CONGRESS GETTING UNEASY

GROWING IMPATIENCE AT THE PRESIDENT'S DELAY OVER THE TARIFF.

EVERYBODY ANXIOUS TO GO HOME—"CUCKOOS" THINK THE BILL WILL BECOME A LAW WITHOUT SIGNATURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 21.—The hopeless deadlock in which both houses of Congress are now involved is daily intensifying the desire for an immediate adjournment, and there is now a feeling of great restlessness and impatience among Congressmen at the President's unnecessary delay in either signing or returning to Congress the Tariff bill passed eight days ago. Mr. Cleveland is expected to return to Washington to-morrow, and to resume his official duties on Thursday morning. If he decides to sign the Gorman Tariff bill at once Congress may adjourn on Thursday or Friday. If, however, he determines to withhold his signature, and thus allow the bill to become a law at the expiration of the ten days fixed by the Constitution, there seems to be nothing left for the Democratic managers to do but to hold up their proposed resolution of adjournment until Tuesday of next week.

The extreme "cuckoos," like Mr. Wilson, seem to think that the President intends to show his resentment at the passage of the Gorman bill by refusing to approve personally the measure which he has denounced as involving "party perfidy and party dishonor." By some mysterious means the "cuckoo" mind has arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland can, by taking this ostrichlike course, clear himself of all personal responsibility for the Gorman bill, though to the average observer such an evasion of responsibility is taken to smack somewhat of political cowardice and Pharisaism. It will not surprise the public here, however, if Mr. Cleveland does sneak behind the letter of the law, and try to wash his hands of accountability to his party for signing the Gorman bill. Congress could compel him either to sign or veto the bill, by adopting a resolution of adjournment this week, but there is little chance that so decided an assertion of legislative independence will be indulged in by the subservient Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives.

The President will probably return at once to Gray Gables, and spend the month of September there. Office-seekers and people with axes of any sort to grind will be expected to keep away from Buzzard's Bay, and save their energies for fall campaigning at the White House, to which the President's family will return the second week of October.

Such matters pertaining to the official action of the President during his vacation as are of public interest will be transmitted to and given out from the White House.

MISTAKES IN THE TARIFF BILL.

THIRTY-ONE DISCOVERED SO FAR—A FEW OF THEM IMPORTANT—DIAMONDS ON THE FREE LIST.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Scattered over twenty-one different pages of the new Tariff bill there have been discovered, so far, a total of thirty-one errors, the greater part of which, however, have no effect on the bill. There are three very serious errors, though, not counting the section that authorizes the payment of a rebate on the tax paid on alcohol used in the arts and sciences. None of the errors can be corrected without a joint resolution of the two houses, for the "law print" of the bill must be an exact copy, wording, spelling, punctuation and everything else contained in the enrolled bill, which is the copy that becomes a part of the archives of the Government.

In the order in which they appear in the bill the errors discovered are as follows:

Paragraph 24 of the chemical schedule makes sulphate of magnesia, or epsom salts, dutiable at one-fifth of a cent per pound. This was an item added by the Senate, which omitted to strike from the free list Paragraph 542, which reads:"Magnesia, sulphate of, or epsom salts." The two paragraphs are in opposition, but the Treasury Department will doubtless hold, under Section 4, that epsom salts shall be dutiable, the similitude clause of that section providing that the duty shall be assessed according to the highest rate.

In Paragraph 26, under the sub-division of oils, "alazarin" is incorrectly spelled with a final "e."

Paragraph 88, the first of the glassware, has what appears to be a very serious error. It applies to bottles, vials, etc., the closing part of the paragraph having been intended to read, "all other plain, green and colored, molded or pressed, and flint and lime glassware, 40 per cent ad valorem." Instead of this, however, the "and" between "flint" and "lime" became transposed, and the rate of 40 per cent is imposed upon "all other . . . and flint lime and glassware," the effect being to impose this rate on all other glassware, pure and simple, instead of flint and lime glassware as was the intention.

Paragraph 210, which reads as follows: "Herrings, pickled, frozen, or salted, and salt water fish, frozen or packed in ice, ½ of one cent per pound," clearly conflicts with Paragraph 481 of the free list, which admits free of duty "fish, frozen or packed in ice fresh."

