ALLEN REPORTS ON SUGAR.

WHAT THE POPULIST SENATOR THINKS THE INVESTIGATION PROVES.

HE BELIEVES THE TRUST CONTRIBUTED TO THE CAMPAIGN FUNDS OF BOTH PARTIES IN THE HOPE OF BEING "TAKEN CARE OF"—NEW LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Washington, July 21.—Senator Allen's report on the sugar investigation, which will soon be filed, with possibly some slight modifications, is as follows:

In view of the fact that the report of Senators Gray and Lindsay, in which I concur, does not set forth the facts in this case as fully as I think they should be stated, I have deemed it perfectly proper to file a separate and additional report. The testimony shows to my mind quite conclusively that contributions were made by the Sugar Trust to both the Republican and Democratic parties for campaign purposes. It is true that these witnesses testified that their contributions were made for local and State purposes, but there is no doubt in my mind that the money went into the general campaign fund of those States and was used as much for National as for State and local purposes. The evidence further discloses that the books of the American Refining Company contain an accurate account of the number of these contributions, or at least they contain sufficient data from which the amount can be accurately ascertained. But the witnesses in each instance refused to produce the books or to disclose the amounts of such contributions respectively. I think the American Sugar Refining Company, popularly and more properly known as the American Sugar Trust, has been in the habit of contributing money to the National campaign funds of both the Democratic and Republican parties through its president, with the expectation, if not the implied promise, that which ever party succeeded to power the interests of the company should be "cared for" by it.

This deduction is fully warranted by the testimony taken by us. That a political party must have money for the purpose of conducting a legitimate campaign, and to be legitimately expended, no one will deny; but that a great corporation that overshadows and threatens the Nation should contribute liberally to promote the success of one political party in one State and the success of another political party in another State at the same general election, I think cannot be justified by any standard of morality or process of honest reasoning. Such contributions can only be prompted by the expectation of the contributor that whichever party shall succeed to the control of the Government it will look with some degree of leniency upon his interests. A wisely drawn and judicious law looking to a prompt and efficient remedy for this growing evil should be passed by Congress and approved by the President.

SPECULATIONS OF SENATORS.

The testimony shows that two Senators, the Hon. John R. McPherson, of New-Jersey, and the Hon. Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, did engage in speculating in what are known as sugar stocks or certificates during the pendency of the present Tariff bill before the Senate. As their testimony accompanies this report and is self-explanatory, I will do no more than to say that I think it fully discloses the necessity for a law prohibiting this practice.

Speaking entirely apart from the facts disclosed in this case, it is impossible for me to conceive of a person who is engaged in discharging the duties of office of United States Senator, and who may at any time be required to consider or vote on a measure affecting the public welfare, to divorce his private interests from those of public, and if he is compelled to neglect the one or the other, I think we have a right to conclude that he will invariably neglect the public interest to preserve his own.

It is a delicate matter for me to speak upon this subject, but a sense of public duty requires me to condemn the practice as unwise and fraught with danger, and as one which, if indulged in to any considerable extent by Senators and Representatives, will inevitably lead to the defeat of needed reform in legislation.

The evidence does not show that the Sugar Trust had any direct influence in procuring the presentation to the Senate of the committee amendment to the schedule, although I think that schedule, in so far as it prescribes an ad-valorem system of taxation, is entirely satisfactory to the trust.

I am thoroughly convinced that no Senator or Representative should ever permit himself to be approached upon any subject connected with legislation by those representing private or special interests, except on such occasions when such persons may be heard by the committee of which he is a member, exactly as they would be heard in a court of justice in a case there pending and to be determined. I know of no more reason why a Senator or Representative should be approached, talked with and importuned by a person representing a special interest to be affected by legislation than that a judge before whom a case is pending and is to be tried should be approached by one of the litigants and the case privately argued and presented to him out of court. The place to present all arguments is in the committee-room before the committee or a sub-committee. This being done and the committee fully informed, the rule prevailing in courts should be observed.

THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES.

It is proper to call attention to the reckless and open defiance of the authority of the Senate to require witnesses to answer questions that may be put to them or make disclosures germane to the subject matter of investigation. The defiance of our authority by the witnesses Edwards, Striver, Walker, Chapman, McCartney, the Havemeyers and Searles, and possibly others, demonstrates to me that if the Senate ever expects to arrive at the truth of any matter under investigation by a committee appointed by it, it must promptly take contumacious witnesses in hand and deal with them without delay as they would be dealt with in a court of justice under like circumstances. To turn such witnesses over to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia for indictment and prosecution and not require them to be brought before the bar of the Senate to purge themselves of contempt, and, failing to do so, punish them for a refusal, is a practical abdication of authority of the Senate and leaves it possible for irresponsible persons without any risk to themselves to make serious charges against the integrity of those in authority, and when called on to disclose their knowledge of the facts to hide themselves behind the assertion that there is no authority in the Senate to compel disclosure. Thus it will be seen that under such circumstances investigations of this character eventuate nothing. There must be a radical reform in this respect before the public can expect Congressional investigations to be of any practical value.

