treaty fail of ratification, the longed-for day when war shall cease must be far postponed. Such a treaty involves questions too great to be discussed in a spirit of captious criticism or carping disparagement, searching for defects in order to overthrow it. Recall the debates on the Constitution and you will remember that there were engaged in them men of so narrow vision that they could see only dangers and difficulties in every section; but those of broader range, men up to the level of the instrument and its purposes, saw the grand structure as a whole, and pronounced it good. Let us look at the treaty as a whole, and leave small errors to correct themselves. Will it not as a whole promote the noble and beneficent ends for which it was made?

It has been objected to it that it may compel the submission of the Monroe Doctrine to arbitration. A careful scrutiny of its provisions will show that the objection is not well taken. The treaty covers all controversies involving rights or international law; the Monroe Doctrine comes under neither, but is purely a matter of governmental policy. Let us give the treaty a trial. Were all which its enemies say of it true it could do no harm in its limited term; but what they say is not true; the best and wisest among us approve it, and the instinct of mankind, with quick and unerring responsiveness, has recognized it as a beacon of hope and the most signal milestone of human progress that has been set up in all the dusty, battle-stained highway of the nineteenth century. Let us strengthen its foundation, that when the peoples of the earth shall have been led on by its guidance to higher destinies it may still stand as a monument to the wisdom and good will toward men of the American people of to-day.

We look for the inspiring spectacle of a Senate where on a broad, far-reaching question of foreign policy, party lines are forgotten and personal ambitions and animosities buried out of sight. It but remains to crown the victory and make it fruitful with the Senate's approval. The press is full of insinuations, nay, of open charges, that it will defeat the treaty rather than contribute in any way to the success of the Administration. It is a charge which should recoil upon those who make it, and they forget that it is the American Senate and this an American treaty, wrought out by Americans with patience, skill and courage, not for the Administration, but for America and all the world. They fail to hear the swelling chorus of admiration, rejoicing and praise that is rising and growing at home and waking harmonious echoes in every land, as the majestic figure of perpetual peace gladdening the eyes of the nations is for the first time in all history lifted onto its pedestal—a pedestal wrought out from the very rock foundations of the American soil and set four square and solid by the best skilled labor of the mother country and her mighty offspring.

The task of the Administration is finished, and its credit will be none the less should the treaty fail. The Senate alone can bring it to naught, and the Senate alone can share the lustre which its achievement has already conferred.

ARBITRATION WITH FRANCE.

NEGOTIATIONS EXPECTED TO BEGIN WHEN THE TREATY WITH ENGLAND IS RATIFIED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The suggestion cabled from Europe that France would endeavor to negotiate a general arbitration treaty with the United States, similar to the Anglo-American agreement now before the Senate, is not at all new in Washington, President Cleveland having called attention in his annual Message of December, 1895, to "the recent resolution of the French Chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries."

The French Government was thus bound to attempt to negotiate such a treaty, but with a complete understanding of the difficulties the wise course was taken of waiting until the British agreement was reached, and, as a matter of fact, Ambassador Patenotre has not yet met Secretary Olney in regard to such a treaty, although it is understood that negotiations will be promptly undertaken when the Senate ratifies the English treaty. It is understood that the terms of that convention, so far as known abroad, meet the full approval of both France and Russia, and that as soon as the exact effect of its provisions has been examined by the Foreign Offices of European countries a general movement for similar treaties with the United States will begin.

BOSTON MERCHANTS FOR THE TREATY.

Boston, Jan. 19.—The Board of Directors of the Boston Merchants' Association to-day adopted resolutions urging the United States Senate to ratify the Arbitration Treaty recently concluded by the United States and Great Britain, and also heartily indorsing ex-Governor John D. Long for Secretary of the Navy.

TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY LINE.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, laid before the House to-day the report of that committee on the bill to reorganize the line of the Army. It shows that successive generals of the Army and Secretaries of War for fifteen years have recommended that a new organization be adopted for the infantry so that each regiment shall be composed of twelve companies, making three battalions of four companies each. General Sherman, before his retirement from active service, pointed out that the National Guard of the country would reorganize on the same lines, and that there would then be throughout the country these small, handy battalions of four companies, instead of the large, cumbersome regiments of ten companies—a bad tactical unit and in practice always scattered. The Secretary of War's report for 1889 contains an earnest plea for an increased force of the enlisted men as a result of this proposed reorganization, his argument being that the strength of the Army should keep pace with the population. Subsequent reports show that the three-battalion organization has been adopted by every warlike Power, the only exceptions being Persia, China and the United States, which adhere to the single-battalion system. The Secretary's report for 1896 shows that if this country ever met a military contingency it would be forced to adopt such an organization, and that, too, without proper preparation.