A lucky accident prevents an error in the wool schedule from changing the rates in the important paragraph relating to readymade clothing. This paragraph fixes a duty on "clothing, readymade, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, not especially provided for," felts, etc., all of these composed wholly or in part of wool, etc., valued at or above $1 50 per pound, 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at less than $1 50 per pound, 45 per cent ad valorem. That was what the bill was intended to do, but in the new law the word "or" in the clause "valued at or above $1 50 per pound" is omitted, so that the classification of these goods is limited to those either above or below the dividing line, and the dividing line of $1 50 a pound has no rate fixed by this section. It so happens that the preceding section, the basket clause of the woollen schedule, contains a provision placing a duty of 50 per cent on all manufactures of wool not especially provided for, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, and under this the Treasury will hold wearing apparel valued at $1 50 per pound to be dutiable at 50 per cent.

In paragraph 298, relating to parchment papers, there are six errors that will have no effect and seem to be the result of carelessness. Referring to the thickness of papers, the thickness is expressed thus, "not exceeding eight-thousandths." The Treasury Department may be puzzled to ascertain just what a "thousandths" is. The items should read "eight one-thousandths," etc.

Another specimen of hurried work is found in paragraph 354, where "manufactures of ivory, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl, gelatine and shell, etc.," are made dutiable at 35 per cent. "Gelatine and shell" should read "gelatine, shell," etc.

The absence of a comma from one of the Senate's additions to the free list causes a curious construction of a sentence. It appears in paragraph 424½, and what the Senate intended to have appear was this: "Burlaps, and bags for grain, made of burlaps." It so happens that no comma appears after the word "grain," and the paragraph really admits free of duty, not bags made of burlaps for grain, but "bags for grain made of burlaps." This may puzzle the Treasury Department a good deal, but it will also puzzle the agriculturist, for this appears to be a new kind of grain not generally introduced in the United States.

By the omission of a comma, the Senate has lifted bodily from the free list the products of coal tar, not colors or dyes.

Paragraph 443, in the free list of the House bill reads, "Coal tar, crude, and all preparations and products of coal tar not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this act." The Senate inserted after the word "preparations" the clause "except medicinal coal-tar preparations," which it had put on the dutiable list, but in so doing omitted the comma, and the exceptions now read, "except medicinal coal-tar preparations and products of coal tar," etc. Among the products of coal tar the more important are dead oil, pitch and benzole. These should have come in free, but by the omission of the comma they are all transferred to the dutiable list.

The next error is one over which there has been some dispute, but, according to tariff experts, it operates to put diamonds on the free list. It has been decided that when an article is named specifically it is lifted from the provisions of a general class to which it might otherwise belong. "Precious stones of all kinds," under the language of paragraph 338, if cut but not set are dutiable at 15 per cent; if set, 30 per cent; if uncut, 10 per cent. Diamonds would come under this classification had they not been designated by name in the free list. It came about in this way: The House bill free list read: "Glaziers and engravers' diamonds not set," etc. The Senate struck out the word "glaziers'" so as to insert "miners'" before it. In doing so they punctuated the paragraph so that it now reads, "Diamonds; miners', glaziers', and engravers' diamonds not set, etc." The use of the semicolon instead of the colon is held by experts to indicate that diamonds themselves, as a class, not set, in addition to those for use in certain trades, as was intended, are admitted free. It is said that some of the largest importers of precious stones in New-York, aware of this error, have ordered large invoices of diamonds before the error can be corrected.

In a communication sent to Congress some years ago it was shown that the insertion of a comma instead of a hyphen in a tariff bill cost the Government almost half a million dollars. The Tariff act of June 6, 1872, contained in the free list a paragraph reading, "Fruit, plants, tropical and semi-tropical for the purposes of propagation or cultivation." Instead of the comma after the word "fruit" there should have been a hyphen, the article intended to be admitted free being fruit-plants. The error was corrected by a joint resolution of May 9, 1874, but up to that time hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of tropical fruits were brought in absolutely free of duty.

A serious error in the McKinley act was corrected in like manner, the mistake in this case being the misplacement of a parenthesis. The paragraph as it appeared in the law read: "Cables, cordage and twine (except binding twine composed in whole or in part of istle, or Tampico fibre, sisal grass or sunn) one and one-half cents per pound." The only words that should have been inclosed in parenthesis were "except binding twine," which made a very material change in the construction of the paragraph. The correction was made February 18, 1891, the law, however, having been in force since October 1, 1890.

Another error was found, but was never corrected. The duty on chocolate in the McKinley act read as follows: "Chocolate (other than chocolate confectionery and chocolate commercially known as sweetened chocolate) 2 cents per pound." The House passed a joint resolution May 27, 1892, in which the position of the parentheses was changed so as to include only the words "other than chocolate confectionery." The Senate Finance Committee, however, thought the error of no importance and declined to report the resolution, and it was never passed by the Senate.