TWO LAWS NEEDED.

Without extending this report I have to state in conclusion that I think this investigation has demonstrated the necessity of two laws:

First—A law prohibiting speculation by Senators and Representatives in Congress in any class of speculative stocks whose value may be immediately affected by National legislation. Whenever a Senator or Representative is elected and takes his seat he thereby, at least impliedly, agrees with the public that so long as he holds his office he will abstain from the transaction of any private business that may conflict with the faithful discharge of his public duty. I have introduced a bill into the Senate making such speculation a cause for expulsion from Congress.

Second—A law should be speedily passed which, when a committee reports that a witness duly summoned before it is recalcitrant or refuses to answer germane questions put to him by the committee, will require him to be brought promptly before the bar of the Senate and there, without delay and unnecessary debate, the Vice-President or the presiding officer shall repeat the questions to him, and if he shall then refuse to answer them he shall, by proper resolution, without delay or debate, be placed in confinement until he shall have purged himself of contempt.

Unless laws of this character can be enacted and be promptly and in good faith enforced, all Congressional investigations will be failures and fall short of accomplishing any useful or practical purpose.

THE SUGAR COMMITTEE AT WORK.

INQUIRING INTO THE ALLEGED SPECULATIONS OF CERTAIN SENATORS—THREE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Washington, July 21.—The Sugar Investigating Committee had three witnesses before it this morning. The first was W. B. Wheeler, of a New-York brokerage firm, who denied any knowledge of dealings in Sugar certificates on the part of Senator Camden through his firm. If there had been anything of the kind, he said, he would have known it.

Albert N. Seip was the next witness. He is the man said to have had the original order upon which certain Senators placed contracts for the purchase of Sugar stock. It is now said that this order, which he is supposed to possess, is not an original document, but a copy, and it is said that it involves two Senators. Mr. Seip, when put upon the stand this morning, declined to answer the questions put to him, for the present at least, and he was excused temporarily, the members of the committee saying that they would consider the matter and call him again. It is said that Mr. Seip holds no confidential place as agent or broker, and therefore has no good reason for refusing to answer the questions put to him.

The next witness was Henry Read, a reporter for "The New-York Herald."

The committee is observing absolute secrecy in regard to the proceedings on this branch of its investigation, for the reason that several names have been mentioned in the investigation so far, and the committee is desirous of getting these witnesses before it and confirming the information it has before anything comes to the ears of the public.

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TO LOOT THE CIVIL SERVICE.

MR. BYNUM HAS A BILL IN CONGRESS FOR THAT PURPOSE.

ITS OBJECT TO REINSTATE RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, MOST OF WHOM WERE DISCHARGED FOR INEFFICIENCY—MR. REED EXPOSES DEMOCRATIC SHAM REFORM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 21.—Democratic ideas of Civil Service reform received a good airing in the House of Representatives to-day. Mr. Bynum's bill to reinstate a lot of railway mail clerks who were dropped out of the service in 1889, mainly on account of their inefficiency, was under consideration. Mr. Reed, who is nothing if not practical in his ideas, challenged the position taken by the advocates of the bill, and a rather interesting discussion followed, in which the views advocated by Mr. Reed were supported by Colonel Henderson, of Iowa, and Dr. Everett, of Massachusetts. What Mr. Reed said, and the interruptions to his speech, all of which came from Democrats, are worthy of reproduction. Mr. Reed said:

Mr. Speaker, since this bill presented by the gentleman from Indiana has met with the enthusiastic applause and approval of the Democratic party, it is perhaps well enough just to state what it is. The outgoing President in December, 1887, proposed to bring into the Civil Service classification the clerks in the railway mail service. But he realized the fact that he had utilized the four years of his Administration in packing that service with Democrats, having dismissed about 90 per cent of Republicans who were then there and filled their places with Democrats. Therefore, in the midst of his zeal for Civil Service he recognized the utter impropriety of closing up the Railway Mail Service from the Republican party by making an order which was to go immediately into effect. He therefore gave eight days after March 4 for the opportunity of removal. That did not prove satisfactory in all its arrangements, and was only a sort of tribute to the decency of plunder. When Mr. Harrison came into office and became President of the United States, the Civil Service Commissioners reported that they did not have time to make the arrangements necessary for a new classification, and therefore the date of going into effect of that order was postponed to a period which might be equal to one month. Was there anything indecent or unsuitable in that? No man with any sense of fairness would for an instant say so.

