ing upon the Secretary of State for copies of all orders, instructions and other diplomatic correspondence relating to Hawaii covering the period since 1881, the information to be given, of course, "if compatible with the public interest." Mr. Sherman, the leading Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, announced that he favored the resolution, but inasmuch as Mr. Morgan, the chairman of the committee, was absent, asked to have action on it deferred until to-morrow.

Mr. Morgan is understood to oppose utterly the Monarchical restoration programme adopted by the Administration, and he is likely to be supported in his stand by two other anti-Administration Democratic members of the committee, Messrs. Butler and Daniel. In that case the Administration's policy would have but two supporters on the committee, against nine in the opposition.

MR. DOLPH BEGINS THE FIGHT.

The open fight on the Royalist restoration scheme was begun, after Mr. Hoar's resolution was temporarily laid aside, by Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, for many years a prominent member of the Foreign Relations Committee. He condemned in vigorous terms the Administration's action, or proposed action, as un-American and of doubtful legality, and strongly assailed the projected restoration of a corrupt and semi-barbarous Queen, through the arbitrary overthrow of the present conservative, enlightened, Christian and fully Americanized Provisional Government.

Mr. Dolph quoted a paragraph from the President's message, and took exception to the assertion that Mr. Blount's report showed, beyond all question, that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of the American Minister and by the presence of an armed force of the United States landed for that purpose. The message placed the report of the personal representative of the President—acting under secret instructions, and conducting an ex-parte examination—as entitled to more credence than the official report of the former Minister to Hawaii, the reports of naval officers, and of the representatives of the Hawaiian Government and the information received from the Christian and intelligent people of Hawaii since the revolution.

He thought that he was warranted by the President's message in assuming that something more than moral suasion was to be used to change the government of Hawaii. He considered the utterances of the President as most remarkable, in view of the facts. A dissipated, corrupt, native Queen had been deposed and a Provisional Government established which represented the intelligence, the wealth, the business interests and the educational, moral and Christian elements of the islands; and if the policy of the Administration should result in restoring the Queen, a greater crime against civilization could not be committed. As to the course of the Administration, there was room for a wide difference of opinion as to how far it had been caused by a desire of the present Administration to discredit the action and policy of its predecessor. The prompt withdrawal of the treaty from the Senate, the sending of a personal representative to Hawaii under secret instructions, the secrecy under which the whole proceeding had been conducted, all gave color to the idea that the purpose of the Administration had been early formed, and that all which had been since done had been done for the purpose of preparing for the announcement of the policy of the Administration.

DUTY OF THIS GOVERNMENT.

In the course of the speech Mr. West (Dem., Mo.) asked Mr. Dolph whether he was arguing in favor of the policy of securing the Hawaiian Islands and holding them as a colony under what was known as the continental system of Europe.

"I will come to that directly," said Mr. Dolph. "I am in favor of the annexation of the islands. I am in favor of giving them a suitable government and exercising control over them. Forcible intervention to restore the native government would be so flagrant a violation of the principles of international law and justice that foreign governments would be justified in interfering for the preservation of the existing government, and for the protection of personal and property rights. The United States should not be permitted to act the dog in the manger, and if we will not interfere to give the Hawaiian Islands a good government and to protect American interests there we should get out of the way and leave the intelligent people of the islands to apply elsewhere for protection. The moral sentiment of the world will justify the United States in asserting a better right to the annexation of the islands or to a protectorate over them than any other foreign government has, and even in interfering on a proper occasion to give the islands good government.

"If force is to be used to overthrow the present government there, it will be worse than piracy, as stated by Mr. John A. Kasson in an interview. It would resemble assassination. Every one has had a right to believe that, while our Government would not hasten revolution in the islands, it would not be the last to recognize revolution accomplished, and would not refuse to accept (when it could honorably do so) the sovereignty of the islands."

Mr. Dolph went on to criticise the Administration, and said that this was not the first time that Mr. Cleveland's foreign policy against the extension of American influence had been shown. In his first Administration he had withdrawn from the Senate the Nicaraguan treaty, which would have secured to the United States the control of the Nicaraguan Canal. If Mr. Cleveland had been friendly to that project then, the canal might now be completed and in operation, but under the do-nothing policy of the Administration the opportunity had been lost. The country needed an aggressive foreign policy. It needed a reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine, as popularly understood. The Hawaiian Islands were so near to the coast of the United States as to be of great commercial and naval importance. The country needed an aggressive policy for the purpose of extending and strengthening its commerce and effecting closer relations with the South American republics. It needed a policy that extended beyond its own boundaries. It needed, in fact, a policy that would go with its citizens and its flag wherever they might lawfully go. It needed a policy that would give it a commanding position among the great powers of the world. The question of the future control of the Hawaiian Islands was one of National importance, affecting the National safety, the interests of commerce, the requirements of the Navy, and the protection of American citizens.