Imported goods now in bonded warehouses and placed on the free list by the new Tariff bill are to be assessed at the rates prescribed by the McKinley law, while goods in bonded warehouses on which the duty is lowered by the Senate bill but which are not placed on the free list are to have the lower rates. This seemingly inconsistent construction of the Tariff bill has been made at the Treasury Department as the result of conferences between Secretary Carlisle and Attorney-General Olney. The bill provides that goods imported under the McKinley act and placed in bonded warehouses may be withdrawn for consumption at the lower rates of the Senate measure. The benefit thus conferred was undoubtedly intended to apply to the free list, but unfortunately for the importers a direct provision of that character is not in the bill. The intent of Congress in the matter is so plain that it is believed the courts would construe the benefits of the tariff law to apply to the importer, but the Treasury Department is anxious to avoid legal complications. In view of the decision of the Secretary, however, it appears that this will not be possible. Goods in bonded warehouses and placed on the free list by the new bill will be assessed on their withdrawal under the rates imposed by the McKinley law, and the importers will naturally protest and sue the Government for a refund of duties. Importers, however, may avoid embarrassing complications by withdrawing their goods without payment of duty, exporting them to some nearby foreign port, and then reimport them under the free list after the new law becomes operative.

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IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY CARLISLE FOR REINSTATEMENT.

SENATOR VOORHEES AT THE CAPITOL AGAIN—A FREE SILVER BILL—PROTECTION FOR STEEL BOTTOMS.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Argument on the application of Littleton T. Dryden, of Baltimore, to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for a writ of mandamus directed against Secretary Carlisle to compel him to restore the petitioner to the position he lately held as United States Shipping Commissioner at the port of Baltimore, was begun before Judge Cole to-day. Mr. Dryden was represented by Thomas R. Hodgson and Edward S. Kines, of Baltimore. Assistant Attorney-General Whitney appearing for the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Kines, after reading the petition in the case, iterated the statement contained therein, that the petitioner could not legally be removed from his office without cause, and, he said, according to the statute creating the offices of United States Shipping Commissioners, Mr. Dryden had clearly performed his duties satisfactorily. In support of this statement he read a letter from the Commissioner of Navigation, Treasury Department, and several from Catholic acquaintances and shipping men in Maryland, each indorsing Mr. Dryden.

Mr. Whitney held that the Court had no jurisdiction to review a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, and quoted the recent opinion of Judge Bradley, of the District Supreme Court, denying the petition of Eugene E. Gaddis, a fourth-class clerk in the Treasury Department, for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to reinstate him in the position from which he had been removed. "There is no statute in the District of Columbia," said Mr. Whitney, "granting the right of mandamus against an executive officer of the Government in such a case."

The Court took the matter under advisement.

Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, Senator David B. Hill and Chief Clerk John S. McEwan, of the Senate, left Washington over the Southern Railway at 11:01 this morning for Charlottesville, Va., where they will be the guests of Jefferson M. Levy, at Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, returning to Washington to-morrow morning.

Senator Voorhees, for the first time since his illness, came to the Capitol this morning, and spent a couple of hours in his committee-room.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. D.) introduced in the House to-day a bill for the unlimited coinage of silver.

There is no truth in the statement that the United States will permit any of the new steel cruisers to be electro-plated with copper in order to render the vessels' bottoms less liable to fouling. The patented process spoken of was thoroughly examined by naval constructors some time ago and condemned in an official report to the Secretary of the Navy. The report declares that instead of improving the condition of a vessel so treated, the treatment would be positively destructive, as the moment the thin skin of copper was broken, as it certainly would be by contact with any obstruction, galvanic action between the copper and steel plating would ensue and the steel would be rapidly destroyed by the action of salt water. Constructor Hichborn is supported by the naval experts of all maritime countries in declaring that the only practical method of saving steel ships from corrosion and keeping them clean is by sheathing with wood and fastening copper to this sheathing—taking care that no galvanic action between the two metals can be brought about.

Internal Revenue receipts, which have been enormous recently through the withdrawal of whiskey from bond, took a great drop to-day. Yesterday they amounted to more than $2,000,000, while to-day they were $364,499. This falling off is accounted for by the fact that Monday's receipts from the great distillery centres, Kentucky, Cincinnati, Peoria and Pekin, will not reach the Treasury Department until to-morrow or late this evening. To-day's receipts represent amounts paid at far-away places on Saturday, or at smaller distilleries in the East yesterday. Customs collections are practically at a standstill, because importers are waiting until the new law goes into effect that they may take advantage of the lower rates. To-day's receipts from customs amounted to $184,659 only.