The report explains that since breech-loading rifles came into general use six shots can be fired a minute with accuracy, carrying the missile 2,000 yards. In these circumstances, if the same tactical formation of infantry were preserved, probably fifteen men would be killed where one was killed with the old muzzle-loading smooth-bore musket. "Add to this the powerful machine guns now used, such as the Gatling and Hotchkiss," the report continues, "and the rate of death to the closed files of double rank would be terribly increased. This it is that makes the present single-battalion double-rank formation a suicidal one, and that has caused its abandonment in other civilized nations. For a line to live under these changed conditions means that it shall be a single line with intervals or spaces between the men who are to receive attack or make assault."

An interesting feature of the report is that which is devoted to the reorganization of the artillery. It shows that when the system of coast defences is completed it will require a total of 29,314 enlisted men to provide one relief for all the guns and mortars. On a peace footing, the seventy heavy batteries would have a trifle over 4,000 men, every one of whom would be a trained gunner. With the maximum strength now contemplated, their number would be nearly 10,000 men. By a further possible increase of the enlisted strength of these batteries, they could provide between 17,000 and 18,000 men, and in either case the additional men scattered among the old organization would become quickly trained. The latter number would provide the war garrisons first needed for the more important harbors. In any event there would be a carefully trained body of at least 4,000 gunners with their officers to be scattered among the various fortifications for the training of volunteer organizations in peace and as a nucleus for the garrisons in time of war. The ultimate economy resulting from a sufficient number of properly trained gunners will be apparent when it is considered that it costs for powder and projectile alone $164 to fire one round from an 8-inch rifle, $322 to fire one round from a 10-inch rifle, $561 to fire one round from a 12-inch rifle, and $659 to fire one round from a 15-inch pneumatic gun. The cost of one round from a 12-inch mortar is $219.

Under the proposed reorganization 4,300 men would be added to the Army, giving to the cavalry thirty squadrons of 6,000 men; to the artillery seventy seacoast and fourteen light batteries of 5,000 men; to the infantry seventy-five battalions of 18,000 men, with one battalion consisting of 500 engineers, and a miscellaneous force in addition, bringing the total strength of the Army up to 30,000. Such a force considered with reference to a territory of 3,000,000 square miles provides one soldier to 100 square miles. The total expense to the Government of this proposed increase would be $1,170,000 more than is now expended annually for the maintenance of the Army.

DRIVER AND COLLECTOR SUSPENDED.

It was announced at the office of the Metropolitan Traction Company yesterday that George S. Wickham, the collector, and Seneca L. Battey, the driver, who had a bag containing $5,600 stolen from their wagon in front of the Pacific Bank, in Broadway, on Monday, had been suspended. Search was being made for the stolen money, both by police detectives and by two detectives in the employ of the American Surety Company, which is on the bonds of Wickham and Battey. The railroad company is going to hold the surety company responsible for the loss of the money, it is said, on the theory that the collector and driver were careless or negligent.

Keep

four blood pure, your appetite good and your digestive organs in healthy condition at this season, and thus avoid serious illness, by taking

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The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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TARIFF REVISION BEGUN.

THE MAJORITY OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AT WORK.

A TEDIOUS AND LABORIOUS TASK BEFORE THEM—MORE REVENUE MUST BE OBTAINED—WHAT DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES DEMAND—WORK ON THE CHEMICAL SCHEDULE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 19.—The majority of the Committee on Ways and Means has begun work and made some progress in the preparation of a new tariff bill. Conferences are held every day, and the facts and information obtained from every available and trustworthy source are compared and discussed. Suggestions and recommendations in regard to rates of duty on different articles are carefully considered in two aspects:

First—The probable revenue to be derived from various articles at the rates of duty proposed.

Second—The measure of protection which those rates would afford to American manufacturers and producers.

Many of the facts and suggestions received from officers of the Appraiser's Department and other Treasury officials have an important bearing on both these points, and the same remark is applicable to many statements and suggestions received from manufacturers and merchants of long experience, who are now retired from active business, but who have personally observed the working and effect of different and differing acts of tariff legislation, and still feel a lively interest in the subject.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM PRESENTED.

That the committee will welcome and be grateful for all the assistance it may receive in the way of pertinent facts, information and suggestions, as well as advice, goes without saying. The task before it is a most difficult and perplexing one. It is to replenish the revenues, which at present are wholly insufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government, and at the same time to impose such rates of duty on imported goods as will be adequate to protect domestic industries from unequal and unfair foreign competition.