Mr. Blount's report read more like the plea of a zealous lawyer in a private controversy than like the unprejudiced and impartial decision of a judge. He (Mr. Dolph) would sooner take the statement of Minister Stevens, a man who had reached his seventy-third year, and had spent years in the foreign service of his country; he would sooner take the statement of Mr. Thurston, the representative of the Hawaiian Government; he would sooner take the statement of honorable men who had been engaged in the rebellion and who knew not only what was done, but what the intention of parties was; he would sooner take the testimony which came from the enlightened portion of the community in Hawaii than take the one-sided, colored report of Mr. Blount and the statement of the President in regard to affairs in Hawaii. He preferred the statements of Mr. Stevens and those other reputable men to the statements of all the admirers of the Queen and of all the parasites who had lived on the native Government.

THE CORWIN OFF FOR THE ISLANDS.

CAPTAIN MUNGER'S CURIOUS ANTICS BEFORE SAILING—LATEST INSTRUCTIONS FOR WILLIS.

San Francisco, Dec. 5 (Special).—The secret departure of the revenue cutter Corwin, under cloud of night, has excited much interest here as to the nature of the instructions which she took to Minister Willis. The fact that she was held here for over five hours after she was all ready for sea goes far to disprove the State Department's assertions that no dispatches came to it from Port Townsend. The barkentine Klickitat reached Port Townsend yesterday afternoon, bringing mails four days later than were received by the last steamer. She is a swift vessel, and Minister Willis, if he wished to rush anything to the State Department, would not have failed to put duplicates of his dispatches aboard of her. They could have been telegraphed at once to Washington and answers received here before midnight.

It was announced officially by the Merchants' Exchange that the Corwin sailed at 2 o'clock this morning, but in reality she steamed out of the bay at half-past 11 last night, for your correspondent saw her go by Meiggs's Wharf, which is the last point of observation before the Golden Gate is reached. The method of procedure adopted by Captain Munger was peculiar. At 6 o'clock, while the Corwin was still lying at Green-st. wharf, the captain received a thick package of dispatches, which were rushed down to him by the Western Union Telegraph Company. He took these, went aboard the Corwin, and in a few moments the vessel backed out of the pier and steamed into the stream. She was about 200 yards off the wharf. Great was the astonishment of those who watched her when, a few minutes later, every light was seen to go out.

It was thought this was the signal for immediate departure, but a night-glass showed that although she displayed not a single light the vessel had not changed her position. About 10:30 o'clock two men came to the Howard-st. wharf, off which the Corwin was lying, and went out toward her in a Whitehall boat. They returned in about half an hour, and it was only a few minutes after their return before the Corwin suddenly hoisted the signal light, which all mariners recognize as the sailing signal, and began to move down the bay. She was made out distinctly, though the night was so dark, as she passed Meiggs Wharf.

The only rational explanation of this delay is that she waited for dispatches and that these were Secretary Gresham's very latest instructions after he had seen Willis's report, received by way of Port Townsend. No messenger went on the Corwin, unless he was concealed on board for over two days, which isn't probable. The officers' wives said they saw no strangers on board, and the opinion here is that Captain Munger acted as the bearer of the dispatches to Willis. To-night the Mohican dropped down from Mare Island Navy Yard. She is expected to sail for Honolulu to-morrow to relieve the Adams, which is ready to go out of commission.

The Ranger, not the Mohican, came down from Mare Island to-night and anchored in the stream. Captain Longenecker declared he was under orders for Central America. From others on board it was learned that she will probably sail to-night for Honolulu. Her paint is still wet, and until to-day it was not expected she would leave the Navy Yard for a week. No sailors have received shore leave and all boats are lashed. One boat came off to-night for dispatches. The Mohican is in the dry-dock and cannot be used for some time.

A celebrated physician has stated in an official communication: "Bugeaud's" tonic and nutritive Wine is a medicine that nourishes and a nourishment that cures." At principal druggists.

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1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.

For years exclusively used by the best families.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY NOTES.

