWAYS OR PRINCE ALBERTS.

CHOICE $10 PER SUIT.

LOT 4.

3,000 SPRING OVERCOATS, NEW SHADES.

$5.50 and $7.50.

LOT 5.

10,000 BOYS' SUITS.

$1.29, $1.75 and $2.50.

LOT 6.

BOYS' LONG PANTS SUITS IN BLACK CHEVIOTS AND DIAGONALS.

$5.98 and $6.98.

OPEN THURSDAY and FRIDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.

LONDON & LIVERPOOL,

86 & 88 BOWERY.

FUND THREAT EXCITES THEM.

Several Senators Want a Telephone Rumor Investigated.

Ire of Kilburn and O'Connor Aroused by a Statement.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, March 29.—As soon as the Senate convened, to-day, Senator Kilburn rose to a question of privilege. He spoke of the introduction of the Persons-Gerst bill, reducing telephone charges throughout the State, and of the hearing on the bill. He referred to the threats of Frank S. Gardner, in the hearing of yesterday that a large sum of money was to be raised by the telephone subscribers for the purpose of defeating members of the Legislature for re-election who voted against the bill. He understood that such an attempt to influence the Legislature was a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and an indictable offense. He moved to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Coggeshall said he did not think it worth while to investigate every silly charge and rumor that was made. If this was done, it would take all the time of the already overworked Judiciary Committee.

Senator O'Connor said this was no vague rumor, but a threat openly made to a committee of the Senate. He thought the matter would probably sleep in the Committee, but it might teach people not to send thugs to represent them—men who thought they owned the State and tried to hold a whip over the Legislature. He doubted whether this money that was to be raised was for any other purpose than to keep Mr. Gardner in funds.

The matter went to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

NO MONEY FOR FURGUESON.

Senate Strikes Out the Shore Inspector Appropriation.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, March 29.—A feature of the Appropriation bill reported in the Senate to-day is the total abolition of any provision of money for the New York Shore Inspector, and the taking of $20,000 from the Agricultural Department.

The bill's total is $63,850 less than when it came from the Assembly.

This action of the Senate is due to the disclosures made by "The Evening World" in its series of articles on Bosa Furgueson's methods.

The first of these articles appeared Feb. 15. It showed conclusively that the people's money was being wasted, and that Furgueson's friends were receiving it.

His particular friend, Justice Church, and his confidential clerk, William Keegan, figured largely in the statement of the Shore Inspector's accounts published at the time.

The facts stated in the disclosures were so strong that no other action seemed to be possible by the Legislature than that given above.

A bill to abolish the office of State Shore Inspector is now before the Legislature.

MALONE ELECTED REGENT.

One Democratic Assemblyman Votes with Republicans.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY,