A CONGRESSIONAL CERBERUS

HOW VIGILANT DOORKEEPER ADAMS GUARDS THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Some of the Ludicrous Blunders Made by Assistant Doorkeepers — Congressman Yaple's Dilemma — Gen. Field and the Negro — Iceman Turner's Experience — Col. Houk's Square Code of House Rules.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A new broom in the House of Representatives. It is the new doorkeeper of the House, Capt. Charles W. Adams. Although, like the Speaker, a Republican and elected by Republican votes, he seems, unlike the Speaker, to recognize the rules of the last House. Rule 34 provided that the President and Vice-President of the United States and their private secretaries, the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of Congress and members elect, contestants of seats during the pendency of their cases in the House, the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, heads of departments, foreign Ministers, Governors of States, the Architect of the Capitol, the Librarian of Congress and his assistant, such persons as have by name received the thanks of Congress, ex-members of the House of Representatives not interested in any claim or directly in any bill pending before Congress, and clerks of committees when business from their committees is under consideration, shall alone be entitled to admission to the hall of the House or rooms leading thereto. The rule further provides that it shall not be in order for the Speaker to entertain a request for the suspension of this rule, or to present from the chair a request of any member for unanimous consent.

This rule was adopted many years ago. It was strenuously enforced in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses. But its enforcement was gradually relaxed, until, in the last Congress, many persons were admitted to the floor who did not come within the rule. Mark Twain appeared in the chamber when the House was in session, and held a reception in the rear of the hall. The chamber is an oblong square, and the seats are ranged around the Speaker's desk in a semicircle. The back seats are sheltered from draughts of air by low green curtains which hang from brass railings. The curtains resemble those used by choirs in country churches. Mark Twain, at the time of his visit, was interested in the copyright bill. He, however, was not the only distinguished man admitted to the floor contrary to the rules of the House. Members of the English Parliament, political leaders, editors of great newspapers, and intimate personal friends of members were occasionally seen there. The doorkeepers were indulgent to the members. They never questioned the words of a Congressman when he termed a stranger at the door "ex-member" or "Governor." They smiled significantly and readily allowed him to enter the hall.

In former years, when the rule was strictly enforced, there were many ludicrous mistakes. Congressman Yaple, who defeated the Hon. Julius Cæsar Burrows of Kalamazoo, a few years ago, was particularly annoyed. He was small in size and not striking in appearance. No brighter man ever appeared upon the floor of the House. But that availed not. Repeatedly was he stopped at the doors by the keeper's assistants, who shook their heads good naturedly and laughed heartily when he assured them that he was a Congressman. The annoyance became so great that Yaple at length complained to the doorkeeper. That official called a meeting of his force and pointed the little Michigander out to them. The corps felt more mortified than the member from the Kalamazoo district, and thereafter the annoyance ceased. Yaple entered the House with as much dignity and unconcern as his predecessor and successor.

While Gen. Field was doorkeeper, twelve years ago, an amusing incident occurred. It is averred that he was standing near the Clerk's desk one afternoon when he received a shock. He saw a black face peering over the railing supporting the curtains which shield the seats. Turning to an assistant, he said:

"Go and tell that cussed nigger to tote his head into the barber shop, and keep it there, and not to allow it to appear upon the floor again while the House is in session."

The assistant walked up the main aisle and turned to the left. He accosted the colored gentleman, and repeated Gen. Field's words. With great dignity the black man replied:

"The devil you say. Well, you go back and tell Gen. Field to go to ——," a hotter place than Port-au-Prince.

The assistant was thunderstruck. He returned to Gen. Field, bursting with indignation. His face was flushed, and he could hardly make a report. The General saw the black face still there.

"Well," he said, "what did the nigger say? I see he's there yet."

The assistant repeated the words. The General in his turn was dumfounded. After recovering his presence of mind he turned to the venerable John G. Chancey, the oldest assistant doorkeeper in the House. Pointing to the black face, he asked:

"Chancey, who is that nigger? He's the most insolent soon I ever saw."

"That," said Mr. Chancey, in his most amiable tone, "that is the Hon. Jerry Haralson, ex-member of Congress from Alabama."

Field gasped for breath. A moment afterward Haralson sauntered down the main aisle and took a front seat. It was too much for the General. He fled into the Speaker's lobby and made no more complaints when he saw a black face upon the floor.

The Hon. Hilary Herbert of Alabama, late Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, tells me that Haralson is the smartest full-blooded negro he ever saw. He was as bright as a dollar, could express himself in good language, and was extremely courteous to those who treated him with courtesy. He left Alabama not long after his retirement from Congress, and secured a place in the Custom House at Baltimore.

The Senate employees occasionally make a bad break. Senator Squire of Washington is the latest victim. Squire is not the youngest of the Senators, but there is none who looks younger. During an executive session not long ago he was stopped at the door while trying to enter. The doorkeeper took him for a Senator's clerk, and told him as he pulled him back that clerks were not allowed on the floor during executive sessions. Squire assured him that he was a Senator, but the doorkeeper laughed and said:

"Oh, no, that won't do. That's played out. You can't come that game on me."

And he would not let Squire in. But a brother Senator coming out relieved him from his predicament and enjoyed the joke. Squire is a good-natured fellow and laughed heartily while relating the incident. But no doorkeeper in the Senate is more deferential to him now than the one who made the mistake.

Under the new administration of the House, an amusing incident occurred the other day. An old member, who usually wears an exceedingly natty silk hat, appeared at one of the doors, wearing a small soft felt. It was raining outside, and he wanted to preserve his beaver. He was rushing through an entrance to the Speaker's lobby, when a doorkeeper tried to stop him. The member got into the lobby, but was overhauled before he reached the door of the House. Then there was a high old time. The doorkeeper was zealous and obstinate, and the Representative was not inclined to make an explanation. He was finally recognized by a page of the last House, and the error was rectified with ample apologies. Everybody had a hearty laugh, but no one blamed the officials. The hat had so changed the member's appearance that even his personal friends hardly recognized him.

Mr. Turner of New York enjoyed a similar experience on the day that Chief Justice Fuller delivered his oration on Washington. The Representative appeared at the main entrance, and was about to enter when the attendant said: "The building is closed, sir."

"Ah!" exclaimed Turner, attempting to enter.

"The building is closed, sir," repeated the attendant.

"I am a member," said Mr. Turner.

The attendant took him all in and then said sarcastically: "You are a member, are you?"

"Yes; Turner of the Sixth New York," was the reply.

"Oh, you are the iceman," the attendant said. "I've heard of you so many times that I am glad to make your acquaintance."

John C. Houk, a son of the Bonanzegres of East Tennessee, is the first assistant doorkeeper. He has issued a circular which would not be out of place in Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature." After calling special attention to section 1, rule 5 of the last House, which says that the doorkeeper "shall enforce strictly the rules relating to the approaches to the hall and be responsible to the House for the official conduct of his employees," Mr. Houk says:

I beg respectfully to remind you that we—the employees—took an oath well and faithfully to discharge our duties.

If we know our duties and fail to endeavor zealously to discharge them, we not only are disloyal to our chief—who is held strictly responsible for our official conduct—but we are recreant to our oath, and should be dishonorably dismissed.

If we do not seem to learn our duties with regard to the privileges of the Hall we should be discharged for incapacity.

When rule 34, which excludes every person not therein named is in force, there can be no unwritten rule by which we can admit to the privileges of the Hall persons not provided for in that rule.

As I believe, we have no discretion in the matter, but are bound by the letter of the rule, and cannot honorably evade its strict enforcement. We should try to see, and try not to see, every violation of the rule.

Most of us think—certainly I do—that the rule should be enlarged so as to include certain other persons, but I can says it is safest for us that we let (?) the House do the enlarging.