THERAPEUTIC USE OF CREOSOTE.—In a valuable contribution to "The Therapeutic Gazette," Professor Graham asserts that the position which creosote occupies to-day in the Eastern United States in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis certainly does not support the results claimed for it even by so eminent an authority as Soemerbrodt. Professor Graham declares that, though unquestionably a valuable drug in tubercular phthisis, it is nothing more—that is, success is more often reported and talked of than failure, and, while the creosote treatment will probably and deservedly always have warm advocates, it must be looked upon as simply one of many, perhaps the best of all, means of combating the disease in question. If not combined, however, with hygienic, dietetic and symptomatic treatment, it will be commonly found useless—but, in conjunction with the above, a moderate percentage of first-stage cases are cured.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL INGREDIENTS OF A MAN.—A notable object of interest is described as among the contents of the National Museum, Washington, showing the ingredients which go to make up the average man, weighing 154 pounds. A large glass jar holds the ninety-six pounds of water which his body contains, while in other receptacles are three pounds of "white of egg," a little less than ten pounds of pure glue, thirty-four and one-half pounds of fat, eight and one-fourth pounds of phosphate of lime, one pound carbonate of lime, three ounces of sugar and starch, seven ounces fluoride of calcium, six ounces phosphate of magnesia and a little ordinary table salt. The same man is found to contain ninety-seven pounds of oxygen, fifteen pounds of hydrogen, three pounds and thirteen ounces of nitrogen, and the carbon in such an individual is represented by a foot cube of coal. A row of bottles contain the other elements going to make up the man; these being four ounces of chlorine, three and one-half ounces fluorine, eight ounces phosphorus, three and one-half ounces brimstone, two and one-half ounces each of sodium and potassium, one-tenth of an ounce of iron, two ounces magnesium, three pounds and three ounces of calcium.

COLOR OF THE RETINA.—Curiously enough, the substance of the retina of the eye, with the exception of a small yellow spot, has, until recently, been considered colorless. The researches, however, of Professor Boll, of Rome, have led him to conclude that the true color of the retina is purpled, but that this color is discharged by light—the visual purple can only be discerned in obscurity, or under such artificial illumination as will not discharge it. The color does not disappear immediately with life, Professor Boll having preserved extirpated eyes for twenty-four hours, when the color was still visible, and only disappeared on access of light—the conclusion, being, therefore, that the cause of the retina having been hitherto found colorless is not death, but is simply the consequence of exposure to light. It also appears, from investigation, that all visible light decomposes the retinal purple, but in variable times, the conditions of exposure being similar; but, whatever the source of light employed, the visual purple, in losing its color passed first to yellow, then became white.

TREATMENT OF HEMORRHAGE.—In "The Zietschrift fur Therapie," Professor Nothnagel gives the results of his treatment of hemorrhage from the lungs, and based upon which he advises that the patient be kept absolutely quiet, not even being allowed to speak; the room should be kept at a moderate temperature; nothing warm should be eaten, and the food to be of the most readily digestible character, cold milk serving as diet for two days. Medicinally, if the hemorrhage is moderately severe, the case may be controlled by morphine alone, but if this is not successful other remedies must be resorted to. Professor Nothnagel says that the internal administration of a solution of sesqui-chloride of iron and solution of tannic acid or alum is neither theoretically nor practically useful, while ergotin and acetate of lead may be of great service—the former may be given both internally and subcutaneously, its action no doubt depending upon its power of contracting the unstriped muscular fibres of the blood vessels—while the acetate of lead may be given in doses of from one-half to three-quarters of a grain; atropine in subcutaneous injections of one sixty-fourth of a grain may be employed with advantage, and common salt in teaspoonful doses can do no harm.

SKIN DISEASES AS RELATED TO CLIMATE.—The climate of Central California, it is claimed by Dr. Simmons, a Sacramento physician, is such that it keeps the skin in a normal condition, and has a great deal to do with the lack of skin ailments in that portion of the State—the population there is also not so crowded together as it is in the East and Europe, and, in consequence, parasitic skin diseases are of comparatively rare occurrence, though, in fact, Dr. Simmons remarks that among the Chinese there are very few cases of parasitic disease, notwithstanding the unsanitary way in which they crowd together. Leprosy, he says, may be hidden for a long time, and personal contact may spread the disease even before a sore breaks out on the body. In giving an account of several cases of leprosy in Central California, Dr. Simmons cites the case of an almost full-blooded negro of Sacramento, who, in the last few years, has been affected with the disease called "vitiligo," and as a result he has turned from a rich polished ebony hue to pure white; he still has a dark spot under each ear, which he greatly cherishes, but even these spots are slowly leaving him, and with the prospect that, within a year, he will be, as far as color goes, a Caucasian.