The perplexities of the task have been multiplied and its difficulties aggravated by the conditions which have prevailed and the legislation which has been enacted since the incoming of the present Administration. The depressing and unfortunate effect of the threats which preceded the framing of the Wilson bill was heightened by the passage of that bill through the House of Representatives. It was then a measure to discourage all domestic industries and paralyze most of them. Under it general prosperity could not exist. In some respects the Senate improved the bill and in some other respects made it worse, and everybody hoped that at least some of the more injurious provisions would be modified by the Conference Committee to which it was sent. The hope was blasted, and the measure with all its deformities and imperfections became a law. It is not surprising to find that the representatives of most of the industries which were enjoying great prosperity five years ago and which have languished or suffered utter prostration in the last three years, ascribe all their troubles to the legislation of 1894 and demand at least a restoration of the tariff rates of 1890. Some of them demand even more than this.

PROTECTION STRONGER THAN EVER.

The Committee on Ways and Means must carefully consider the demands. It will not be able to satisfy all of them in full, although, as Chairman Dingley said in conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-day, "It is undoubtedly true that the sentiment in favor of Protection is stronger in this country to-day than it ever was before. If it had been as strong in 1890 the law we enacted that year would not have been criticised and denounced so bitterly as it was."

But the lawmakers of 1894 did things which in many respects were even worse than the reduction of rates of duty. By ill-considered and unaccountable changes of classification and the use of obscure definitions and terms, as well as by the wholesale discarding of specific and compound rates of duty and the substitution of ad valorem rates, they not only made a mess of legislative hodgepodge, but deprived the Government of at least a sixth of the revenue which it was estimated the law would secure, deprived domestic industries of a large share of the protection which the law ostensibly gave to them and seriously injured and crippled the business of honest importers.

CONSIDERING THE CHEMICAL SCHEDULE.

The majority of the Committee on Ways and Means have been engaged for a week in studying and considering the first schedule of dutiable articles—chemicals—with the aid of the information communicated to it by Treasury officials and by practical manufacturers and importers and dealers of long experience. In that schedule the substitution of ad valorem for specific rates of duty was even more general and sweeping than in some of the other schedules, and it has worked results which are more astonishing than satisfactory. One of these is the apparent heavy decline in the dutiable value of importations—a decline many times too great to be accounted for by ordinary fluctuations of prices, or even by "hard times." For example, the dutiable value of one article on which a pound duty was laid by the act of 1890, and which is imported only from England, where it is manufactured by a secret process, was about $60 a ton in 1893, and in 1896, under an ad valorem rate, the dutiable value had shrunk to about $30 a ton.

In this schedule also, by changes of classification, many articles which separately carried specific rates of duty were thrown into "basket" clauses at ad valorem and lower rates, and many other articles were transferred from the dutiable list to the free list. In the latter class at least one article appears on both the dutiable list and the free list, and a court has been called on to decide whether the article shall pay a duty or not. In view of the facts above recited, as well as others which might be mentioned, the task of revision is necessarily an exceedingly slow and laborious one, and it is not surprising to hear that "the end of Schedule A is not yet in sight" after a week of industrious toil.

A meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means will be held to-morrow for a hearing on the bill introduced last week by Mr. Quigg, of New-York, to amend the act to prevent the importation of spurious and adulterated teas into the United States. There is a general demand on the part of the tea trade for further restrictive legislation on this subject, and the hearing will probably be an interesting one.

AGREEMENT ON THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

BOTH THE LODGE AND CORLISS MEASURES MODIFIED IN CONFERENCE.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The conferrees on the Immigration bill came to a final agreement late this afternoon. The Lodge amendment, providing for an educational test, is retained with some modifications. It is required that all immigrants between the ages of sixteen and fifty be able to read and write the English or some other language, they being permitted to designate the language in which the test is to be made. The Constitution of the United States is prescribed as the matter on which this test is to be made.

The amendment was materially modified and agreed to. As passed by the House it absolutely prohibited the employment of any alien in any capacity whatever, and made it a punishable offence for any person knowingly to give employment to an alien. As modified, this amendment prohibits the employment of aliens who "habitually" come and go between this country and their own. As one of the conferrees said, it will strike at those "birds of passage" and not militate against a worthy person. The report will be made on the conference report to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL ATTACKED BY SENATOR TURPIE.

