GOOD-BY TO MR. HENDRICKS.

COLLECTOR KILBRETH TAKES CHARGE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

A SIMPLE CEREMONY—THE EX-COLLECTOR'S SUBORDINATES GIVE HIM A HANDSOME PRESENT—WARM WORDS OF MUTUAL RESPECT AND ESTEEM.

Francis Hendricks is now ex-Collector and James T. Kilbreth is Collector of the Port of New-York. The transfer of the office took place yesterday afternoon. The ceremonies were extremely simple, yet they were impressive. This great office, one of the highest within the gift of the President, was transferred in a minute's time from the control of a Republican to that of a Democrat, and the public which has to do with the Custom House hardly knew that the change had been made. Of course there was considerable excitement in the Custom House when it became known that the new Collector intended to take charge yesterday afternoon. Word was circulated through the Custom House that the change would take place about 4 o'clock. Some time before that hour the deputy collectors and the clerks began to assemble in the corridor outside of the Collector's office and discuss the new Collector. The Republican officials joked with one another as to the length of time before their resignations would be asked for, and they good-naturedly stood the bantering of the Democratic officials, who thought that now they were sure of at least four years' more work. Every one was good natured. A few minutes before 4

EX-COLLECTOR FRANCIS HENDRICKS.

o'clock the new Collector reached the office, and he immediately joined Collector Hendricks in his private office. The two men chatted together for some little time and then walked out into the main office. Collector Hendricks then formally turned the office over to his successor. As he did so he said, as he looked toward the employes present:

"Mr. Collector, these are the chiefs of divisions and chief clerks, and in presenting them to you I would like to say that they have all been loyal and efficient officers."

Then the Collector and the ex-Collector shook hands and Mr. Kilbreth said:

"Mr. Hendricks, I first wish to thank you for your kindness and consideration to me since it became known that I was to be your successor in office. You have shown me every possible consideration. I trust, however, when I retire from this office, that I will carry with me the full measure of public esteem and confidence, as you do now. I wish also now to ask the members of the staff to remain here and occupy their relative places as heretofore, until I can familiarize myself with the office."

Then the officials present came forward and were introduced to the new Collector. This ended the formal proceedings of transferring the Custom House from Mr. Hendricks to Mr. Kilbreth.

When the last official had been introduced to Collector Kilbreth, Clarence M. Smith, Mr. Hendricks's private secretary, walked up to the Colector's desk with a large box in his hands. He laid it down upon the desk and motioned to Dudley Phelps, the Deputy Collector in charge of the Law Division. The room by this time was packed with officials, and they formed a circle around Mr. Hendricks and

SILVER SMOKING SERVICE PRESENTED TO MR. HENDRICKS.

Mr. Phelps. Mr. Phelps asked Mr. Hendricks to step nearer to the centre of the circle, and then he said to him:

Mr. Hendricks, it is very fortunate that you so abhor all display and are so simple in your tastes, as otherwise it would be impossible for any of us to thoroughly and properly express to you the regret that we all feel at the sundering of the more than pleasant relations that have existed between us for the last two years. We know that for several months you have been longing for this day and how anxious you have been to be relieved from the duties of the office which you have filled so admirably, but we hope that with all the pleasure you feel at being released from the onerous duties there may be one tinge of regret at thinking you leave us behind you.

I think, Mr. Collector, that there is but one of us all here who is really a personal appointment of your own and you have inherited all the rest, who are, so to speak, stepsons; but you have not been the proverbial stepfather; for no father could have treated us more kindly than you have on all occasions.

There are many among us here who are and have been of different politics from yourself, but I am sure that none of them realize it in their relations with you, and I think that I can say that you have no one in the New-York Custom House who is dearer and nearer than your Democratic subordinates. I can speak as having been an officer, and some others here can say that at no time has the discipline of the New-York Custom House been better; at no time have the clerks been more willing and anxious to do their duty, and do it cheerfully, for you are one of those men, Mr. Hendricks, of extraordinary discipline, but absolutely without friction or unkindness; and there has been another thing which has been a great assistance to such of us who have assumed responsibility—and frequently we have had to assume great responsibilities suddenly—and had to make decisions of importance: When we have been confronted with these conditions, we have always felt that if we did our duty to the best of our ability, if we did it honestly and sincerely, we had behind us a superior who would on all occasions support us in every way from any attack from high or low, from within or without, and with the assurance—I think we can say, and modestly say—that we have served you better and served the country better than if we had not felt that behind us was your firmness and determination, and that you would support us if we were right.