THE CANCER PARASITIC.—In his recent Morton lecture, Dr. James Galloway disposes of the idea commonly held, namely, the origin of cancer as due to a bacillus as the exciting cause. Dr. Galloway adopts the more recent theory which associates the disease with the presence of parasitic protozoa, and he describes the parasites, found on microscopic examination of cancer of the breast, as rounded or oval structures, sometimes having a very distinct capsule and a smaller body of variable shape near the centre of this. They occur in the cell body, in numbers varying from one to eight or ten, and may also be observed in the cell nucleus and intercellular spaces. The tissues are prepared for examination by fixing in Flemming's solution, hardening in alcohol, and staining the sections with Erlich's haematoxylin solution, this method being said to give as good results in respect to sharpness of definition as can be obtained.

ECONOMY OF A MILK DIET.—Aside from physiological considerations, the economy of a milk diet is not the least among its advantages, as compared with beef. In the former there is no bone, as in meat, nor waste in trimmings, and, though the amount of bone in meat varies, it is rarely less than 8 per cent—in the neck and brisket of beef, for instance, it is about 10 per cent, while in the shins and legs it amounts to one-third or even one-half the total weight. Again, milk requires no cooking, hence is always ready for consumption at a moment's notice, and without being subjected to waste and shrinkage. The ordinary percentage of loss in boiling beef is 20 per cent; in baking, 29 per cent, and the roasting process involves fully 31 per cent; true, this loss arises partly from the evaporation of water, as well as the melting down and escape of fat and the destructive action of heat—whatever loss, however, is thus occasioned, has no counterpart in milk.

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BECAUSE
Hood's Cures

It possesses curative power peculiar to itself, and has a record of cures unequalled in the history of medicine. The severest cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism have been cured by it. If you suffer from any of these complaints give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Sold by all druggists. $1 per bottle; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

EXPERTS SUGGEST REFORMS.

WAYS OF SIMPLIFYING DEPARTMENTAL BOOKKEEPING.

A RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND THE NAVAL OFFICERS AT ALL PORTS EXCEPT NEW-YORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—The experts employed by the joint commission to inquire into the methods of doing business in the executive departments in Washington are not making much noise in public, but they are doing a good deal of valuable work, and the judgment of the commission, as well as of Congress, may already be said to have been vindicated. In these dispatches recently a summary of the facts relating to the results of the investigation of the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department was given. The experts have lately completed their inquiry into the methods used in the auditing of accounts of collectors of customs, and have submitted to the commission a report which is said to be as important as it is interesting.

It is understood that the report recommends the abolition of the office of Commissioner of Customs and the transfer of the duties to the First Auditor, and also of the office of Naval Officer at all ports except New-York. "The Official Register" shows that there are six officers who bear this title stationed at the ports of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Baltimore, and New-Orleans. The chief duty of these officers is to check the returns of collectors of customs and transmit them to the First Auditor, who, after examining them, sends them to the Commissioner of Customs, whose decisions are final. Original papers are not sent by the Naval Officer to Washington, so that he is virtually the Treasury auditor for his port.

At the six ports mentioned about 90 per cent of all the customs is collected, and all except about $46,000,000 was taken in at New-York last year. At the port of Chicago, where there is no Naval Officer, the amount received from customs duties during the year ended June 30, 1893, was more than $8,500,000, which was about $1,000,000 more than at San Francisco, twice as much as at Baltimore and six times as much as at New-Orleans.

It is self-evident that if a Naval Officer is needed at San Francisco, Baltimore or New-Orleans, the necessity of his services is much greater at Chicago. Any private corporation, no matter how abundant its resources, would not hesitate for an instant to lop from its expenses a tithe of as big a sum proportionately as is now expended for salaries of this sort. There is probably a good reason why, even on the score of economy and certainly on the score of celerity, a Naval Officer should be retained at the port of New-York, where about two-thirds of the customs revenues are collected, making a volume of business that might become clogged in Washington.

The cost of administration of the offices referred to is more than $100,000 a year in salaries, to say nothing of heavy incidental expenses. When the office of Commissioner of Customs was created in 1849 it was possibly the intention to clothe it with certain functions of administration, but the intention seems to have been lost sight of or abandoned since that time, and the office has sunk into a condition of insignificance—a political sinecure, in fact—since the Customs Division in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury was established and an Assistant Secretary was authorized to oversee its work, which now claims the services of sixteen persons. And yet the Commissioner of Customs is the final arbiter of the accounts of men who collected more than $250,000,000 of customs revenue last year. In that sense, the office might be thought to be an important and necessary one. The trouble with that theory is that multiplied checks do not insure universal accuracy. For example, in an examination of 500 or 600 customs accounts, involving $[illegible], that passed the criticism of both the First Auditor and the Commissioner of Customs several years ago, the amount of error was found to be less than $20, and more than half of the total was due to errors in bookkeeping—and the Commissioner of Customs had not found it necessary to make any changes in the figures of the First Auditor.