FIFTY-TWO PRIVATE PENSION BILLS FAVORABLY ACTED ON IN THE HOUSE—SCENES OF CONFUSION AND DISORDER.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The Nicaragua Canal bill was under consideration in the Senate for two hours to-day. At least, that length of time was occupied by Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) in an attack on the measure and in denunciation of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, which he characterized as a beggar and a pariah in any rational financial system, as an outcast and fugitive from the financial world, and as totally discredited in this and every other country. He is to continue his speech to-morrow, when the bill will come up as the unfinished business.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up after the Nicaragua measure had been laid aside, and was completed, with the exception of the provisions relating to the Library of Congress, which went over without action until to-morrow.

Earlier in the day's proceedings Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) spoke for an hour and a half on a joint resolution relating to electric subways in the District of Columbia. While it appeared to be a matter of purely local interest, Mr. Hill's contention was that it was a fight between the United States Electric Light Company, which he referred to as the "old monopoly," and the Potomac Electric Light Company, owned chiefly in New-York, whose money and property, legally invested in the District, the joint resolution would confiscate. Mr. Hill occupied the floor until the close of the morning hour, when the matter went over without action.

The resolution offered by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) last week as to default by the Pacific Railroad companies, and the one offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.) as to the Venezuelan boundary agreement, were laid before the Senate, but went over, the first indefinitely and the other until to-morrow.

The Senate bill appropriating $125,000 for a public building at Altoona, Penn., was passed. At 5:45 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

The House spent the whole of to-day's session in Committee of the Whole considering private pension bills. Favorable action was taken on fifty-two of them, one being the Senate bill to increase to $60 a month the pension of Major-General Julius H. Stahel.

In the course of the afternoon the Army Appropriation bill was received from the Senate, and proceedings under the order were suspended long enough for the House to vote to disagree to the Senate amendments and to agree to a conference thereon. Messrs. Hull (Rep., Iowa), Parker (Rep., N. J.) and McClellan (Dem., N. Y.) were named as conferrees.

After spending three hours in passing on bills as placed on the calendar, Mr. Thomas (Rep., Mich.), in charge of the bills, said that many members had told him that they had bills pending which it was important should be passed at this session. For himself he was willing to waive objection to members calling up bills out of the regular order for the rest of the day. His motion that members be permitted thus to call for bills in which they were interested was agreed to, and then an amusing scene occurred. Mr. Willis (Rep., Del.) was the first to obtain recognition, and while the clerk was reading the bill the steps leading to the Speaker's chair swarmed with members urging Chairman Henderson to favor them. The struggle was earnest and noisy, and the few members remaining on the floor laughed and applauded their more energetic associates. The hubbub was so great that proceedings had to be suspended until something like order was restored. Progress under the new order was much slower than previously, there being half a hundred Representatives on their feet yelling "Mr. Chairman!" after each bill was passed, until the chairman had made a selection from among them.

For three-quarters of an hour the House proceeded amid much confusion, when something of a sensation occurred. Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.) said that while he recognized that many bills were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions proposing legislation in behalf of soldiers or their dependents who were entitled to special legislation, it was true that fully 90 per cent of the bills were for persons no more entitled to it than were thousands for whom it was not asked, or if asked, died in the committee room. He was opposed to the present order; it was irregular and unfair, and he protested against its continuance. He had applied among the first to the chairman for recognition, repeating the application a second and third time, but unsuccessfully.

Mr. Wood (Rep., Ill.) resented the reflections cast on the Committee on Invalid Pensions by the gentleman from Indiana, saying that the House had increased the pensions of many claimants over the amount recommended by the committee.

Mr. Steele responded that he meant to make no reflection on the committee, but believing that such proceedings were not right, he would vote against Friday night sessions in the future if this method of obtaining recognition was to be continued.

Chairman Henderson explained that in his recognition of members he was endeavoring to follow the suggestions of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, so as to reach some cases which demanded immediate action and at the same time to do what he conceived to be fair to the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. Steele—Well, the bill I wanted to call up was for the benefit of a widow entirely helpless and destitute.

Several members—Oh, you don't believe in such legislation; why do you want to call it up?

Mr. Steele moved that the committee rise, but the motion was lost. However, on motion of Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.), the committee voted to take up the bills in their order on the calendar.

This restored relative quiet, and a few other bills were acted on, making a total of fifty-two for the afternoon.

The committee rose at 5:10 o'clock. At the request of Mr. Walker (Rep., Va.) his minority report upon the contested election case of Yost against Tucker, in favor of seating Yost, was ordered printed. At 5:15 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

FOUGHT BY SILVER DEMOCRATS.