Now, Mr. Hendricks, I hope you will allow us to present this little testimonial of our esteem. It has been gotten up very suddenly, and therefore it bears upon it the names of but a few of your immediate assistants. If there had been more time, I am sure that there would not have been a gentleman in the Custom House but who would have been anxious to have his name engraved on this cup. Now, Mr. Collector, when you make use of it—it is intended to hold cigars, and I am sure you will use it often—when you use it or see it you will sometimes think of us, think of the men who spent two of the happiest years of their lives—the years they spent as your subordinates—in this Custom House.

In reply, Mr. Hendricks said:

Mr. Phelps and gentlemen: I am almost overwhelmed at the kindness expressed toward me at this time—and this is one of those times that I wish I had the power of expressing myself suitably. Certainly no men could ever have served the Government more loyally, more truly and with greater singleness of purpose than have the men in this Custom House. I am very sure that no public business anywhere is conducted as accurately and as carefully as the customs business at the Port of New-York. The two years that I have spent here have been in some ways very pleasantly spent. My intercourse with the gentlemen here has been exceedingly pleasant, and I have received nothing but kindness at your hands, and I shall always remember these years and look back to them with great pleasure.

Thanking you all for this kindly remembrance, I now say to you all "good by."

"There were a good many damp eyes in the group which surrounded the two men. Mr. Hendricks had endeared himself to all by his loyalty to them and by his courteous treatment of them. The testimonial which the officials presented to Mr. Hendricks was a solid silver, gold lined smoking set. It is a beautiful piece of work, and was made by Tiffany & Co. Around the body of the urn there is portrayed in raised work the finish of a steeplechase, while above it is this inscription: "Presented to the Honorable Francis Hendricks by the attaches of the New-York Custom House, in testimony of their sincere regard, August, 1893."

Mr. Hendricks was greatly surprised by the presentation, and it was with the utmost effort that he made his short speech in reply.

After the presentation was over the members of the staff went forward and shook hands with Mr. Hendricks. "Mr. Hendricks, I am a Democrat, but if the Republicans will run you for Governor next year you can have my vote!" exclaimed one Democratic official, as he shook his hand.

"It will be difficult for the President to find a man who can come up to Francis Hendricks as the Collector of the Port," said a well-known business man recently who has considerable to do with the Custom House. This statement is a true one. Mr. Hendricks is one of those men who act more than they talk. When he was appointed Collector by President Harrison in September, 1891, he was not generally known to the business men of this city. He had been a member of the State Senate for several years, but he was not of the kind who were heard of in debate. His influence was of the quiet sort, but it nevertheless was a potent one. He was the chairman of the Senate Cities Committee for several years while the Republicans had control of that branch of the Legislature, and he stood between this city and those who wished to rob it in various ways. Mr. Hendricks was chairman of the committee which conducted the investigation into the affairs of the metropolis, and showed up many of the wickednesses of the Tammany Hall politicians who are in control of it. On this committee he was ably seconded by ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett. Mr. Hendricks is a business man, yet he is one of the shrewdest and most farsighted politicians in this State. He has managed many a difficult political situation in his Senate district, and although frequently he has had the odds against him, he always has come out victorious. It is likely that he will be heard from later in State politics. Among those who took part in the presentation of the testimonial were Joseph J. Couch, Clarence M. Smith, John Jeffrey, Dewitt C. Wheeler, Thomas Lawlor, John H. Gunner, Thomas J. Dunn, Frank Raymond, Wilson Berryman, John Quackenbush, Charles A. Burr, Chancellor Martin, William L. Bostwick, James H. Jenkins, William A. Jones, Denis Shea, C. T. Duryea, C. J. Hickey, N. G. Williams, J. A. Cryan, H. E. Esterbrook, L. H. Gano, S. E. Warren, D. F. Phelps, F. S. McAvoy, Edward Barnes, S. W. Thompson, J. N. Coyne, Edward Selleck, H. D. Stanwood, J. S. Knapp and Webster Elmes.

HE WAS THROWN TWENTY FEET.

A MAN STRUCK BY A LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ENGINE, AND HIS SKULL FRACTURED.

James Olsen received probably fatal injuries by being struck at Classon and Atlantic aves., yesterday, by the engine of a Long Island Railroad train. He was thrown twenty feet, his skull being fractured. He also received internal injuries. The man was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. His home is at No. 16 St. Marks-ave.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$19,000 52
Reformed Church, East 5th-st., Sunday-school	22 00
"E. O."	5 00
R. W. S.	3 00
W. H. Skinner	5 00
"Raymond"	25 00
B. S. M.	50 00
M. E.	5 00
C. S. W.	15 00
A. H. R.	5 00
May and Ruth	10 00
Proceeds of a lawn party given by Miss Beatrice Perfall and Miss Lucy Young, of Flushing	4 00
Contribution from the members of Trinity Church, Roslyn	3 00
Emma W. Bayles	10 00
A. A. F.	10 00
K. D. H.	5 00
Contribution by the Flemington, N. J., Baptist Church	33 00
"Cosy Corner Club," Madison, N. J.	4 00
Total August 4, 1893	$19,214 52

GEORGE J. GOULD ARRIVES ON THE NEW-YORK.