If the recommendations which the experts are understood to have made shall be adopted by Congress the yearly saving will amount to about $150,000. They may not be far astray if they have recommended the transfer of the auditing of customs accounts to one of the Auditors, with a right of appeal to one of the Controllers of the Treasury. They probably discovered some time ago that the main obstacle to the celerity of the Government work in Washington is the multiplication of unnecessary "checks" and the quadruplication of work. The clerks in the various executive departments are competent and industrious, as a rule, but they are hampered by the machinery invented at different times by different officers working independently of one another. The regulations of one department do not agree with those of another, and so far as the interpretation of law is concerned, each head of a department is "a law unto himself," and the mischief of it is that his interpretation must always be respected until overturned by the courts.

If the joint commission aided by its experts shall be able not only to induce Congress to provide simpler and more economical methods, but to bring about an agreement between the heads of departments, it will have done a great work and earned the gratitude of the country.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER'S NAME AGAIN BEFORE THE SENATE—OTHER PLUMS DISTRIBUTED.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

John B. Riley, of New-York, to be Consul-General of the United States at Ottawa, Canada.

To be Consuls of the United States: V. H. Clay Armstrong, jr., of Alabama, at Grenoble, France; Newton B. Ashby, of Iowa, at Dublin, Ireland; Marcellus L. Davis, of Arkansas, at Merida, Spain; Benjamin Lenthier, of Massachusetts, at Sherbrooke, Que.; Frank W. Roberts, of Maine, at Barcelona, Spain.

John R. Proctor, of Kentucky, to be Civil Service Commissioner.

William A. Poucher, of New-York, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.

William B. Hornblower, of New-York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Colonel Elwell S. Otis, 20th Infantry, to be Brigadier-General.

Colonel George D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Adjutant-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

Captain George S. Wilson, 12th Infantry, to be Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain William P. Hall, 5th Cavalry, to be Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

First Lieutenant J. E. Sawyer, 5th Artillery, to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Captain Charles E. Kilbourne, Signal Corps, to be Major and Paymaster.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major William J. Volkmar, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Byrne, Deputy Surgeon-General, to be Colonel and Assistant Surgeon-General.

Major Samuel M. Porton, Surgeon, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Surgeon-General.

Captain Walter Reed, Assistant Surgeon, to be Major and Surgeon.

Second Lieutenant George F. Landers, 4th Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Penrose, 16th Infantry, to be Colonel.

Major Edwin M. Coates, 19th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain C. E. Bennett, 17th Infantry, to be Major.

First Lieutenant Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Infantry, to be Captain.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Johnson, 11th Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

REPUBLICAN SENATE CAUCUS COMMITTEES.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senator Sherman, chairman of the Republican Senate Caucus, this afternoon named the following caucus committee, in accordance with the instructions of the caucus held yesterday: Senators Allison, of Iowa; Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hale, of Maine; Cullom, of Illinois; Dolph, of Oregon; Manderson, of Nebraska; Quay, of Pennsylvania; Washburne, of Minnesota, and Dubois, of Montana. Mr. Allison is chairman and Mr. Dubois secretary. This committee will be charged, among other things, with looking after the political end of all legislation and lining up the party on all questions that require concerted action.

LIEUTENANT DAVENPORT AT SAMOA.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Court of Inquiry investigating the conduct of Lieutenant Davenport on board the Nipsic at the time of the Samoan disaster reassembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Lieutenant John A. Shearman testified as to the time when the Nipsic was beached and in regard to the condition of the vessel when the order to abandon ship was given, and the following colloquy occurred:

"What was the general feeling among the junior officers of the mess toward Lieutenant Davenport?"

"They did not like him. They considered that he was given to doing disagreeable little things and was of a selfish disposition."

"Have you any accusation to make in regard to his official conduct during the Samoan disaster?"

"I have. I saw him standing on the deck when the vessel first grounded, in a nude condition. This was before the order to abandon ship was given. I thought that it was setting a bad example to the men for an officer to do this."

"Did any other officer do this?"

"No, sir."