THE NOMINATIONS OF FORMAN AND McCREARY AT LAST FAVORABLY REPORTED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The Senate Committee on Finance this morning disposed of two nominations which have been pending for several weeks, and against which there have been objections on the part of the silver Democrats on the committee. The nominations of William S. Forman, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and William G. McCreary, of St. Louis, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Missouri, were called up and a favorable report ordered to the Senate. Both of these men were identified with the fight of the Administration against the Chicago ticket. Mr. Forman was the candidate of the gold Democrats for Governor of his State, and Mr. McCreary was one of the active spirits in his State in behalf of the same ticket. Silver Democrats looked upon their selection as a reward for their services in the campaign, and antagonized their confirmation. The feeling against these men was more bitter, perhaps, than that against Secretary Francis, and it was thought for a time that both nominations would be held up until the end of the session. In discussing the nominations this morning, the Republicans held that in neither case did a four years' term of office follow confirmation, and it was intimated that, promptly after the incoming of the next Administration, Republicans would be substituted for these officials.

TO DEFEND NEW-YORK HARBOR.

REPRESENTATIVE FISCHER PROPOSES THE ERECTION OF FORTIFICATIONS ON ROMER SHOALS.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Representative Fischer, of New-York, has evolved a plan which, in his opinion, will make New-York City safe from the attack of a hostile fleet. He believes that if three revolving turrets are placed on Romer Shoals, in New-York Harbor, and properly manned and armed, they can effectually prevent the passage through the main ship channel of heavy-draught men-of-war. Romer Shoals are now a menace to navigation. They cover an area of thirty-three acres in extent, and are not more than six feet under water at the lowest point. At one point they are within three and a half feet of the surface. They lie north of Sandy Hook, between the main ship channel and Gedney's Channel, and at a considerable distance below the Narrows. They are about ten miles from New-York City, and if two acres were properly fortified and high-power guns placed there it would be impossible for either light or heavy-draught men-of-war to approach sufficiently near the city to effect any damage.

Mr. Fischer will introduce a bill to-morrow authorizing the appointment of three engineer officers of the Army, who shall examine and report to the Secretary of War on the feasibility of so reclaiming and fortifying these shoals, and also the cost of constructing the turrets, magazines and other appurtenances thereto. The bill carries an appropriation of $5,000 to pay the expenses of the Board and the preparation of the plans and specifications required.

NOT AUTHORIZED BY W. W. ASTOR.

Charles A. Peabody, the well-known lawyer, who represents William Waldorf Astor in New-York, called on Mayor Strong yesterday to complain of an auction sale being conducted by C. E. Smith, of No. 8 West Twenty-eighth-st. The auctioneer, in his advertisement, made it appear that he was selling goods formerly the property of Mr. Astor. Mr. Peabody said that if any of the things advertised had ever belonged to the Astors they were old trumpery that had probably been thrown away. The principal item advertised was a large loving cup marked "W. W. A." Chief Clerk Bion L. Burrows, of the Mayor's office, reported to Colonel Strong that he had investigated the matter and learned through a Mrs. Lynch, who consigned the cup to the auctioneer, that she had not put the cup up for sale, but merely on exhibition. She says she does not know whether the cup belongs to the Astors or not. The cup has drawn a large number of people to the auction sale. Mrs. Astor's attorney says that the loving-cup never belong to William Waldorf Astor.

We wish we could make everybody believe that promptness is prevention; that there should be no delay when you are losing flesh and when you are pale, especially if a cough be present. The continued use of Scott's Emulsion in the early stages of lung affections does prevent the development of Consumption. Your doctor will tell you this is true and we state it without wishing to make any false claims or false promises. Free book tells more on the subject.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT HOBART LEASES A HOUSE IN WASHINGTON.

SENATOR SHERMAN AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT—PUSHING PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS—AN INTERNATIONAL COIN PROPOSED—MARINE ENGINEERS' CONVENTION—RUSSIA'S FIRST CENSUS—FURTHER HEARINGS ON THE LOUD BILL.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Vice-President-elect Hobart has leased for four years the house of A. L. Barber, the asphalt king. The mansion is of granite and is surrounded by an extensive park and shade trees. It stands at the extremity of Fourteenth-st. and Florida-ave. and was formerly occupied by Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court. The house was originally built with the idea of inducing the late President Arthur to forsake the Soldiers' Home cottage and spend his summers there, and is adapted to entertaining. It is, in fact, a better residence than the White House, more healthy and pleasant in every respect. It is probable that when the Vice-President-elect and Mrs. Hobart come to Washington a reception will be given to them March 2 by Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson, as the precedent for such a thing was established by Vice-President and Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

Secretary Olney warmly congratulated his eventual successor in the State Department when Senator Sherman called upon him to-day. The Senator invited the Secretary to appear before the Foreign Relations Committee to-morrow in regard to the general arbitration treaty, and secured the Secretary's promise to attend.