George J. Gould, with Mrs. Gould and Miss Nina Gould, arrived here last night on the American Line steamer New-York, from Southampton. Senator J. D. Cameron was also on board the steamer.

THE FINALS IN THE SORRENTO TOURNAMENT.

Sorrento, Me., Aug. 4.—The finals in both singles and doubles in the lawn tennis tournament were decided to-day in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering. R. D. Wrenn, of Harvard, defeated Malcolm Chace, of Brown, in three straight sets, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. First honors in doubles were easily won by J. F. Talmag, jr., of Yale, and Clarence R. Budlong, of Providence, who succeeded in defeating their rivals, J. A. Parker and J. A. Garland, three straights, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

DEATH OF MRS. SARAH K. BOLTON.

Indianapolis, Aug. 4 (Special).—Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, author of "Paddle Your Own Canoe," the patriotic war song "Union Forever" and numerous other poems and short stories, died this evening after a lingering illness. She was born in Newport, Ky., in 1811, and early removed with her parents to Madison, this State. Her first poem was published in "The Madison Banner," when she was fifteen years of age, and ever since she has been a contributor to prominent papers of the West. Her works were published a few years ago, together with her life. Her husband, Nathaniel Bolton, held a consular position in Switzerland, and was also State Librarian in the fifties. The poem "Paddle Your Own Canoe," which has been translated into many languages, was composed while sewing a carpet for the state library. Her home in this city became the centre of intellectual social life, and a reception to Vice-President R. M. Johnson is still recalled by old inhabitants. Her spirit burned with loyalty and patriotic love of the Union, and she was recognized as a power for good with her pen in the dark days of the war. She leaves several children.

LATE STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.

Steamer New-York, Jamieson, Southampton, July 29, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 p. m.

THE CHICAGO SILVER CONGRESS.

A NOISY WAKE OVER THE CORPSE.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The only real silver conspiracy was that which was organized by the silver jobbers. Events have killed it, and the Chicago convention was a noisy wake over the corpse.

MONOMETALLISM PURE AND SIMPLE.

From The Boston Herald.

To call the convention that has been in session in Chicago a bimetallic conference is a misnomer. In spite of all assertions to the contrary, the men interested in this movement are monometallists, as much so as any to be found in London or Berlin. The difference between them and these last named defenders of a single standard is that one class believes in basing a currency system on gold and the other in basing it upon silver.

ITS PERSONNEL DISCREDITS IT.

From The Springfield Republican.

The composition of this silver convention is a heavy, if not a fatal, handicap upon its influence. It is principally made up of two classes of delegates—mine owners and men who are financially interested in booming silver, and well-known and traditional advocates of soft money and flat money of all kinds.

HARDLY THE DOCTORS NEEDED NOW.

From The Chicago Journal.

The silver convention which is now being held in Chicago has proved a magnet for all the hobby-riding political faddists in the country. That most of these men are sincere goes without saying. Except the representatives of the silver States, the delegates can have no direct personal interest in free coinage. But they are hardly the doctors that are needed in the present emergency.

THEY SHOULD HAVE NO STANDING IN COURT.

From The Providence Journal.

An assemblage that could listen patiently to talk like that from some of the most perfect types of harebrained men that this country has produced and which fell into paroxysms of enthusiasm whenever the opposition to silver was spoken of as a "crime" or a "conspiracy," ought to have no standing at all in the court of enlightened public opinion.

SERVICEABLE AS A DREADFUL EXAMPLE.

From The Baltimore American.

Conventions of this kind do a good service, but not of the sort contemplated by the participators therein. They exhibit the extravagant and ridiculous side of a grave and widespread financial folly, and were the advocacy of the unlimited use of silver left to them the matter would be promptly and easily determined by those whose duty it is to decide it.

Fast Saratoga and Lake George Specials every day via New-York Central.

MERRILY THE FIGHT BEGINS.

CONGRESSMEN LINING UP.