General Miles has informed the War Department by telegraph that another calsson explosion, similar to that which recently caused so much destruction of life and property in Chicago, but involving no loss of life and only slight damage, occurred during an artillery drill at Fort Sheridan yesterday. A thorough investigation has been already set in motion. From the dispatch it appears that but one shrapnel shell and eleven cartridges in the calsson exploded. Ordnance officers think they were of the same lot that caused the former explosion and that the accident furnished further demonstration of the uncertainty attending the use of this class of explosives.

The Secretary of State to-day received a telegram from Consul-General Donnelly announcing that he had secured the release of the Rev. H. R. Mosely from prison at Salitilo, and accompanied him over the border to the United States. Press dispatches of several days announced that Mr. Mosely, who is a Baptist missionary, had been thrown into jail upon the supposition that he was distributing a pamphlet entitled "Three Centuries of Romanism in Mexico."

Consul-General Jonas reports to the State Department from St. Petersburg that the great Siberian Railway will offer a very important outlet for the surplus Siberian farm products to the markets of Europe, and if the surplus is large the present depression in values, especially in grain, will thereby be intensified. A rough estimate of the surplus of wheat alone, likely to be collected by the West Siberian section of the new railroad, places it at about 6,000,000 bushels, and this is regarded decidedly as an underestimate. The competition of the line will act as a great stimulus to grain raising in the famous Chernozium (black soil) belt, and the surplus will probably increase yearly. In 1889 the surplus grain in the Tobolsk, Tomsk and Yenisseisk districts, exceeded 30,000,000 bushels, most of which were produced in Tobolsk and Tomsk, which are nearest European Russia. It is evident that such enormous quantities of grain will affect European markets, if not the markets of the world.

The American Consul at Bamberg, Germany, reports to the State Department that the hop harvest, which is but a few weeks off, will equal the yield of the most favorable years in the past, and in consequence American hops, which have been extensively used in Germany during the last year, owing to the small local yield and exorbitant prices, will find few if any buyers in the German market. Reports from England are of similar tenor, and it is thought likely that Europe will raise more hops this year than will be required for home consumption.

A Delicious Drink.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
For a right good and lasting cool drink, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate, with ice-water and sugar.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The House adjourned until Thursday, after an unimportant session of about an hour to-day. Unsuccessful efforts were made to secure consideration of several important measures, chief among which was the Hill bill for the exclusion and deportation of alien Anarchists. Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.) objected, and persisted in his objection, notwithstanding the appeals of Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.) and Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.), the latter of whom, in answer to a question, stated that 500 Anarchists were now on their way to the United States whose descriptions have been furnished to the United States officials. Mr. Warner declared that he was not to be scared into consent for the passage of a bill giving such sweeping powers to the Commissioners of Immigration without having amendments considered in committee, before the House was plunged into a discussion of the measure.

Senate bills were passed granting right of way to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad through the Chippewa and White Earth Indians' Reservation in Minnesota, and authorizing the construction of an addition to the public building at Little Rock, Ark., to cost not more than $58,000. Also a Senate joint resolution directing the printing of 20,000 copies of the Tariff bill.

CHAIRMAN WILSON GOING ABROAD.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, will probably make a flying trip to Europe after the adjournment of Congress. He will take one of the fast liners, if his present programme be carried out, and remain a week in London, returning to the United States about twenty days after his departure. He said this morning that he felt more fatigued to-day than he has at any time for two months. The excitement attending his work on the Conference Committee buoyed him up to some extent, and now that this excitement has passed, a reaction has set in. It is his purpose to enter the campaign in his district immediately upon his return from Europe. He may speak in other districts, but he does not expect to go outside the State.

NAVAL NOTES.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Lieutenant-Commander Walton Goodwin has been ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory. [Washington: Lieutenant Alexander McCracken to the Naval Academy, and Ensign A. H. Robertson has been detached from the Naval War College and ordered to the Naval Academy.

A BUSY DAY AT OCEAN GROVE.

TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS ON THE CAMP-MEETING GROUNDS—THE VARIOUS SERVICES.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 21 (Special).—The real work of the camp meeting began to-day, yesterday's exercises having been preliminary. The Auditorium bell rang at 5:45 o'clock this morning to call the worshippers to the consecration meeting in the Tabernacle, and from that hour until 10 o'clock to-night the devotional exercises continued, except during brief intervals for meals. The weather to-day has been propitious. The Ocean Grove visitors were up and around early, and the trains came in heavily laden with passengers, while many visitors drove in from the surrounding country. It is estimated that there were 20,000 people on the grounds to-day.