If at any time in your presence I see the forgot my duty so far as to attempt to violate rule 34, I trust and believe you will have the manhood to prevent the attempt from being successful.

I have no right to ask you to aid in any person against the rule. If I should so ask, it is your duty to refuse so to do.

The doorkeeper neither conferred, nor did I accept, my appointment with the understanding expressed or implied, that it was any part of my duty to act as a spy and sneakingly bear tales against you. Mr. Adams has a higher conception of the duties of his assistant, and does not expect such action on my part. I shall deal with you as one gentleman should deal with another, and not attempt to backbite any one of you, Democrat or Republican.

There is but little difference between a thief and a backbiter—one steals your purse, the other your reputation.

If I have any complaint to make I will first come to you like a man, and if then we fail promptly to improve matters I will lay the trouble, with your knowledge, before the doorkeeper.

When you are doubtful as to your duty on any point, the doorkeeper will expect you to come to me, and if I am unable to advise you it is my duty to appeal at once to the doorkeeper or the Speaker for a decision.

I will have no "orders" to give—the word is obnoxious to me—but I will suggest that it will be a part of your duties immediately to become personally acquainted with the Chairman, members, and clerks of the committees to which you may be assigned.

And when you have done this you should ascertain where your committee meets, and always be present at its session, &c.

But under no circumstances should you fail to be at your House door on each session day exactly at fifteen minutes before 12 o'clock. And you should never leave your door until you are notified to do so, which will be 30 minutes after the House adjourns.

I shall beg you first to learn your duties thoroughly, and then your sense and honor will "order" you to take the next step.

A few more words. We should be kind and obliging to every person, and break a rule for no one, however high or influential.

But I volunteer to suggest that the House of Representatives is not a star chamber, controlled by the few. It belongs to and is regulated by and for the people of the United States, who daily demand information concerning their great machine.

And in order to get that information they keep at Washington, by subscribing for and supporting the newspapers of the country, a corps of correspondents with whom we will often be associated. My idea is that every courtesy we extend to the press or newspaper correspondent is a courtesy extended to the people at large, and that we should always specially favor them when we can under the rule.

I write because I cannot find time to speak this much to each of you before the House reconvenes. If I am wrong on any of my propositions I will be righted.

It has been asserted that this circular was printed in the Government Printing Office. This is not so. Mr. Houk paid Gibson Brothers, printers, 1,238 Pennsylvania avenue, $4.25 for 200 of them. He paid the money out of his own pocket.

This circular is dated at Washington, Jan. 4, 1890, John C. Houk is a genuine chip of the old block. His father is the legitimate successor of old Parson Brownlow. He has intense convictions and the courage to express them whenever it is necessary. Many a member of Congress might be benefited by a careful perusal of this circular. The young fellow will make his mark. Already a Territorial Governor has been driven from the floor, and it is safe to say that while he is an officer of the House no man, however distinguished, will gain admission to the floor in violation of its rules.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

A BRAKEMAN'S FEARFUL NIGHT.

Held for Hours Between Bumpers by His Mangled Hand in Frigid Weather.

ELMIRA, Jan. 26.—Getting caught between the bumpers of cars while coupling them together is the commonest of mishaps to railroad men; but James McCann, a brakeman in the employ of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad at Olean, was made the victim of the bumpers on Thursday night in a manner which is unparalleled in the history of railroad mishaps. He was coupling cars in the yard at Olean at about 9 o'clock in the evening. The weather was intensely cold. In coupling the cars together he missed his calculations, and as the engine backed one car down against the other, McCann's hand was caught between the bumpers. The engineer, not knowing that anything was wrong, pulled away his locomotive, being a switch engine, and the cars were being finished with the backing down of the cars to the one McCann was to couple to. The cars were on the outskirts of the yard, where they were to remain until the next morning.