"IT'S NOT FAIR," CRY THE NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS WILL OUST THEM FROM THEIR PLACES OF HONOR—MR. SPRINGER'S REMARKABLE PROGRAMME—MR. BLAND CHERISHING IDEAS OF HIS OWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 4.—"Ex-Premier" Springer's emphatic refusal to accept the "logic" of that provision of the Crisp-Cleveland "treaty of harmony," which is to retire him from the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee on the plea of "poor health," has had the effect of stirring up a good deal of the latent animosity which might have been expected to be developed among the Democratic leaders in Congress by the announcement on the part of the Speaker-to-be and the President of a redistribution of party honors and responsibilities. The generally accepted belief that the Speaker and the President have decided to displace Mr. Springer and Mr. Holman, the two leading Democratic representatives from Northern States, from the chairmanships of the two most important committees of the House, supplanting them by two Southern Democrats, Messrs. Wilson, of West Virginia, and Sayres, of Texas, has in fact excited among the Democrats a grave suspicion that the policy of a fair division of honors between the two sections, successfully followed in the LIId Congress, is about to be incontinently abandoned, and the obnoxious system of six years ago readopted of putting none but Southern leaders in the posts of greatest importance and power.

Under Speaker Carlisle, in the XLIXth and Lth Congresses, when the Southern wing of the party had full control of the organization, few chairmanships of consequence went to any but Southern members. In the tidal wave of 1890 the number of Northern Democrats elected to the LIId Congress equalled, if it did not exceed, the number of Southern Democrats chosen, and the policy of equal distribution was accepted with alacrity for that Congress by Speaker Crisp and the other Southern managers, the Speaker finding in this assorted policy of fairness to the North a convenient excuse for his action at the opening of the last Congress in depriving his chief rival, Colonel Mills, of the chairmanship of the Ways and Means, and giving that coveted place to Mr. Springer. On the same plausible and ingenious contention, Mr. Holman was selected to head the Appropriations Committee, and Mr. Sayres, Mr. Mills's colleague and supporter, was similarly suppressed for the Indiana "economist's" benefit.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS WANT SOME PLUMS.

In the elections of 1892, the Northern Democrats failed to maintain the advantage they had unexpectedly secured in the LIId Congress, and in the Democratic caucus which is to assemble to-morrow evening they will again be in a minority. But, though unable to enforce an equal distribution of committee honors, they will nevertheless condemn as unjust and impolitic any attempt to return to the one-sided practice of the XLIXth and Lth Congresses. Having themselves, with a majority on their side in the House, set the fair and generous precedent of an equal division of honors, the Northern Democrats will insist on a continuance of that policy in the present House, as a matter of sectional comity and good feeling. The "treaty" of Mr. Crisp and the President, which would give practically every place of importance in the House to the South, has therefore aroused a widespread discontent among Northern and Western Democrats, and Mr. Springer's courageous avowal of his hostility to this one-sided scheme of distribution has brought at once to the surface a general expression of dissatisfaction and protest.

The issue of sectionalism so boldly raised by Mr. Springer and his followers will undoubtedly go far toward unsettling Speaker Crisp's present plans for the allotment of committee honors, and if vigorously pursued may defeat them entirely. The promptness and vigor with which the sectional cry has been started must at least convince Mr. Crisp that he has a task of no little difficulty and delicacy on his hands when he tries to reduce to the ranks a statesman of Mr. Springer's resources and versatility. The "ex-Premier," having yesterday destroyed the fiction of his "ill health" and outlined a plan by which under his leadership the extra session of Congress is to be limited in length to ten days and a financial system is to be established for the country "which will last forever," gives to the public his scheme of settling the tariff question. Condensed in one sentence his programme is:

"Live up to the Chicago platform and put a tariff bill through the House by the 1st of January."

TO TINKER WITH THE TARIFF.

"There is no reason," said Mr. Springer this afternoon, "why the LIIId Congress shouldn't complete the entire work on the tariff within the next five months and have the tariff question out of the way before the beginning of the new year. It seems to me that it will be easy to organize a committee and expedite the work so that legislation can be accomplished in very short order. The tariff bill should be the first great measure to be enacted into law. It was first in the consideration of our National platform, and we should live up to that document.

"As I stated yesterday, the financial distress of the country can be relieved quickly and easily as soon as Congress assembles by the passage of a resolution directing that the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon shall be suspended until Congress otherwise provides. That could be done during the August session. With that accomplished and with the membership of the important committees named, it would be well for Congress to take a recess until the early part of October. By that time the Ways and Means Committee ought to have the tariff bill drawn. That measure could be debated through October, November and December, if necessary, and be put on its final passage before January 1. With the purchase of silver thus suspended until otherwise ordered, and with a new tariff bill actually enacted, the two most important obligations of Congress would be performed. There would be time enough then to perfect some financial measure which would take the place of the present Sherman act."

Mr. Springer is thus already in the field with a complete programme of financial and revenue legislation, with the time limit of January 1, 1894, for its accomplishment. No other aspirant for leadership in the House seems to have awakened yet to the fact that the session of Congress is to begin on Monday next, and that the country is waiting impatiently for an announcement of his plan and purposes. What can Mr. Wilson or Mr. McMillin promise that will rival the crisp and comprehensive programme of the "Sangamon Statesman?"