The Rev. Dr. J. R. Andrews conducted the consecration meeting, the earliest service of the day, and made a brief address, in which he urged the Christians present to work earnestly for the success of the camp-meeting and the conversion of sinners. Immediately following this service the family devotions were held at the Auditorium, led by President Stokes. The holiness meeting was largely attended. Mrs. Palmer, of New-York City, for years the leader of this meeting, spoke on "Entire Sanctification." Colonel Bringal, of the Salvation Army, spoke on "Christian Perfection." The Helping Hand meeting, which is especially for seekers of religion, was conducted by the Rev. William Franklin and the Rev. J. R. Daniels. The Rev. C. H. Yatman spoke at the young people's meeting on "Christ, the Bread of Life."

The people began flocking to the Auditorium an hour before the time for the opening sermon of the camp-meeting. There was a large number of ministers on the platform, and scattered through the congregation. Among them were the Rev. A. M. Barnitz and Dr. Conner, of Williamsport, Penn.; the Rev. John Reppere and the Rev. William D. Smith, of Brooklyn; the Rev. J. S. Risley, of Iowa; the Rev. William F. Wilson, and the Rev. J. C. Speer, of Toronto; the Rev. William MacNicholl, of Connecticut; the Rev. Dr. I. Simmons, of Danbury, Conn.; the Rev. Drs. Wardell and G. W. Miller, of New-York; the Rev. Dr. C. O. Isaacs, of Baltimore; the Rev. S. D. Jones, of Hackettstown, N. J.; Dr. A. H. Ferguson, of New-York, and the Rev. Mr. Foster, of Philadelphia.

A song service introduced the public worship. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ezra D. Tinker and the reading of the Scripture lesson, Dr. Stokes made a few remarks. He then introduced the Rev. Dr. John Potts, of Toronto, who, he said, was not a foreigner, but a brother citizen of the saints, who had come from the realm of Victoria as the preacher of the morning. Professor Sweeney then sang "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." Dr. Potts is in the prime of life, of striking physique, and regarded as one of the most popular preachers in the Dominion. He has held many of the important offices in the gift of the Church, and is now intimately associated with Victoria University, being General Secretary of Education. Dr. Potts has for many years been the ministerial representative for Canada upon the International Sabbath Committee.

Dr. Potts selected for his text Isaiah III, 7: "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings." He gave a prophetic picture of a minister in the fulfilment of his mission, and then considered the twofold results of that mission, revival and the conversion of souls and the great missionary triumph. At the close of the sermon the Rev. Dr. W. F. Wilson, of Toronto, offered prayer and pronounced the benediction.

The afternoon sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. George W. Miller, pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York City. Dr. Miller has filled some of the most important pastorates of his denomination. He is an able preacher, earnest, thoughtful, logical and philosophic. His sermon this afternoon made a profound impression on the great congregation. His theme was "The Power of the Unseen." The preacher said in part:

"The real things of this world even are not always the visible things, but rather the invisible ones. We say the mountains and valleys are real, but if we would be thoughtful and reverent we should soon discover that these things are only shows and pictures, and that the Power which throw these things forward on the canvas for the eye to look upon is more real than they. The substantial entity always lies beneath. To talk about a world of matter is to talk loosely. Such a world would simply be a huge heap of sandy atoms on a callowed stretch of stagnant vapor. This whole universe of things leans back upon spirit and is upheld by it. Strike the unseen thought out of the people's heads and the unseen affection out of the people's hearts, and our homes and schools and churches will fall into ruin, and the race will speedily return from even our high civilization to the barren surface of savage life.

"In this time, when we are face to face with questions and problems, in the presence of which the oracles of State and Church are dumb, and before which the governments seem to be drifting helplessly, when the very foundations seem to be giving way, I would inspire you with a loftier faith in that unseen but real world of God's moral government, that ideal and eternal justice provided for all men by statutes older than all the kingdoms of this world. Christ, and not anti-Christ, rules this world. God is supreme, and in the end will be triumphant."

Mrs. Lizzie Smith's meeting was held in the Tabernacle at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. A half-hour later the mothers' meeting convened in the Temple, with Mrs. Mary Wheeler as leader. The children's meeting was held in the Temple at 4:30 o'clock. Mrs. Grace Wiser Davis conducted the service. The vigilant service at 6:30 o'clock drew a large number of old and young. The evening discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. G. C. Echman, of Morristown, N. J. After the sermon a prayer service was held, the final exercises of the day.

POLITICAL SPEECHES AT MOUNT GRETNA.