Immediately changes were made, and there never was a time when changes were more necessary. My district I know about. It was filled with a set of incompetent men, and the whole service throughout the country was filled with such a set of men that the complaints of business men were loud, frequent and importunate. Now, of the men who were appointed a very large part of them—I know from a sample that I had in my own district—a very large part of them were old employes, men who had not been out so long that their reinstatement was anything but an advantage to the service, and the service was instantly improved by that action. Then again, it is defensible from another point of view. The report of the Civil Service Commission left no doubt what ought to be done, and the result is its abundant justification.

THE COMMISSION PRAISED.

And here let me say a word in reply to the gentleman from Indiana with regard to the Civil Service Commission. That commission, with a single exception, has been composed of men who had a real honest zeal for the public service. Governor Thompson, of South Carolina, I personally know, and I know that his action as a member of that commission was creditable to him and honorable to the country. Mr. Roosevelt is thoroughly well known in this House, to many members of it individually, and any eulogium of him by me would be entirely unnecessary, but if there has ever been in the public service a more faithful, straightforward and honorable official, I ask any man present to name him here and now. He has been thoroughly just, upright and righteous in his administration of his difficult office. No obstacle has prevented him from doing his duty. No partisan feeling has kept him from attacking his own side whenever there was occasion to do justice, and no fear of the other side has prevented him from attacking them when it was necessary to do it in order to do justice; and any assaults from the gentleman from Indiana or any other source will fall entirely to the ground.

I am not sure that the public service has got so much better men by reason of the adoption of the Civil Service system. I am not one of those who believe that men who are interested in politics are not men of intelligence and capacity; and if there could have been a suitable division so that not only every man would know what appointment he had to assist in, but also that the public might know upon whom rested the responsibility for appointments, I am not entirely sure that the service would have been improved by any change. But there were many scandals arising from controversies between members of Congress, between Senators and members of the House, and our lives were rendered a burden; and for my part I have been very glad to have my portion of the public administration taken away from me and bestowed upon anybody else as a matter of personal comfort. And I am bound to say further, having noticed the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission, that their action has been on the whole creditable to them.

Now what is proposed here? It is proposed to throw open this branch of the public service to the reappointment of a set of men who went out of office amid the applause of the entire business interests of the country. Why? Simply to give an opportunity for gentlemen to force upon the departments their personal favorites, their political friends. There is no other purpose in this bill. If there is among these men any good, thoroughly satisfactory man whose service the Government has wanted, somebody has got possession of him before this time, or has until the Democracy blasted all the industries of the country.

TALBOTT GETS AN ANSWER.

Mr. Talbott, of Maryland—Was it the Democracy or the McKinley bill?

Mr. Reed—Was it the Democracy or the McKinley bill? Well, now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Maryland is, of course, not the flower of our intelligence, but he knows better than to ask such a question as that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Talbott—You have not answered the question, however.

Mr. Reed—I think I have, and to the evident satisfaction of the House.

Mr. Talbott—I don't think you have. There is a difference of opinion there.

Mr. Reed—Well, the difference is only between you and all the rest of us.

Mr. Talbott—That is sufficient.

Mr. Reed—It is Athanasius contra mundum, and no Athanasius in the case either. (Laughter.)

Now, Mr. Speaker, as I was remarking when I was rudely interrupted, this is a mere partisan bill for the purpose of getting in a lot of Democrats who are not fit for anything, or else some of those Democrats that the party has turned out of employment by destroying the industries of the country. But I do not think the Democratic party in the one to do them justice. The people of the United States are going to do them justice, probably, by leaving the McKinley bill alone, because the Lord has confounded the Democratic party. (Laughter.) It reminds one of some of the stories in Scripture history where the angel interfered especially, and set the wicked by the ears; set them to attacking each other and pounding each other's faces, the best thing that any of them could pound on this earth. (Laughter.)

A TILT WITH MR. BYNUM.

I am sorry that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Bynum) did not frankly tell us what was the difference between this bill and the one for which he caused this to be substituted without stating what the object was. I am sorry he did not tell us frankly that this bill leaves the unprotected Postmaster-General open to the assaults of Democratic politicians to an extent that was not even contemplated in the imagination of the gentleman from Indiana, who framed the first bill.

Mr. Bynum—I beg the gentleman's pardon. This bill is not susceptible of that construction. The first bill, the one that I drafted, provided that the Civil Service Commission should certify in these cases, but upon reflection, this service never having been in their control, of course, the commission never had the list. The Postmaster-General had a full list and had all the records, and when I came to investigate the matter more closely I found that the duty which I had proposed to put upon the Civil Service Commission could not be performed by them, but could be performed by the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Reed—Why didn't you tell us that when you asked to substitute the one bill for the other?