CONGRESS MUST "SAW WOOD."

"Watchdog" Holman is not making an aggressive fight, like Mr. Springer, against a reduction to the ranks. Nor is he so sanguine of an early settlement of the tariff and financial questions as the "ex-Premiers." In Mr. Holman's expressive language, Congress is likely to "saw wood" for a consecutive session of at least ten months Judge Holman said to-day:

"I look upon the coming session as one of the most important in the recent history of the country. It is probably the most important since I came to Washington in 1859, if you except the period of the war. I say important because I believe it will accomplish positive results of a far-reaching character, affecting the economic progress of the country. In my judgment tariff and finance should go hand-in-hand in the consideration of the coming Congress. I do not like to see one question more than the other singled out for special consideration. Those who are familiar with the practical machinery of legislation know that both of these great questions can receive attention at the same time by their respective committees, and each can then be acted upon by Congress when it is ready for presentation. There is no need of pushing one to the front and the other to the rear. They should advance toward completion together. Which is to be enacted into actual law first is merely an incident of convenience in legislation. So far as the financial question is concerned, I want to compare notes with my colleagues before stating my position; but I have no doubt the present unsatisfactory financial laws will be so revised that the business interests of the country will be made stable and secure. As to the tariff, after waiting a good many years, I feel that I am at last going to see something definite accomplished toward a wholesome revision. It will be a pretty general overhauling of the McKinley act, but no one can predict the details until the committee has studied the question.

"There is one thing in particular which I wish to see accomplished, and that is for this Congress to stay right here in Washington without recess, the extra session merging into the regular session, and 'saw wood' until every particle of business requiring attention is out of the way. By beginning thus in August and remaining until next May all our work can be done, and the summer adjournment can be taken at the unprecedented date of May 1."

MR. BLAND'S HOPES ARE BLOSSOMING.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, still considers himself as likely to be chosen chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures as any one else. Recent gossip about the relations of Mr. Cockran, Mr. Crisp and Tammany Hall does not strengthen in fact the theory that Representative Cockran is to be jumped to the head of the important committee of which he has never been a member. Mr. Bland will be as active an advocate of free coinage off the committee as on it, and he evidently counts on a long and bitter struggle over financial measures.

"If there is to be any financial legislation it must come before the repeal of the Sherman act or not at all," he is quoted as saying to-day. "We do not propose to relinquish what we have before we get something in its place. When the first proposition comes up to stop the purchase of silver the whole question will be precipitated. It is impossible to take it up by piecemeal, as some people here seem to imagine. Once the subject is broached before the House the discussion will embrace the whole question of finance, and it cannot be avoided."

"A good many members seem to be inclined to the belief that the fight will result in a compromise, on the basis of substituting for the Sherman act free coinage of silver at the ratio of 20 or 22 to 1."

"Possibly it may come to that," replied Mr. Bland, "but I do not see any reason for changing the ratio. I shall insist on free coinage at the present ratio, but if I lose my fight on that point I shall be willing to accept free coinage at 20 to 1."

"There will be no attempt to limit this coinage to the American product?"

"There would be no free coinage in that. That would be a limited coinage—practically the Sherman bill in another shape. The action of the American Congress, if it fixes a ratio of 20 to 1, will establish the relative value of silver and gold for the whole world."

"How long do you think it will take before a settlement of that matter is reached in Congress?"

"Well, it usually takes some time for members to come to an agreement on any subject and I expect that they will not hurry themselves over this. I look for a long and continuous session. It will probably last a year, and I do not believe that there will be any recess or adjournments taken in the mean time. This is going to be an important session, for the reason that the crisis has now come where it is absolutely necessary for some legislation to be had to insure the stability of our currency. There is a prospect of something being done at last, and for that reason it will be a memorable session."

GAG LAW? NOT A BIT OF IT.

"Will you and your followers fight against any change in the rules which looks to the prevention of filibustering?"

"There will be no gag law, if that's what you mean," replied Mr. Bland, with a grim smile.

Few Republican Representatives have as yet reached Washington, and it is probable that there will not be a very full attendance at the caucus to-morrow evening. The Republican members will not attempt to agree upon a programme of action until after the President's message is read, in which the issues of the extra session are expected to be defined. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, one of the first of the Republican leaders to arrive here, was asked to-day what he thought would be the Republican policy for the session. He replied:

"As I have just reached town, it will be impossible for me to say positively what position the Republicans will take as a party, but they will do as they have always done, that which is the best thing for the country, and personal ends will be put aside for the benefit of the country at large. Mr. Reed will, I suppose, receive the complimentary vote of the Republicans of the House for the Speakership. It should be so, and I have no doubt that the honor will be again conferred on him.