Chief Engineer Webster, of the Vandalia, was called, and a letter written by him to Lieutenant Davenport, dated November 29, 1892, was read, in which the following passage occurred:

"During a conversation with one of the men on the Nipsic while in Honolulu the subject of the wreck came up, and I remember a remark he made to the effect that he owed his life to Lieutenant Davenport, and that his escape and that of the ship was due to his efforts."

The Court adjourned to meet at 10:30 to-morrow morning.

Furniture.
Flint & Co., 14th-st. and 6th-ave., are the cheapest.

BY THE WAY,
RIKER'S BIG DRUG STORE

is just now loaded right up to the muzzle with Sachet Powders, fine Perfumes, and all sorts of sweet smelling stuff for the holidays. The girls are right "in it," having lots o' fun fixing up Christmas presents, declaring that Riker's sachet odors are incomparably better and cheaper than any others.

HAVE YOU A COLD?

Well—You have only to remember that a Cough or Cold hates Riker's Expectorant as the Devil hates Holy Water. It costs only 60 cents a bottle, and you get your money back if you aren't cured. Of your druggist—or at

RIKER'S,
6th Ave., Cor. 22d St.

NO INCOME TAX AGREED UPON.

IN SPITE OF MR. CLEVELAND'S ASSERTION WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEEMEN SAY THEY ARE NOT READY TO DECIDE THE QUESTION.

Washington, Dec. 5.—At the meeting of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee this morning, the remainder of the comparative statement, showing the changes in the tariff rates made by the new bill, were presented to each member. The session was devoted to a general discussion of some of the minor mistakes which crept into the printed copy as a result of the hasty preparation of the measure.

The statement is officially made to-day that no conclusion has yet been reached regarding an income tax. No such conclusion, it is said, can be had until the amount of the deficit for the next fiscal year is known, and the data from the Treasury Department and Census Office bearing upon the subject is received. Moreover, the committee is apparently giving little heed to the internal revenue schedules.

"These schedules" as a member expressed it to-day, "are still in the air."

Chairman Wilson believes that not more than three days will be devoted to a discussion of the tariff schedules by the full committee. If this expectation be realized, that portion of the bill may be reported to the House about ten days hence. It will be accompanied by the report of the majority members, which Mr. Wilson is now writing.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Consideration of the Bankruptcy Bill was to-day resumed in the House, an agreement being made by which general debate was to be limited to six and one-half hours, those opposing the bill to use four, and those favoring it two and a half hours. Messrs. Terry (Dem., Ark.), Stockdale (Dem., Miss.), and Bretz (Dem., Ind.) made speeches against the bill, while Messrs. Layton (Dem., Ohio) and Boatner (Dem., La.) advocated its passage. Bills were passed giving relief to those who purchased forfeited railroad lands, settlers upon the Mille Sac Indian reservation in Minnesota, and legalizing cash entries to certain lands in Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas. At 4:55 the House adjourned.

BLAND EARLY IN THE FIELD.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Mr. Bland, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, introduced in the House to-day a bill repealing so much of the act of 1873, revising and amending the laws relative to mints and assay offices, as prohibits the coinage of the standard silver dollar. The measure re-enacts so much of the act of January 18, 1837, as relates to and provides for the coinage of the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains. This is a free-coinage law.

GENERAL SICKLES AND HIS PAY.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Secretary Lamont to-day received from the Attorney-General an official opinion on the question whether General Daniel E. Sickles, a member of Congress from the State of New-York, could be borne on the rolls and draw pay as a United States retired Army officer and as a member of Congress of the United States at one and the same time. The Attorney-General quotes an opinion of the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York to the effect that he can, he also quotes an opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Adam Badeau case, where General Badeau, as a retired Army officer and also Consul-General to China, drew the salary of both positions without violation of the statutes. The case of General Rosecrans, who occupied the position of Register of the Treasury and at the same time was a Major-General on the retired list of the United States Army, and drew the salary attached to both positions, is also mentioned as a case in point. Without expressing any opinion on the subject the Attorney-General contents himself with bringing the cases mentioned to the attention of the Secretary of War, and leaves the Sickles case where it has been—undecided and undetermined—since General Sickles was first elected a member of the United States House of Representatives.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW GUNBOATS AWARDED

Washington, Dec. 5.—Secretary Herbert to-day awarded the contract for two of the three gunboats for the construction of which bids were recently opened to the Newport News Ship and Dry Dock Company, of Newport News, Va., at its bid of $280,000 for each vessel. The award for the construction of the third gunboat, which differs somewhat in design from the others, was held in abeyance until some additional information concerning the character of the bids offered by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco could be obtained. The Newport News Company was the lowest bidder on all three vessels. It has had no experience in the construction of ships of war and Secretary Herbert instituted careful inquiry to ascertain whether the company was in a position to build the ships. After satisfying himself that it was stable, financially and otherwise, he decided to give it the contract for the pair of similar design, known as the "twin gunboats."