Ex-Governor Morton, of New-York, occupied a seat in the Senate Chamber for a time to-day and was constantly surrounded by Senators of all parties, who remembered him so pleasantly as the presiding officer of the Senate in the last Administration. He paid his respects to Vice-President Stevenson and later went to the House and called on Speaker Reed. Mr. Morton has leased his handsome house in this city to Representative-elect Sprague, of Boston, and his visit here was in connection with this matter. He returned to New-York to-night.

Several weeks ago a petition signed by 306 members of the House was presented to Speaker Reed, asking that forty-three public building bills now on the House calendar should be permitted to come up for consideration. To-day a committee of five, consisting of Mr. Hooker, of New-York; Mr. Hermann, of Oregon; Mr. Hicks, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, and Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, called at the Speaker's room to learn what conclusion he had reached respecting these measures. It was explained to the Speaker that the bills in question had been reported at two different times, and that it was desired at present to consider only the first batch of twenty-three, which, with the appropriations, are as follows: Topeka, Kan., $120,000; Jamestown, N. Y., $100,000; Altoona, Penn., $125,000; Elmira, N. Y., $150,000; Plymouth, Mass., $75,000; Indianapolis, Ind., $1,250,000; Oakland, Cal., $350,000; Salem, Ore., $100,000; St. Paul, Minn., $200,000; Tampa, Fla., $300,000; Omaha, Neb., $800,000; Wilkesbarre, Penn., $150,000; Baltimore, $175,000; East St. Louis, Ill., $100,000; Elgin, Ill., $100,000; Joliet, Ill., $100,000; Hot Springs, Ark., $80,000; Elizabeth, N. C., $75,000; Norwich, Conn., $100,000; Fitchburg, Mass., $100,000; Laredo, Tex., $60,000; Cleveland, Ohio, $2,500,000; New-York City, $500,000. The committee represented to the Speaker that urgent necessity existed for the erection of all these buildings, and that if the bills were allowed to be considered no appropriation need be voted at this session. All that was required was an authorization to begin the work, and the amount needed should be left to the Appropriations Committee in the next Congress, which might provide the appropriation in the Sundry Civil bill. The Speaker referred to the deficit in the Treasury, and impressed the committee with the fact that Congress should practise the most rigid economy in all its expenditures, at least until the condition of the Treasury warranted a greater outlay. He is reported to have been favorably impressed by the arguments presented by the committee, and the members believe that the request for a day will be granted.

C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported to the House to-day his resolution authorizing preliminary proceedings looking to the adoption of an international coin. He reviews the attempts at legislation on this matter, and says that the one thing to be sought is one international unit—a common denominator of value so fully recognized and accepted by all commercial nations that all values in international transactions, all statistical statements and market quotations shall be expressed in its terms. The resolution reported reads as follows:

That the President be authorized and requested to invite, through our diplomatic representatives, an expression of opinion from the other principal commercial nations of the world as to the desirability and feasibility of the adoption of international coins to be current in all the countries adopting the same at a uniform value and to be specially adapted to invoice purposes; and if the expressions thus obtained from other nations are such as in the judgment of the President render an international conference desirable, then he is hereby authorized to invite such conference at such time and place as he may designate, to consider and report to the several governments joining in such conference a plan or plans for the adoption and use of common international coins, composed of gold and silver, or both; and if such conference is called the President is hereby authorized to appoint thereto three representatives of this Government, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for whose compensation and expenses provision shall be hereafter made.

Representative Fischer, of New-York, has introduced a bill requiring a salesman from a foreign country to procure a license from the collector of each internal revenue district in which he transacts business. The license fee is fixed at $500, and a penalty of $1,000 is prescribed. The bill is urged by the Merchant Tailors' Association of the United States and by various importers of New-York.

The training ship Essex left Newport to-day for Barbadoes on her annual cruise with apprentices, and the Marion left La Libertad, Salvador, for Acapulco, Mexico, where she will join the flagship Philadelphia en route from Callao, and the battle-ship Oregon, now on her way from San Francisco to the same port.

The eightieth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held here to-day. In the absence of the president, Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland was elected president. The annual reports were read and committees were announced. It was recommended that a steamship be chartered for a trip to Liberia next fall, and also suggested that pecuniary aid be given to the hospital recently founded in Bassa by the Rev. Luke B. Anthony, of the Bassa tribe, who returned there from this country about one year ago. The society resolved to do all it can to encourage immigration, and expressed the belief that the Government of Liberia will welcome the effort and lend its aid.