"I see that our Democratic members expect to make a sweeping change in the tariff laws. It may be an easy plan in theory, but it will be difficult of accomplishment. Many persons in talking of the tariff look at this question from a narrow-minded standpoint. They are perfectly willing to make large reductions in all the tariff rates except those which affect the industries located within the districts they represent, and upon these they will listen to nothing of the sort.

"We have been having a great deal of fun in our State with those who voted to bring about the change in Administration, by asking them within the last month or six weeks, 'How do you like the change you voted for?'

"I cannot understand why I have been credited with the intention of introducing a resolution for the purpose of investigating the pension methods of Secretary Smith. I have said nothing that any one could construe into such an intention, and I cannot see how such an idea got abroad."

MR. BELKNAP READY FOR A CONTEST.

HE WILL DISPUTE MR. RICHARDSON'S TITLE TO A SEAT—ORGANIZATION STRUGGLES.

Washington, Aug. 4.—One of the first of the contestants for a seat in the House has arrived in Washington in the person of Mr. Belknap (Republican), of Michigan. Mr. Belknap is a contestant for the seat for the Vth Michigan District and asserts that he was elected by the narrow margin of 10 votes. He has the certificate of the State court, and says that Mr. Richardson, his opponent, should have been required to make the contest, but the clerk of the House has placed Mr. Richardson's name on the rolls and that puts the burden of the contest on Mr. Belknap. The latter, however, expects to have an objection entered when Mr. Richardson comes forward to take the oath of office, and thus throw the case immediately into the hands of the Committee on Elections, or a special committee appointed to deal with the matter.

The canvass for the nomination for the two contested places in the House organization was resumed to-day with renewed vigor by the candidates, the incoming of personal friends putting more life into the fight than has yet appeared. Mr. Hurt for the first time comes out with the positive statement that he will win in the race for Doorkeeper, while Mr. Smith appears to be as sanguine as ever. Amos Cummings is doing some energetic work against Mr. Turner, of his State. The friends of Mr. Turner say that Mr. Cummings's opposition is due to personal reasons and that it will not affect his canvass.

In the contest for Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Outhwaite and three other Ohio members would repudiate Mr. Yoder's nomination, and fight him in the general caucus, even to the extent of losing the place to the State. The Ohio Democratic delegation held a caucus to-night to attempt to come to an agreement. Six members are reported as being for Yoder, Sergeant-at-arms of the last House, and three for S. E. Johnson, with two members absent and paired.

A PLACE FOR E. ELLERY ANDERSON.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MAKES HIM A PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The President has appointed E. Ellery Anderson, of New-York, one of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners in place of Mr. Dimmock, who was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, but declined the position. The salary of a Commissioner, when engaged in the performance of his duties, is $10 per day and expenses.

Mr. Anderson was born in New-York City on October 21, 1833. He studied in Switzerland, and was graduated from Harvard in 1852. For seventeen years he was school trustee for the Twenty-first Ward. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1854. Mayor Gilroy recently appointed him a member of the School Committee which is to revise the school laws. He is a member of the Reform Club, and is an active Anti-Snapper.

TO STAND SQUARELY ON THE PLATFORM.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, a leading member of the Committee on Appropriations, to-night planted himself squarely upon the Democratic platform, and said he proposed to be guided by that document. He was, he said, an advocate of a double standard and paper money convertible into either gold or silver. Just how he stood on the proposition to repeal the Sherman law Mr. Dockery did not say, but the inference drawn from his remarks was that he would not support an unconditional repeal, but would be found voting with those who sought a reasonable compromise.

Mr. Sayres, also a member of the Appropriations Committee, said that he believed a conditional repeal of the Sherman law to be what the people wanted and all that Congress would give. In common with the other members from his State he favored free coinage at a ratio to be agreed upon by the party.

NO CIPHER MESSAGES MAY BE SENT TO SANTOS.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The Brazilian Government has determined that no cipher messages will be received by telegraph at the port of Santos on account of the revolutionary troubles there. This information came to the State Department to-day from Mr. Conger, the United States Minister to Brazil, who is now at Petropolis.

On account of the heavy cable tolls to Brazil, American shippers are obliged to resort to a code in sending their commissions to their Brazilian agents. Only a few days ago the general embargo on code cables was raised, much to the betterment of trade. The renewal of the embargo at Santos will be injurious to coffee interests, as Santos is one of the largest coffee shipping ports.

COLONEL MICHENER'S PROMPT DENIAL.

FRIENDS OF EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON NOT ENGAGED IN "BOOMING" HIS RENOMINATION.