Mount Gretna, Penn., Aug. 21 (Special).—This was Republican and Prohibition Day at the Farmers' Exposition here, and a large number of visitors were present to hear speeches by exponents of the principles of these two parties. General James A. Beaver opened the Republican campaign in this part of the State with a long and lucid description of the position of the party of protection, pointing out the defects of the Wilson bill from the Republican point of view, and urging upon the agricultural classes a revival of interest in protective principles.

The Prohibitionists were strongly represented. Besides State Chairman Patton, there were present as speakers Volney B. Cushing, of Maine, chairman of the Prohibition party in that State, and E. J. Wheeler, of New-York, Editor of "The Voice." To-morrow will be Alliance and Grange Day.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

NO INCREASE TO BE MADE IN THE NUMBER OF JUDGES.

MODIFICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY IN THIS RESPECT.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Aug. 21.—The Judiciary Article of the proposed new Constitution had smooth sailing until to-day, supported by two-thirds of the 130 lawyers in the Constitutional Convention. To-day, however, earnest opposition was offered to the suggested addition of two judges to the bench of the Court of Appeals.

Elan R. Brown, of Watertown, a Republican delegate, offered an amendment striking out the provision for two additional judges. Owen Cassidy, of Havana, followed with an amendment withdrawing the proposition to elect the additional judges by a plan of minority representation.

Benjamin S. Dean, of Jamestown, a Republican, turned the attention of the convention in another channel. He proposed an amendment also striking out the proposed system of minority representation in the Court of Appeals. In its support he said:

If it was the intention of this committee to pave the way to the election of Isaac H. Maynard to the Court of Appeals, it could not have adopted a more certain way of accomplishing that end than is afforded in the words which I propose to strike out. It does not in any manner affect the principles of this report; it simply preserves the right of the people by a majority vote to elect the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The article as it is reported proposes that two additional Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected at the first general election following the adoption of this Constitution, and that at such election "each elector may vote for only one judge." This, in effect, makes the nominating conventions of the two great parties the absolute dictators as to two of the members of the Court of Appeals. The absolute integrity of the Judiciary is of far greater importance than any question of political opinion which a candidate may entertain, and we cannot afford to violate a great principle for the sake of electing a very small partisan to the court of last resort in this State.

C. B. McLaughlin, of Essex County, supported the report.

Mr. Choate said he was loath to disagree with the report, which was one of the most brilliant ever written by any committee. But this point had not been decided upon unanimously by the committee, and it was proper that the convention should pass upon it. To his mind the court could not do more work with nine than with seven judges. The court had to be relieved by the limitation of appeals, and the proper way to relieve it was to strengthen and extend the jurisdiction of the intermediate court. The appellate division of the Supreme Court, so scientifically planned by the committee, would take upon itself much of the work now going to the Court of Appeals. No reason had been advanced why the change should be made; it was only a change. The Court of Appeals could be compared favorably with any similar court, State or National. The addition of judges would increase controversy. He also objected to the manner in which it was proposed to elect the two additional judges.

The debate was continued through the afternoon session, and at length at the evening session the question was put abolishing minority representation, and the provision was stricken out.

The question was put on the proposition to increase the number of Court of Appeals Judges from seven, as at present, to nine. It was lost by a vote of 81 to 31.

A. H. Green moved to reduce the term of Court of Appeals Judges from fourteen to seven years. The motion was lost, as was another to reduce it to ten years.

Mr. Dickey proposed an amendment providing for the calling by the Governor of a second division of the Court of Appeals when necessity should arise, to be made up of seven Judges of the Supreme Court to sit until the calendar should be cleared. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 58 to 54. After a few moments of reflection Chairman Root, of the Judiciary Committee, moved to reconsider the vote. He said that the effect of such an amendment would be to declare that the convention has no faith in its own work. The convention had limited the appeals to the Court of Appeals, and he thought that the limitation would be sufficient to enable the latter to keep up with its work whether it consisted of seven or nine Judges.

Mr. Dickey said that to vote the amendment down would encourage appeals for the purpose of delay. A number of other delegates spoke for and against the amendment, and the convention adjourned without further action on this question until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TO RESUBMIT THE CITY ARTICLE TO-DAY.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE IN IT BY THE COMMITTEE.

Albany, Aug. 21 (Special).—The Committee on Cities of the Constitutional Convention will again submit to the convention to-morrow the city article. The Republican majority of the committee declined to comply with the motion of the Democratic minority that the Governor be deprived of the authority given him by the article to remove the Board of Police of every city upon charges and to appoint their successors. The Democrats, therefore, will oppose this feature of the article. The Committee on Cities further accepted President Choate's amendment providing that the Legislature by a three-fifths vote in both houses may amend the charter of a city, despite a Mayor's veto. The Democrats will oppose also this feature of the article. The committee accepted the suggestion that the cities should be divided into three classes, instead of two, as in the article in its original form.