Mr. Bynum—It wouldn't make any difference.

Mr. Reed—Oh, yes, it would. It is evident that this bill means a practical plan of Civil Service looting, while the other bill means nothing at all.

Mr. Bynum—Under the first bill if the Postmaster-General should undertake to enforce the rule as was there provided, the Civil Service Commission would have no discretion. They could do nothing except certify the list as they do now.

Mr. Reed—In other words, your bill for which you have substituted this would not have been effectual at all, would it?

Mr. Bynum—Certainly it would.

Mr. Reed—How would it have been effectual?

Mr. Bynum—I think it would have been effectual.

Mr. Reed—I think that anybody who reads the two bills—which I did not do at the time—will perceive that the bill which the gentleman from Indiana has caused to disappear would be entirely ineffectual, while the present bill will yield the finest results of the system which has met with the disapprobation of the American people.

Mr. Bynum—I am very free to admit that the last bill is a "perfected bill," and we have brought up the other in order that it should be perfected.

Mr. Reed—"The last bill is a perfected bill!" Then I have correctly described the "perfected bill," which has met with the approbation of the Democrats. That is all the argument it is necessary to make.

Mr. Bynum—I want to ask the gentleman one question. How can he say the service was greatly improved by the removal of Democrats and the appointment of Republicans, when the records show that the efficiency fell 28 per cent?

A CHANGE WHEN MR. HARRISON CAME IN.

Mr. Reed—Simply because before the change came the complaints were universal all over this country that the postal service was never in so bad a condition as it was when President Harrison came into power, and because immediately thereupon the complaints ceased. That is a practical test, and it is sufficient. Now you propose to undertake the demoralization of the service, and it meets with the applause of the Democratic side. I am awaiting here a protest from some gentleman on your side who did not applaud.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, and Mr. Outhwaite rose.

Mr. Reed—I really feel bound in courtesy to yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Outhwaite).

Mr. Outhwaite—I was not desirous to put a question to the gentleman from Maine. I was seeking the floor in my own right.

Mr. Reed—Then I will reply to the gentleman afterward.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri—I understood the gentleman from Maine to take the position that the Republican side of this House and Mr. Harrison, when he was President, showed great zeal for Civil Service reform. I want to ask him whether he is not cognizant of the fact that Mr. Harrison during his entire term never said a word about extending the Civil Service system by any order to the letter-carriers and others in the employ of the free delivery offices at cities or towns of less than 50,000 inhabitants until after he was defeated in November, and then, on the 15th of January following, he extended the Civil Service regulations to all free-delivery postoffices in cities of 30,000 inhabitants and more for the sole and only purpose of keeping in office 14,000 or 15,000 Republican employes?

Mr. Reed—I waive the fact that the gentleman has addressed to me a stump speech instead of a question, and I will answer whatever of interrogatory he has propounded. I answer in the first place that I do not know, but if what he says is true President Harrison was only following in the footsteps of the Civil Service reformer now in the White House, who managed in December, 1888, to try to close up, to seal hermetically, the Postal Service, after he had dropped out 90 per cent of Republicans and put in 90 per cent of Democrats. Being a Democratic President, he is, of course, a good man, and especially after the judgment he has shown in his description of his party in this House and the Senate, to follow such a man as that is, of course, creditable. (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) gave to the House the benefit of his experience in the Postal Service so far as appointments in his own district were concerned, and from that drew the conclusion that if the bill were amended so as to require the old employes to pass an examination and grade 50 per cent, not one of the dismissed clerks in his district would come within a thousand miles of getting back.

MR. EVERETT ATTACKS THE BILL.

Mr. Everett (Dem., Mass.) defended Commissioner Lyman from the charge that he had interfered in any way to postpone or to change the date fixed by President Cleveland for placing the Railway postal system under the Civil Service law. As to the bill itself, Mr. Everett said he found himself in a quandary. The extension of the order made by President Harrison he charged to be an outrage, but he could not give his assent to meet that wrong by perpetrating another. To pass this bill would be to make "vacancies" for the discharged clerks to fill. Although he believed Mr. Bissell to be one of the ablest, most fearless and most patriotic officials in the Government, the passage of the bill would bring such a pressure to bear upon him that he could not resist were he an archangel.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa) opposed the bill, first, as a cowardly attempt to destroy piecemeal the Civil Service law; and second, as an attempt to encroach upon the appointing power of the President. Speaking of the removals in the Railway Postal Service at the beginning of the Harrison Administration, Mr. Henderson said that they were for the benefit of the service. When the question of making them came up, the Administration, from the records, divided the clerks into three classes—best, good and poor. None of the first class were dismissed, but the changes were all made in the other two classes.