Washington, Aug. 4 (Special).—Colonel L. T. Michener promptly denies a story set afloat by some irresponsible person to the effect that he and other friends of ex-President Harrison are engaged in "booming" the nomination of the latter for the Presidency in 1896. He said to-day:

"I am not doing anything to bring about Mr. Harrison's nomination, nor do I believe any movement of the sort is on foot. General Harrison's friends all know that his renomination could only come through conditions which may or may not exist that year. It would be sheer nonsense to expect to bring it about by any organization made at this time. If the time ever does come to renominate him, it will not be done by secret clubs."

MR. BOYD'S UNBRIDLED TONGUE.

THE MINISTER TO SIAM NOT DIPLOMATIC IN HIS TALK ABOUT CLEVELAND AND GRESHAM.

Washington, Aug. 4 (Special).—"It is not likely that Mr. Boyd will be required to return to Siam," an official of the State Department is reported as having said to-day. In other words, it is probable that a successor to Sempronius H. Boyd, who for the last three years has served as Minister Resident and Consul-General in Siam, will soon be chosen, and that his successor will be, to use a stereotyped phrase, "more in accord with the political views of the present Administration" than Mr. Boyd is, or could possibly be. The choice of his successor may be hastened by the recent publication of a letter from Mr. Boyd to his predecessor, General Halderman, in which the Administration in general, and Secretary Gresham in particular, are criticised in the most unconventional, not to say undiplomatic, manner.

Minister Boyd, in this letter, said that among other things: "I deeply regret and sorrow for the Kingdom of Siam. The attitude of France is that of the highwayman and robber. She is powerful as compared with Siam, and her conduct is, to me, ignoble and unpardonable, with all her deeds of the past so dear to Americans. As between the Kaiser and the so-called republic, I am a Kaiserite, body and soul. I always believed France and England were managing to gobble up Farther India, and I think they are now partners, and I fear Russia has entered the combine to extend her dominions southward. None of them have any valid claim, and it is a sheer pretence, just like the wolf and the lamb in Aesop's fable.

"British and French officials in Siam were always talking of the standstill policy of the Siamese, and said that Christianity and the march of civilization demanded and warranted a change, even at the expense of the independence of the kingdom. One kind word from our Government a year ago would have been valuable, incalculably valuable, to Siam. Blaine was willing to speak, but the cry of Jingoism frightened the Administration.

"I don't know what to think of Gresham. He appears to me to occupy his place as a joke more than anything else. Quincy appears to me to be a most practical, comprehensive and well-informed gentleman, and ought to see the advice of Washington, 'Beware of foreign entanglements,' has outlived itself. As a people, we are great and strong enough to keep nations that need help from the guns of country-eating Europe. If Quincy could induce the President to say one kindly word in Siam's behalf, the whole machinery of the conspiracy would stop. Cleveland would be in the right, and the better portion of the world would sustain him."

Such language, in the opinion of the State Department, puts an end to the usefulness of Mr. Boyd as a diplomat. Yet there are people here who think that this letter contained some pretty solid chunks of frozen truth.

MAJOR BELL HAS BEEN THERE HIMSELF.

THE ZEALOUS PENSION REFORMER DREW $12 A MONTH FOR LOSS OF TEETH AND HEART DISEASE.

Washington, Aug. 4 (Special).—The laugh of the town just now is on Deputy Commissioner Bell, of the Pension Bureau, whose vociferous demand for a strict enforcement of the recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior about pensioners under the act of June 27, 1890, has attracted a good deal of attention to him. Major Bell's conversion is recent, and like all converts his zeal in the cause of reform is red hot. No guilty veteran will escape his eagle eye, no rating err on the side of liberality, if he can help it. The Major is a great man, and what is more, he knows it. And yet the laugh of the town is on him just now.

Up to May 27 last, Major Bell drew under the act of June 27, 1890, a pension of $12 a month for "loss of teeth and disease of heart." He did so with a promptness and an alacrity quite commendable. No disease of the heart manifested itself, as far as known, in his case when pay-day came around, and no loss of digestion, the results sometimes of teeth strayed, lost or stolen, blanched his cheek. But on May 27 his heart underwent a change and the Major came to the conclusion that the Government was paying him more than it was worth. The change, strange to say, took place on the same day that the Commissioner of Pensions made the discovery that his predecessor had been entirely wrong in the interpretation of the law of 1890, and consequently the Major sat down and wrote the following letter to the Commissioner of Pensions:

On the 2d of February, 1892, I was granted pension under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of $12 per month for "loss of teeth and disease of heart." The Washington Board of Examining Surgeons, consisting of Drs. Hood, Little and Davis, rated me at $18 per month for loss of teeth and resulting indigestion, disease of heart and catarrh. Under the construction placed upon the act of June 27, 1890, in order No. 164, dated October 15, 1890, I was clearly entitled to the $12 per month allowed me, but under the construction placed upon this law by Assistant Secretary Reynolds, in his decision of the 27th inst., I do not feel that I am legally entitled to pension, and I therefore return herewith my certificate (No. 714,439), waive notice and ask that my name be dropped from the rolls, the said dropping to take effect May 27, 1893, the date of the late decision.