Lastly, the committee abandoned the State election board provided in the article as introduced, and merely declares that non-partisan boards of election officers shall be appointed in each of the cities of the State.

THE USE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OFFERS AN AMENDMENT FORBIDDING ALL "CONTRIBUTIONS" BY CANDIDATES OR CORPORATIONS.

Albany, Aug. 21 (Special).—The Judiciary Committee submitted to the convention an amendment to prevent the use of money in elections. It reads as follows:

The Legislature shall by general laws declare the uses which may be lawfully made of money or other valuable things by or on behalf of any person to promote his nomination as a candidate for public office and by or on behalf of a candidate to promote his election. The use or promise of money or other valuable thing to promote the nomination for or election to public office of any person otherwise than is expressly authorized by law is prohibited, and the person by whom or for whose benefit, with his consent, connivance or procurement, the same is so used or promised, if elected, shall forfeit his office. No corporation shall directly or indirectly use any of its money or property for or in aid of any political party or organization or for or in aid of any candidate for political office or for nomination for such office; or in any manner use any of its money or property for any political purpose whatever, or for the reimbursement or indemnification of any person for moneys or property so used. Every domestic corporation which violates this section shall forfeit its charter, and every foreign corporation which violates this section shall forfeit the right to do business in this State.

In all civil actions to determine the forfeitures provided in this and the last preceding section and in all criminal prosecutions for violation of laws made to enforce this and the last preceding section no person shall be excused from testifying as a witness on the ground that his testimony may tend to criminate himself, but his testimony shall not be used in any criminal proceeding against him except a prosecution for perjury committed in giving such testimony.

COLD COMFORT FOR CANALMEN.

Albany, Aug. 21 (Special).—Several of the prominent canalmen of the State were here to-day to look into the serious situation of the proposed amendment to the Constitution authorizing the expenditure of sufficient money to enlarge the State's canals. Among those who came to Albany for this purpose were R. R. Hefferd, M. M. Drake and P. V. Carroll, of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange; ex-Senator George B. Sloan, of the Oswego Board of Trade, and George A. Balch and E. M. Clarkson, of the New-York Produce Exchange.

After a conference at the Delavan House, the visitors had a consultation with the Superintendent of Public Works. An effort was made to gain a hearing from the Canal Committee, but it failed. The canalmen then consulted with individual members of the Convention. Judge J. Rider Cady, chairman of the Canal Committee, told them that he did not think his committee would report any canal amendment authorizing the expenditure of money upon the canals. The canalmen had asked too large a sum. The latter say they may draw up a substitute amendment authorizing the expenditure of a smaller amount of money.

FOR A VISIT TO THE NEW SEMINARY.

The Councils of the Catholic Benevolent Legion in this city will visit the new seminary at Dunwoodie in a body on Sunday, September 2. The State President of the Legion, Richard J. Hutchinson, has been elected marshal for the occasion, and Roderick J. Kennedy and Michael F. Mulligan will be first and second aids. Transportation will be furnished by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Trains will leave the Grand Central Station beginning at 1:20 p. m., and as many sections will be run as the numbers present may justify. The railroad officials at present consider three sections sufficient, which will therefore start at 1:20, 1:50 and 1:40 p. m. Fare for the round trip will be 50 cents.

Comrades of the Legion are at liberty to bring with them any of their friends who might be prospective candidates for membership in the Legion. At least 5,000 are expected to attend Archbishop Corrigan will be present, attended by many well-known prelates and laymen. The State Secretary, Victor J. Dowling, will make an address to the Archbishop, after which the Archbishop will address the gathering.

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RAILROAD INTERESTS.

ALDACE F. WALKER WILL SERVE.

The General Reorganization Committee of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad yesterday received a cable dispatch from Aldace F. Walker, saying that he would accept the place of receiver to which he was recently appointed by Judge Caldwell, of the United States Circuit Court, in place of J. W. Reinhart. Mr. Walker is now in Paris, but he will return to New-York on September 2 and immediately qualify for the place. The appointment of Mr. Walker has been received with extreme favor by security holders of the Atchison, who look to his assumption of the place of receiver as likely to insure straightforward business methods in the management of the property, thereby tending to restore confidence in the company. Stephen Little, the expert accountant who made a preliminary report on the Atchison finances, will not return from the West until September, and his complete report may not be ready until October. Nothing will be done in reorganization matters until his final report is in hand.