Mr. Henderson was interrupted by Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) to state that President Harrison postponed the execution of the order placing the service under the law at the request of the Civil Service Commission. Continuing, he said: "Sweep away the pamphlets at their first showing, and abandon this petty way of attacking the law. If you are opposed to the Civil Service law, come out like men and repeal it."

The debate was continued by Mr. Hudson (Rep., Kan.), Mr. Milliken (Rep., Me.), Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ill.), Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), Mr. Pendleton (Dem., W. Va.), Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.), Mr. Gorman (Dem., Mich.), and Mr. Broderick (Rep., Kan.).

Mr. Cannon raised a laugh by saying that, politically, he had no objection to the passage of the bill by the Democrats. He added: "It would only be another load for you to carry; and God knows you are already burdened with all that you can stagger under."

Mr. Broderick moved as an additional section an amendment providing for the restoration of all letter-carriers dismissed from the service.

Pending a vote by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill—the vote on a division of the House having been yeas 87 and nays 24—the House at 3:30 o'clock adjourned until Monday.

HEAVY BALANCE IN THE TREASURY.

LARGE RECEIPTS FROM WHISKEY—BUT SMALL CUSTOMS PAYMENTS AND RENEWED GOLD EXPORTS MAKE THE SITUATION EMBARRASSING.

Washington, July 21.—At the close of business to-day the stated Treasury balance was $124,000,000, of which $61,000,000 is in gold. This leaves a currency balance of $63,000,000, from which is to be deducted $7,000,000 paid for interest on July 1, and not yet taken out in the daily statement of Treasury cash, making the true net currency balance $56,000,000. This heavy balance has been caused entirely by the abnormal receipts from internal revenue, millions of gallons of whiskey having been taken out of bond in anticipation of the tax on whiskey being fixed at $1.10 a gallon, or 20 cents above the present tax. From this source alone, for the past two-thirds of the present month, the receipts have been $20,000,000, or at the rate of $1,000,000 a day. At the beginning of this month receipts from whiskey reached as high as $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 a day. This was when it was understood that the whiskey tax was to be fixed at $1.10 a gallon. Since that time the conference committee on the Tariff bill has recommended the reduction of the tax to $1 a gallon.

With this reduction of the tax came a corresponding decrease in internal revenue receipts. Customs dues are at the lowest point of ebb tide, and for the twenty days of this month have barely reached $7,000,000. No hope is expressed or entertained that they will improve at present. Adding to these conditions the renewed exports of gold, the reduction of the gold reserve to its lowest point ($61,000,000) makes the Treasury situation somewhat embarrassing.

TESTING SMOKELESS POWDER.

REMARKABLE RESULTS OBTAINED AT INDIAN HEAD PROVING GROUNDS.

Washington, July 21.—The naval ordnance officials who are conducting exhaustive experiments at the Indian Head proving grounds with a view of obtaining a satisfactory smokeless explosive for great guns were astonished yesterday by the remarkable results obtained with a sample submitted by an American company. With eighty-five pounds of Leonard nitro-glycerine smokeless powder behind a 250-pound projectile in an eight-inch rifle, the enormous muzzle velocity of 2,620 feet per second was secured with a chamber pressure of only 14.8 tons.

What a remarkable velocity this is can be appreciated only by comparing it with the best brown hexagonal powder, the regular service explosive, which, under similar conditions, gives only 2,100 feet velocity, with fifteen tons pressure. The Leonard powder, however, is a nitro-glycerine compound, and its keeping qualities have yet to be demonstrated. In the naval service, where the vessels make long cruises frequently in tropical latitudes, explosives composed in part of nitro-glycerine have deteriorated rapidly, and soon become unfit for use. If the new powder, however, meets the expectation of its makers, who assert that they have provided against the development of defects by keeping, the Navy has at last secured a smokeless explosive incomparably superior to any possessed by European nations.

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IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

WHAT THE INDIAN SERVICE COSTS THE GOVERNMENT.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION PLANS AGAIN DISTURBED—TURKEY TO PROTECT MISSIONARIES—IMMIGRATION PENALTIES—CHANCES TO EXTEND AMERICAN TRADE ABROAD.