Secretary Lamont has recommended an appropriation of $75,000 for the construction of a sea wall at Sandy Hook, N. J., in order to maintain land transportation over the isthmus as well as the navigation of the Shrewsbury River.

The convention of the National Marine Engineers' Association assembled in this city to-day, and will remain in session for remainder of the week. This organization includes the greater part of the 19,000 men who have received licenses to take charge of marine engines of various descriptions. Representatives from the Pacific Coast, the Great Lakes, the Gulf and Atlantic ports and the large inland rivers comprise the delegates. The body now in session not only looks out for the interests of the marine engineers, but also stands sponsor for the water-tenders, oilers, firemen and coal-passers of the merchant service, numbering not less than 75,000 men. There are said to be radical weaknesses in the navigation laws which require correction, and the various committees of Congress will be urged by the National Association of Marine Engineers to adapt the statutes to existing maritime conditions. An earnest effort is also being made by the association to have the Naval Committees of the House and Senate enact legislation which will make it possible for the Engineer Corps of the service to be recruited from sources outside the Naval Academy as well as from the Annapolis institution.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Sherman, of New-York, to prevent the "scalping" of railroad tickets. The bill was materially amended in committee.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day voted to pass over the President's veto the Senate bill granting a pension of $30 a month to Nancy C. Allabach, widow of Colonel Allabach, a Mexican War veteran.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle entertained the President and Mrs. Cleveland at dinner to-night. The table was decorated with white roses and green ribbon. The guests present were the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Olney, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Mrs. Francis, Secretary and Miss Morton, Attorney-General and Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Perrine, Solicitor-General Conrad, Miss Lucy Page, Commissioner-General Stump and Representative Tucker, of Virginia.

Consul-General Karel, at St. Petersburg, sends to the State Department a copy of the ukase issued by the Czar the last day of December, providing for the first general census of the Russian Empire, which must be completed by February 9. The document, which gives an interesting insight into the methods of undertaking such a great work, reads as follows: "In our solicitude for greater organization and progress of our country we authorize for the common welfare the first general census of the population of the Empire. This census must include all the inhabitants without exception of all our dominions, and must contain a full and exact computation of the population of the country, according to the different regions, governments, districts and villages, and also according to the ages, sexes, professions, religions, nationality, occupations and other indications mentioned in the census blanks. The computation of the general census will serve us and governmental and social institutions established by us as among the important measures taken for the welfare of our fatherland. Having confirmed on the 5th day of June of the last year the statute examined by the Government Council concerning the first general census of the Empire, and having observed from the report of the Minister of the Interior, who has been intrusted with the general direction of the census, that the preliminary measures for the census have been accomplished, we hereby order the taking of the census, to begin according to the terms fixed, and that the work shall be completed by the 28th day of January (February 9 in the ordinary calendar) of the coming year, 1897. We feel confident that all persons summoned to participate in the execution of the census, whether officially or unofficially, will on their part discharge all the duties intrusted to them zealously, and that every resident of our Empire will give concerning himself and his relatives all the required information truthfully, and will endeavor to co-operate for the successful attainment of a full and complete computation of the population of the Empire in the coming census indicated by us. The administration will give the necessary orders for the fulfilment of the same."

The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads will on January 23 and 30 give further hearings on the Loud bill, which increases the rate of postage on books issued in serial form and now carried as second-class matter. The hearings will close on the last-named date.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, occupied his seat in the Senate chamber to-day, his first appearance at the present session.

The House Commerce Committee voted to-day to give a public hearing on Tuesday, January 26, to Erastus Wiman and others, in advocacy of or opposition to a bill amending the third clause of the Interstate Commerce law. The amendment, it is said by its advocates, will enable small roads to participate in through business now denied to them, and will afford facilities for shippers to send their products to terminals independent of trunk lines. Mr. Wiman says in a letter to the committee that in the harbor of New-York, if this amendment should become operative, lighterage now costing $10,000,000 annually will be largely reduced, and Western products and railroad interests proportionately benefited.

MORE EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

TWO PROVIDED FOR IN A BILL JUST INTRODUCED.

THEY ARE TO BE DRAWBRIDGES, AND ARE CALCULATED TO REACH MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Albany, Jan. 19.—What promises to be one of the important bills of the session was introduced today by Assemblyman Wilson, of Brooklyn, providing for the construction of two drawbridges over the East River, connecting New-York and Brooklyn. One of these bridges is to start from Washington and Kent aves., on the Brooklyn side, and extend to a place near Corlears-st., in New-York. The other great span is to stretch from the vicinity of Gold-st., in Brooklyn, to a place near Clinton-st., New-York.