THE ASSESSMENT NOT TO BE REMITTED.

A spirited advance in New-York and New-England Railroad stock yesterday was accompanied by a rumor that the fourth and final instalment of the assessment upon the stock would be remitted by the Reorganization Committee. The rumor was regarded in Wall Street as stock jobbing in character, and it was launched at a time when John I. Waterbury and Henry W. Cannon, leading members of the committee, were out of town, rendering a verification or denial of the report difficult. Mr. Waterbury, however, returned to the city yesterday, and promptly pronounced the report to be false. The fourth assessment, he said, would be duly called for and collected at the expiration of thirty days. The operations of the company for the last two quarters of the year indicated the imperative need of all the money originally asked for by the Reorganization Committee.

FOR THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Charles H. Coster, chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Richmond Terminal, yesterday bought for $500,000 under foreclosure for the new Southern Railway Company the Western North Carolina Railroad.

BRIDGE BONDS IN LITIGATION.

Pittsburg, Aug. 21.—Before Judge Acheson, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, a restraining order was granted upon a bill in equity filed by William N. Coler, jr., Bird S. Coler, James W. Campbell and Francis Coler, doing business as W. N. Coler & Co., of New-York, against the South St. Paul Belt Railroad Company, of Minnesota, its vice-president, Frank P. Blair, and the Pittsburg Bridge Company.

The plaintiffs asked for a restraining order to prevent the defendants from selling certain bonds of a par value of $75,000, given to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River. On August 13 these bonds were purchased by the Pittsburg Bridge Company, which it is alleged, had full knowledge of the previous bargain controlling them. The petitioners also asked that the defendants be directed to surrender such bonds as they may have to the Court, pending a final hearing, and that a decree be made adjudging the title to the bonds. An order was granted as against the Pittsburg Bridge Company until the further order of the Court.

BALTIMORE OYSTER PACKERS PROTEST.

Baltimore, Aug. 21 (Special).—A committee representing the oyster packers of this city have gone to New-York to protest to the express companies against the advance in rates through the establishment of a differential rate to all points west of Ohio. The Baltimore packers say that the differential rate applies to all shipments of 500 pounds or over, amounts to from six to fifteen cents a gallon, and will affect the packers on Western shipments to such an extent as to be almost prohibitory. They will urge the New-York oyster dealers to combine with them in demanding the restoration of the old rates. To protect their interests they have organized the Oyster Packers' Association of Baltimore. If the differential rate be continued it will result in the removal of at least twenty leading packers from Baltimore to Chicago. All the packers along the Atlantic Coast from Long Island Sound to the Carolinas will also be affected.

WADE HAMPTON ON GOVERNMENT-AIDED ROADS.

Omaha, Aug. 21.—General Wade Hampton, the United States Commissioner of Railroads, was in Omaha yesterday, inspecting the Union Pacific. In regard to the solution of the Pacific railroads' indebtedness, he said:

All the railroads having received aid from the Government are rigidly living up to the terms of the Thurman act, applying to the paying of 25 per cent of their net earnings into the Government Treasury as interest on the bonds, but this is by no means sufficient to assist the Government in payment of interest on its own bonds. I am in favor of increasing the amount to 50 per cent of the net earnings to be paid by the Government-aided roads, in order to assist the Government in meeting its fixed charges. To my mind Government ownership is not possible. It would take something like $186,000,000 to purchase the roads known as the Government-aided companies. Think of the interest on the bonds necessary to be floated to accomplish this object, and what the people would be taxed to pay the interest on the bonds. I believe Government ownership entirely out of the question.

THE SOCIETY'S CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

MR. GATES HAD NOTHING TO SAY IN REBUTTAL OF SHERIFF DUFFY'S DENIAL.

Albany, Aug. 21.—Governor Flower arrived here from Watertown this afternoon and immediately proceeded to the executive chamber to hear arguments on the charges filed against Sheriff Duffy, of Westchester County, based on his alleged failure to close the "Little Monte Carlo" poolroom in that county. The charges were preferred by the Society for the Enforcement of Criminal Law. Sheriff Duffy, with his counsel, William Romer, of New-York City, was present. Quincy A. Gates and B. G. Jayne appeared for the society.

On opening the hearing Governor Flower asked the representative of the complainant if there were any additional facts to introduce, if there was any criticism to be made of Sheriff Duffy's answer to the charges, or if there was anything to present in rebuttal. Mr. Gates said there was not, and that he wished to withdraw the charges