Major Bell is a modest man and nothing would have been known of all this but that some employe of the Pension Bureau, thinking—and quite rightly, too—that such disinterestedness should be proclaimed to the world at large, "gave the thing away." The good Major may, with a fever heart, no longer disturbed or weighted down by the consciousness of depleting the Treasury at the rate of $12 a month, prosecute the great work of reform and purge the pension rolls of those who, like himself, drew pensions where they had no right to. Cynics, who look with suspicion upon the sudden conversion of the Major, say it is a case of Davy Crockett and the coon. Davy, as every one knows, was such a dead sure shot with the rifle that one day a coon which Davy had espied in a tree looked down upon him and said:

"Is that you, Mr. Crockett? Well, you need not shoot; I'll come down."

But all this, of course, is slander. The good Major would have felt the hole burned in his pocket by that $12, order or no order from his superior, the Commissioner of Pensions.

THE BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Private advices later, and apparently more authentic than those received by the State Department as to the movement of the Behring Sea arbitrators, have reached this city. Senator Morgan says that it will be impossible for him to leave Paris before August 19. This is a postponement of two weeks beyond the time originally set for his departure. From the language of his dispatch it seems that he is doubtful whether the arbitrators will have finished their duties even by that date.

EXPELLED BY DR. D. C. POTTER'S FOLLOWERS.

The Investigating Committee of the Tabernacle Baptist Church met last evening. Strong feeling was expressed against the Putnam contingent, and the committee expelled one of Mr. Putnam's supporters, Daniel Harding, who repeatedly refused to appear before the committee. He said that the committeemen were biased, and that anything he might say or do would avail him nothing, and, moreover, that he feared that anything he might say would be misconstrued. The expulsion carries with it the removal of Mr. Harding from the assistant superintendency of the Colgate Chapel Sunday-school.

ETHICAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY A PRIEST.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 4.—To-day closed the regular sessions of the Catholic Summer School, although the formal closing will take place on Sunday at St. John's Church. This morning Father Halpin gave his last lecture on "Ethical Problems." He said:

"Society has the right and the duty of tending to its end, and civil authority, which is the organ of all social action, is justified in proposing and obligating the means which conduce to that end, in applying the necessary and just means and in putting them into execution. Hence arises the triple function of supreme authority. Hence in every state power must be legislative, judicial and executive. Legislative power cannot touch the essence and already existing form of government. Laws are a necessity. They should be just, suited to the people's native genius, stable, clear and determined.

"Religion, the mainstay of the individual, is also the securest foundation of a people's prosperity. Our America stands pre-eminent among the nations for the large liberty it accords to religionists of every kind."

The last regular lecture of the course was by Brother Potamain, of London, on "Gilbert of Colchester."

TROUBLE BREWING FOR SENATOR ROESCH.

A REVOLT AGAINST HIS LEADERSHIP IN THE VIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

There have been signs of a revolt against Senator George F. Roesch, the Tammany Hall leader of the VIIth Assembly District, for several months. Members of the organization have become dissatisfied, and rumors of efforts to "down" him have been heard at intervals ever since the last election. Much of the disaffection is said to grow out of the Senator's failure to keep promises which he made during the campaign of 1891, when he was elected to the Senate. "He promised the earth when he was running two years ago," said a Tammany man of his district yesterday, "but he has done nothing to redeem the contracts he made. The VIIth, under the Roesch management, has been practically left out in the cold in the matter of patronage."

Now that Roesch is announced as the probable Tammany candidate for Civil Justice in the IVth Civil District, to succeed Alfred Steckler, the dissension has broken out afresh. A circular appeared yesterday purporting to come from the "Tammany Hall Committee on Reorganization, VIIth Assembly District," arraigning Mr. Roesch's leadership as the disturbing element in the district, and calling upon Tammany men to enroll themselves in the movement for his overthrow. "His dictatorship," it is alleged, "has become intolerable. He has unscrupulously disappointed the confidence placed in him."

He is accused of "incompetency and selfishness," and it is asserted that the organization no longer represents the Democratic party of the district, but rather the "organization of the Roesch family and clique." The circular asks if the decency and respectability of the organization is expected to submit longer to his demands, and invite disgrace, humiliation and defeat.

Senator Roesch became much excited yesterday when a copy of this fulmination against him was shown. If he could discover the authors of the circular he would have them arrested for libel, he said. He intimated that the leaders of the Citizens' Democracy, which seems to be largely in the majority in the VIIth District, and means to re-elect Otto Kempner to the Assembly