Washington, July 21.—Some interesting figures in regard to the cost of the Indian service for the next fiscal year are brought out by the passage of the Indian Appropriation bill. The estimate for the fiscal year 1895, $6,931,156, was cut down by the House to $6,735,578, but the committee recommended an increase of $2,591,807, so that when the bill reached the Senate it carried an appropriation of $9,327,386. The changes in the House bill recommended by the committee were necessary to carry out treaty agreements made by the Government with the Indians for the cession of their lands. The principal reduction made in the Appropriation bill was the abolition of a number of civilian Indian agents, whose places will be filled by army officers detailed by the Secretary of War. Last year there were fifty-eight civilian agents, but as a result of the action of the committee about one-third of these agencies were abolished. Almost all the agents will in time be succeeded by army officers. The following statement shows the moneys appropriated by Congress for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1885 to 1895: 1885, $6,198,719; 1886, $6,008,612; 1887, $5,647,481; 1888, $5,337,171; 1889, $6,221,526; 1890, $6,504,229; 1891, $7,480,954; 1892, $8,036,944; 1893, $8,342,094; 1894, $7,954,962; 1895, $9,327,386.

The possibility of a deadlock between the House and Senate on the tariff has again broken in upon the President's plans for summer rest and recreation. He has been desirous of going to Buzzard's Bay, and was considering invitations to visit other points which he had received from friends, but under existing circumstances, it is said, he has concluded that his duty requires him to remain in Washington till some more satisfactory prospect on the tariff question is in sight.

More medals of honor have been awarded to members of the forlorn hope storming party at Vicksburg in 1863. The recipients are Jasper N. North, of Bloomingdale, Wis., a private in Company D, 4th Virginia Volunteers; Charles W. Rundle, of Grand Junction, Col., a private in Company A, 16th Illinois Volunteers; Thomas J. Ward, of Anaconda, Mont., a private in Company C, and Martin K. Davis, of Demorest, Ga., a private in Company H, both of the same regiment, and David H. Helms, of Hillsboro, Ind., a private in Company B, 83d Indiana.

The State Department has received a cable message from Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, conveying the information that the Turkish Foreign Office explicitly denies the report published in an American paper that the assailants of Miss Melton, the missionary attached to the American school, had been released. The accused Turks are still in jail, but have not yet been tried because of the absence of witnesses. The Turkish Government appears to be evincing a disposition to put an end to the assaults on American missionaries and intends to make an example of the culprits in the present instance if testimony can be adduced to secure conviction. Pending the search for witnesses for the prosecution, the accused men will be held in jail.

The reasons assigned by Secretary Carlisle for asking Congress yesterday to extend his discretionary power of remitting penalties to cases of violation of the Quarantine, Immigration and Contract Labor laws by merchant vessels, were as follows:

The Treasury Department has been much hampered in the consideration of applications for mitigation or remission of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the amendment. In many cases before action can be taken by the courts the vessel concerned is ready to clear, and complaint is made that the loss from her detention is greater than the penalty ultimately imposed. The legal proceedings necessary tend to pile up the costs, and, of course, the longer the detention the greater are the expenses incurred by the Government. Many of the cases reported are merely technical, there having been a failure to observe some formality without any intention to offend, and, in fact, without any violation of the spirit of the statute or material harm being done. A case in point is now before the Department for consideration, in which the master of a vessel in France, having neglected to comply with a requirement of a consular officer of the United States, which was not authorized by law, was refused a bill of health by the Consul, and was subjected to a fine of $5,000 on his arrival at New-York for failure to present the requisite paper at the Custom House. In this case the vessel had been detained, there having been no action by the courts. The Department has an act in such cases under Section 5,292 of the statutes and other laws applicable, but the procedure prescribed by law takes time, and a more summary method is necessary. An example of such a method is to be found in Section 5,294 of the statutes, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or mitigate any fine, penalty or forfeiture provided for in the laws relating to steam vessels. This section has worked well in practice, and there is no practical objection to its extension to cover the other cases mentioned.

The bill submitted by Secretary Carlisle amends Section 5,294 of the statutes by striking out the words "steam vessels" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "vessels, immigration, quarantine or alien contract labor," and as amended will enable the Secretary to remit or mitigate fines, penalties and forfeitures in such cases. He asks the early passage of the bill.

Eugene Germain, United States Consul at Zurich, reports to the State Department that there is a great opportunity just now for the export of American beef to Switzerland. This condition is brought about by the failure of the hay crop, which compelled every farmer to dispose of any surplus animals owned by him. As the crop prospects are now good, the farmers not only refuse to sell stock, but are willing to purchase animals at high figures. C. Zingg, the president of the Swiss Butchers' Association, an organization controlling the purchase of all foreign beef cattle imported into Switzerland, told Mr. Germain that the association was ready to enter into negotiations with American cattlemen with a view to purchasing beef cattle. The association, he said, could handle a shipload of about 700 head—350 beeves and 150 to 200 young bulls—at any time. For good animals on foot, $15.74 per 220 pounds will be paid, or $30.88 for the same quantity of dressed beef.