SENATE TARIFF TINKERS NAMED.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The meeting of the Senate Finance Committee this morning indicates that there will probably be no financial legislation at this session of Congress, at least, until long after the tariff has been disposed of. There was no positive action taken, but the general drift of the talk of Senators who joined their forces in securing the passage of the Sherman law repeal showed plainly that there was to be no resurrection of silver legislation and no pushing of financial measures of any sort or character.

The tariff was a fruitful topic for the discussion that in a more or less informal manner occupied the hour the committee was in session.

Chairman Voorhees appointed the following subcommittee on the tariff: Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman; Mr. McPherson and Mr. Vest, Democrats, and Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Allison, Republicans. All of the Democrats are new members, the Democratic representation on the old sub-committee having charge of this matter being Senators Harris and Carlisle. Mr. Harris was omitted from the present sub-committee at his own request.

POSTAL SERVICE IN INTERIOR AFRICA.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

A 5-cent stamp will take one of our mammoth Sunday newspapers from this country to the white stations on the far Upper Congo. The probability is that the actual cost of delivering one of these newspapers at Stanley Falls, for instance, is twice or three times the amount of postage charged.

It is carried over the ocean about 7,000 miles before it enters Africa. It is trans-shipped three times before; at Matadi, ninety miles from the sea, it is placed on the back of the mail carrier who is to transport it 225 miles around the cataracts of the Lower Congo before it is placed on one of the steamers of the upper river, and the carriage becomes reasonably cheap again. Every pound of mail that goes to the Upper Congo is incased in waterproof wrappings, and for more than two weeks it is carried up hill and down, under the scorching sun and through the tropical rains, on the backs of porters; and when it finally reaches Stanley Pool the mail is sorted for shipment by one or another of the little steamboats that drop the mail packages at the Government stations or the commercial posts as they thread their way among the islands for a thousand miles up the main river, for 800 miles up the Kassai and Sankuru tributaries of the south, or for 500 miles up the Mobangi affluent of the north.

All these Upper Congo stations, some seventy-five in number, isolated as they are from the rest of the world, have most of the conveniences of the modern postal service. When white men among the cannibals and the dwarfs write to their friends at home, they have the neat postage stamps of the Congo Free State to affix to the envelopes. If they wish to send money home they may procure money orders at any of the stations of the State, where, also, the orders they receive from abroad are cashed.

The only respect in which the service is deficient is that the mails are irregular, for the white pioneers often wait days and even weeks for the arrival of the mail steamer which is not only to bring them tidings from home but also the stores which they need in carrying on their work.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

SURPRISES FOR M'KANE.

UNEXPECTED TESTIMONY AGAINST HIM.

HEARING IN THE CONTEMPT CASES CONTINUED BEFORE JUDGE BARNARD—THE DEFENCE IN BAD STRAITS.

The case against John Y. McKane, the boss of Gravesend, for contempt of court, was continued yesterday before Justice Joseph F. Barnard in the room of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, Brooklyn. The defendant was prompt in his appearance, with his associates against whom like charges have been made. The courtroom was crowded, and newspaper

GENERAL CATLIN.

men who arrived late found all chairs and desks pre-empted, and had to content themselves with standing or with squatting or sitting on the steps of the dais leading to the Judge's chair.

McKane looked worried. He sat during most of the proceedings with closed eyelids, and the furrows on his brow seemed like traces of great anxiety. Many of his friends were present, and when they approached him he appeared to be grateful for their attention, but the soberness of his countenance was only once or twice relieved by the outlines of a smile. He evidently comprehends thoroughly the seriousness of his position. There is something about the man suggestive of the bravado of Tweed in his tottering days. He tries to look indifferent and to put on a bold front, but the affectation is quite apparent.

The effort might excite sympathy in the presence of a weak-hearted Judge. Justice Barnard, however, did not turn his eyes in the direction of the defendant, but stolidly looked before him at the lawyers engaged in the prosecution and defence. By the side of McKane sat his counsel, George W. Roderick, next to whom sat General I. S. Catlin, representing Police

GEORGE W. RODERICK.