The Mayor of Greater New-York is to appoint a commission consisting of three residents of Brooklyn and three from the present city of New-York. The Mayor is also to be a member, and the commission is empowered to appoint a president, from which office the Mayor is excluded, a secretary and a treasurer. The commissioners are to prepare plans for the new bridges.

The height of the land for the bridge approaches is fixed at not less than twenty-six feet. Public hearings may be held, and the commissioners are authorized to select such plans as they may deem best. To meet the cost of the bridges the proper officers of the city of New-York are authorized, on the requisition of the Bridge Commission, to issue bonds. The commissioners, except the Mayor, are each to receive a salary of $3,000 a year during the period of construction.

In speaking of the drawbridge feature Mr. Wilson to-day said: "London has sixteen bridges over the Thames within its corporate limits. The commerce of Long Island Sound has never proved so extensive as to make it necessary to hold 3,000,000 people entirely subservient to it, and while it is a fact that the Sound steamers may with greater safety to the travelling public and but little pecuniary loss dock to the eastward of Grand-st., the interruption because of drawbridges would be of little consideration compared with the interests of the general public to be considered.

"The bridge project under the act of 1895 does not in any way conserve the great manufacturing interests of the districts stretching a quarter of a mile inland from the shore, or the great tenement-house district on either side of the river. It conserves the interests alone of a people whose possessions and whose calling take them far away from the river front.

"The proposed bridges can be constructed in two, or, at most, three years. They enter directly upon the great manufacturing sections, while the present bridge and the one authorized in 1893, being suspension bridges, must necessarily turn the travel on beyond this district in both divisions of the city."

DR. CONATY INSTALLED.

THE NEW HEAD OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY ASSUMES OFFICE—THE INSTALLATION EXERCISES.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., was installed as rector of the Catholic University of America this afternoon. The exercises took place in the assembly-room of the Mahon Hall of Philosophy, where a large audience had gathered. Among those comprising it were Senator and Mrs. Carter, Senator and Mrs. Roach, Senator Smith, D. I. Murphy, Commissioner of Pensions; the wives of the Brazilian and Mexican Ministers; Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister and Señora Andrade; the Marquis and the Marquise de Chambrun, Miss Fair and Miss Goelet, of New-York; General Thomas O. Vincent, United States Army; Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist University, and representatives of the local and nearby educational institutions. A large delegation from New-York, Brooklyn, Worcester, Springfield and other places was also present. Among its members were Major John Byrne, of New-York; Major John D. Kiely, of Brooklyn; John McGuire, Surveyor of the Port of New-York; the Rev. Father Laveille, rector of the New-York Cathedral; General Lloyd Bryce, the Rev. B. S. Conaty, of Springfield, a brother of Dr. Conaty; Miss K. C. Conaty, his sister, and several priests from Massachusetts.

Patrick Conaty, the venerable father of the new rector, who accompanied the party to Washington, was unable to attend on account of fatigue.

On the platform with Dr. Conaty were a number of well-known Catholic clergymen, including Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati; Bishop-elect Prendergast, of Philadelphia; Monsignor Martinelli, the Papal Delegate; Bishop Donahue, of Wheeling; Bishop Beaver, of Springfield; the Right Rev. John Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New-York; Monsignor Griffin, of Worcester; Monsignor McMahon, of the Catholic University; and Monsignor McGinnis, of Boston. All were arrayed in their robes of office. The faculties of the divinity and lay branches of the University appeared in their cassocks and gowns, and the divinity and lay students were also attired in their appropriate dress, the former in cassocks and berettas, the latter in gowns and trencher caps. Most of the lay students wore capes and ribbons of the Papal colors, gold and white, with which McMahon Hall was tastefully decorated.

The proceedings began at 4 o'clock. The Pontifical brief of appointment was read by Professor Daniel W. Shea, secretary of the University Senate. An address by Cardinal Gibbons followed. His references to Bishop Keane and Dr. Conaty were applauded. Then the Very Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, vice-rector of the University, presented to Dr. Conaty the Book of Constitutions and the University seal. Dr. Conaty was applauded loudly when he rose to deliver his inaugural discourse. He was also applauded frequently during its delivery, and evidently made an excellent impression.

After the exercises Dr. Conaty held a reception in the rotunda of McMahon Hall. Among the congratulatory telegrams received was one from Bishop Keane, at Rome.

Mr. Tussa