Consul Sheridan Read, at Tien Tsin, China, reports to the State Department that he has received information from a trustworthy source that the customs official of that port, representing the big cotton mills now being erected at Shanghai and elsewhere in Central China, has placed orders with a European firm in Tien Tsin for machinery amounting to nearly $1,000,000. It is said that these orders will be principally executed in England. The Consul desires to call the attention of American manufacturers of such machinery to the fact that many mills are now being built in various parts of China, and they are yet to be supplied with machinery. He understands that certain kinds of cotton machinery manufactured in America give better results, and are as cheap if not cheaper than similar machinery made either in England or on the Continent. Where such superiority exists, American manufacturers should be able to obtain a fair share of the Chinese orders soon to be placed.

NEARLY $13,000,000 SUGAR BOUNTY PAID.

Washington, July 21.—The Treasury Department has practically concluded the payment of sugar bounties for the last fiscal year, the aggregate being $12,750,000. A few small accounts amounting to about $100,000 are still unadjusted.

Mighty is the Truth!

And it will prevail. Against underhand competition and spurious imitation, the genuine efficacy of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, always has and always will prevail. The public recognize it everywhere as the chief preventive of malaria, and a reliable specific for dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness, rheumatism, kidney trouble, biliousness and loss of appetite. Efforts made by irresponsible dealers to compete with it by indirect means have and will continue to fall upon the heads, and it may be added, the pockets of those making them. Through the length and breadth of the American continent it is the acknowledged household remedy, reliable and prompt. It relies upon facts, upon public experience, and upon the emphatic commendation of the medical fraternity.

PACIFIC RAILWAYS' DEBT.

PROVISIONS OF THE REILLY BILL FOR ITS ADJUSTMENT.

A PLAN FOR GRADUAL REDUCTION, THE ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS TO BE CANCELLED IN FIFTY YEARS—HOW THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE SECURED.

Washington, July 21.—The report made to the House to-day by Mr. Reilly (Dem., Penn.) on the bill to adjust the indebtedness of the Central and Union Pacific railways to the Government is voluminous, being about five printed columns in length. It says that all the former bills designed to meet the present situation contemplated the extension or funding of the entire indebtedness of these companies, and applied the amount in the sinking fund to the credit of the companies on their indebtedness to the Government. The first mortgage bonds of both companies bear interest at 6 per cent, as do the Government bonds, making an annual fixed charge equal to 12 per cent on this enormous indebtedness, which the committee believe it will be impossible for the companies to meet. The indebtedness of the Union Pacific Company upon the maturing of the bonds will be something more than $100,000,000, exclusive of $15,000,000 in the sinking fund. The Central Pacific's indebtedness will be nearly equal to this amount, exclusive of $12,000,000 in their sinking fund.

The report shows that the interest on the first mortgage bonds has been regularly paid by the companies, but the principal of the Government bonds, which is a second mortgage, has been more than doubled by the accumulation of the interest in excess of all reimbursements, and no one believes that this debt can be paid to the Government at maturity. The annual interest on the first mortgage bonds has been a heavy drain upon the earnings of the companies, and if the first mortgage is to be continued with priority of lien it would be futile to attempt any adjustment of the Government's indebtedness on that basis. The annual fixed charges on this account in the case of the Union Pacific amount to over $2,000,000 a year, and of the Central Pacific to over $1,600,000.

The committee has accordingly directed their efforts to the extinguishment of this lien, and by the provisions of the accompanying bill the amount in the sinking fund is applied to that purpose, upon the condition that the company shall provide for the payment of the remainder of the bonds and the discharge of the first mortgage. The effect of this would be to give to the Government a first instead of a second lien upon the property of the companies. The committee believe that such disposition of the sinking fund under these terms is of more advantage to the United States than would be its application as a credit on its own debt. This course would be advantageous to the companies, and it is within their ability to comply with the provisions of the bill.

The Government must continue to pay interest on the subsidy bonds until maturity. The bill provides a method of ascertaining the amount due to the Government from companies of that date shall be given for the amount, bearing 3 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, together with a stipulated payment on account of the principal. These semi-annual payments on account of principal are graduated. For the first ten years they are to be one-half of 1 per cent of the whole amount; to be gradually increased each succeeding ten years for a period of fifty years, when the debt will be cancelled. It is said that the terminal properties of the Union Pacific at Omaha, Kansas City and other points are estimated to be worth $15,000,000, and will add greatly to the security of the Government.

Section 18 of the bill provides that in case of default in respect of any obligation or condition for which any lien now exists in favor of the United States upon any property of any of the companies, or in case of any proceeding brought by any person claiming to be the holder of any other lien upon the property, the Attorney-General may enforce the claim and foreclose any such lien of the United States, by sale or otherwise.