Justice Newton. The other lawyers were ex-Judge Troy and Messrs. Eldridge and Glendening on the side of the defence, and Edward M. Shepard, Colonel Albert E. Lamb, Jeremiah Wernberg and Edward W. Grout for the prosecution. A respectable element of the city was grouped in close proximity to the chair of the Justice, and back of these was a throng of adherents of the defendants and regular courtroom loungers.

A FINE BIT OF STRATEGY.

The proceedings opened with the reading of an affidavit made by Captain John T. Hinman, of the Gravesend police force, which alleged that Colonel Bacon's party carried revolvers and heavy sticks, and that the party were "drunk and disorderly non-residents." The counsel for the Gravesend ballot contractor were thrown into confusion later in the day when eighteen of the twenty men (two being absent and appearing later) stood before Justice Barnard and swore to an affidavit that they were not intoxicated and did not carry revolvers and did not commit assaults on the occasion referred to. Even McKane, sitting near one of the columns in the courtroom, had not the courage to uncover his eyes while this proceeding was going on. And yet it was the most dramatic scene in the day's doings. It was a splendid piece of strategy on the part of the prosecution to bring these men before the court that the Judge on the bench might see with his own eyes those who had been arrested by the Gravesend boss on the charges made against them, thrown into a prison van and carted off to jail.

After this episode General Catlin arose and said that, as he was the counsel of a corporation which held a meeting to-day and as all the testimony offered in the form of affidavits by the prosecution contained statements which were a surprise to the counsel for the defendants, he must beg a postponement until Thursday. Justice Barnard granted an adjournment until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

It was evident during the reading of rebutting affidavits submitted by the prosecution that the lawyers representing the defendants were ill at ease. Ex-Judge Troy once arose and protested against the introduction of certified statements. Justice Barnard promptly announced that what he wanted was proofs on either side, that the case might come before him fully for consideration, and applause followed the utterance of this decision.

ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY.

Something of a sensation was created when an affidavit was read declaring that offers of money had been made to men who would consent to swear falsely. This came out in the affidavit of Dennis Buckley, jr., who declared

SHEPARD AND WERNBERG.

that on November 28 he had been approached by one of the Gravesend gang, who offered him $25 if he would swear that he had been at Gravesend on another day than that on which he was alleged to have been there in pursuance of the order of Mr. Gaynor, for the purpose of copying the registration lists. The man testifying said he had refused the offer, and reported the fact to Mr. Grout.

Another sensational point was that marked by the reading of the affidavit of Hamilton Ormsbee, a reporter of "The Brooklyn Eagle," who had been assigned to duty at Gravesend during the election trouble. He said he had gone early on election morning to that locality and sought an interview with McKane, whom he accidentally met on the street after being told he could not see him. He said that he had a conversation with McKane, in which the Chief of Police acted with extraordinary care and discretion. Mr. Ormsbee saw him from a distance, and McKane called to him to button his coat and take his hands out of his pockets. He received a second request to the same effect after he had put his hand into an inside pocket to reach for his notebook. McKane said that people were down there to serve papers upon him; that Colonel Bacon had been there for that purpose, but had not proved himself smart. If he (Colonel Bacon) had put the paper on his person it would be all right, but he had not the opportunity to do it, as the papers seemed to be in the possession of some one else, and before he got them he (McKane) had walked away. This was evidence that McKane expected the service and had avoided it, and the lawyers for the defence took on themselves a serious look.

WHAT THE DEFENCE ALLEGED.

The affidavits for the defence were that many strangers had appeared at Gravesend previous to Election Day, and their conduct being of a disorderly nature, they had been ordered away or arrested. The response of the prosecution was that many men had been sent to Gravesend previous to the day of election to copy the registration lists, but that it was impossible for them to do so, because the lists were already in the hands of copyists, who would be engaged on them until after Election Day.

To-morrow the case will probably be finished. The defence will present rebuttal evidence, and arguments on each side will follow.

When the session ended yesterday those in the audience were loath to depart. McKane himself walked carelessly about the room for over an hour, indulging in conversation with his friends. He even advanced and shook hands with Mr. Wernberg, of counsel for the prosecution, but the conversation was brief. McKane evidently has a strong hold upon his constituency. He is said to have won them to him by many acts of personal kindness. He is emphatically a boss, as has been shown. He knows how to reach the grateful instincts of a man, and thereafter to hold him as a slave. It is alleged that this is the secret of his skill in manipulating men. His business is that of a general contractor, and he is always ready to extend a helping hand to one in distress. Personally, the Gravesend boss is attractive. He carries about him the air of a leader. His manner is not offensive, but cordial and dignified. His eyes are set closely together. They are