It is also provided that upon such proceedings the property shall be sold to the highest bidder, subject to any prior lien or incumbrance thereon, for a sum not less than the amount of the debt due to the United States and all interest thereon to the date of the confirmation of such sale, and authorizing the Attorney-General at such sale to bid the amount of said debt, including interest. The bill also provides, in the event of purchase at such sale, that the purchasers and their associates shall be invested with all the property and franchises upon confirmation of the sale by the court, and upon filing the certificate accepting the provisions of this act and specifying the corporate name of the company to be organized and naming fifteen directors, shall be vested with all of the powers and franchises, including the franchise to be a corporation, and making all provisions of existing law relating to the appointment of Government directors applicable to said reorganized company. This provision the committee deem essential in case the proposed adjustment should not be carried out, so that the necessary steps may be taken to protect the interests of the Government as occasion may require.

Unless some adjustment is effected of this matter, foreclosure seems inevitable, and this may involve the necessity of the Government being compelled, in order to protect its affairs, to pay off the first mortgage, thereby involving an additional outlay of public money on these roads of more than $40,000,000 above the Sinking Fund, which would make the aggregate of Government investment about $170,000,000.

CITY AGAINST COUNTRY.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

AN EXCITING SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION—A STORY OF COMMUTERS AND "HAYSEEDS."

Park Ridge is a little hamlet of perhaps a thousand inhabitants, away up in the northern part of New-Jersey. It is only once in a great while that it wakes up. A week ago the borough became excited over the question of electing nine members of the School Board. Of late years a few New-Yorkers have taken up their residence in the village, and have tried to imbue the old-timers with some progressiveness. The farmers resented this, and when the question of electing a new board under the law passed two years ago, and just becoming operative in Park Ridge, the old-line villagers and the New-Yorkers divided. The New-York business men nominated nine candidates; so did the villagers. The New-Yorkers named their ticket the Citizens'; the villagers styled their the People's. The New-Yorkers nicknamed the villagers' ticket the "Hayseed," and in turn the villagers called the other ticket the "Commuters."

For a week canvassing had been going on on both sides, and the excitement ran high. The New-Yorkers canvassed on the trains and laid their plans while coming and going to and from New-York. The villagers made the village grocery store their headquarters, and planned as enthusiastically as they did when Andrew Jackson was running for President.

On Friday morning both sides were astir early. By that time every man and woman who had a vote had been seen by both sides, and each knew its strength within a few votes.

The thing then was to get the voters to the polls. For this purpose all the wagons available were taken. The villagers, the "Hayseeders," brought out their carryalls, while the commuters went to Hackensacks and hired fine rigs. At noon on Friday both sides started out. The voting began at 2 o'clock and continued well into the evening. During that time every person in the district who had a right to vote was dragged to the polls. The "Hayseeders" brought their wives, their sons, their daughters, their farm hands, and the commuters brought all whom they could.

There were so many babies about the polling-place that some of the workers organized a "babies' care society" and looked after the little ones while the mothers voted. When women did not care to take the babies to the polling-place, a woman whose husband's side would gain by the vote went to the house and took care of the child while the mother "did her duty."

It was late at night before the votes were counted. Then the result of the count left things in almost as bad a condition as ever.

There are two men in Park Ridge whose bosoms can without doubt swell with pride, for in the heat of the controversy they were thought good enough to be voted for by both parties. They are John S. Lockwood and William Park. They received every vote cast—243 each. Of course they were elected. This was announced and everybody cheered. The next cheer was given by the "Hayseeders" for Thomas C. Donaldson and Frederick P. Reed, two of the "Hayseed" ticket, who received one vote more than was cast for anybody on the Commuters' ticket. Then came the startling announcement that six men, three on each side, had received the same number of votes. The six were tied at 122 each. This showed how evenly the village was divided. It, however, blocked the election. Two men had been elected without opposition; two more had obtained majorities. This made four members of the board. There were five more to elect and there were six men entitled to the place, according to the voters. All kinds of efforts were made to fix this up. The Commuters wanted the "Hayseeders" to withdraw one of their men. The "Hayseeders" would do nothing of the kind, but wanted the Commuters to do this. It was finally decided to adjourn until next Friday night, when the sides will line up again.

SCENOGRAPH OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The scenograph of the World's Fair, which is now on exhibition at the Madison Square Garden, is attracting large numbers of visitors daily and nightly. Mr. Austen's scenograph reproduces, naturally and in a lifelike manner the buildings scenery and surroundings of the World's Fair. The moving excursion steamers, the electric launches on the lagoons, the busy trains and the playing fountains strongly remind the on-looker who has visited the Fair of what he had seen in the "White City," and give others a good impression of the sights they have missed. Everything is true to life,