McCann was pinned fast between the two bumpers, and to extricate his hand, which was crushed to a pulp, was impossible. He shouted for help, but no one heard him. The agony he suffered from his mangled hand was indescribable. For three hours he was held between the cars, when he became unconscious from the effects of his injury and exposure to the cold. Soon after midnight a night track laborer who was returning home from his work passed near the cars where McCann was a prisoner, and hearing moans, discovered the injured and freezing trainman. The laborer summoned help, and the cars were pried apart and McCann was removed to the station. He was badly frozen, and his hand was so terribly mangled that it had to be amputated. McCann is not expected to recover from the effects of his terrible night's experience.

NO TYPHOID GERMS AT YALE.

A Pleasing Report to the Connecticut Health Board—Data on La Grippe.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 26.—Secretary Lindsley of this city has made a report to the State Board of Health upon the typhoid fever scare at Yale College, in which he says in part:

"In truth there were nine cases in all, including one tutor. Of these, four were fatal. The fact that all the cases occurred soon after the beginning of the college term at Yale and when all had recently returned from the beginning of the long vacation, and that no new cases have occurred since about the middle of October adds much strength to the opinion that most, if not all of them, received the infection elsewhere than in New Haven. A careful inspection of the college premises was made at the time, both by the college officials and by the officials of the State and local Boards of Health, and nothing has been discovered upon the college premises which could justly be considered even a suspicious source of the disease."

The Secretary has also drawn the attention of the State Board to the prevalence of the disease known as la grippe, and the Board authorized him yesterday to employ some capable person in every part of the State to collect facts about the disease, with the view of ascertaining what organs are most liable to attack and what the after effects are. La Grippe has been very disastrous to life in this State.

THE WHITE CHAPEL DIVE RAIDED.

Fifteen Men and Three Women Corralled and Arrested.

A squad of Jersey City policemen, under Sergeant Carroll, raided David O'Connell's saloon, known as the White Chapel dive, at 83 York street, early yesterday morning. The place was in full blast, and twenty or thirty men and women were singing songs and drinking beer. The house was surrounded by the police, and then the Sergeant and a patrolman walked inside and announced that everybody was under arrest. The lights were turned out by some one, and there was a wild rush for the windows and door to escape. Those who jumped out of the windows fell into the arms of policemen. A few escaped by a rear exit that had been overlooked by the police. Daniel O'Connell, the proprietor, and fifteen men and three women were arrested and locked up. The police say O'Connell's place has been one of the touchiest dives in the city for a long time, but they were not able to get sufficient evidence to justify a raid. The prisoners will have a hearing before Justice Stilsing this morning.

STENHOUSE AS A PROPHET.

He Says Polygamy Will be One of the Coming Institutions.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—Bishop Stenhouse, the leader of the Canadian Mormons, has adopted the rôle of a prophet, and in a letter addressed from the Mormon Colony at Lethbridge, in the Northwest, to the *Free Press*, he says: "On the 1st of March it will be exactly six years since I left dear old England and made my way to the far West. I passed the interval in wonderland. Although a Mormon, I would be quite contented if I saw the marriage reformers of the different schools acting in concert, and uniting on a common platform.

"I confidently predict that seven years from to-day will see polygamy, though not necessarily Mormon polygamy, influentially represented in the Imperial Parliament of England. You are welcome to note the prophecy publicly or privately, and to contront me with it at the end of the appointed time."

The Dominion Government is being urged to take measures to keep the Canadian Mormon leaders within bounds.

ARREST OF A VOUDOO DOCTOR.

Colored Folks Think Old Jack is Playing the Mischief with Them.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 26.—Jack Moore, a negro 80 years old, is in jail at Tuscaloosa on a charge of disturbing the peace. Old Jack is a voudoo doctor, and was arrested on complaint of a number of negroes who say that he has conjured them. When arrested he carried a large sack, which was partly filled with voudoo medicine. The charms consist of salt, horse hair, fish hooks, briar roots, snake teeth, and rabbits' feet. Each package was tied with a red flannel rag.

A few nights ago old Jack gave a voudoo dance, which was largely attended by colored people of both sexes. The day after the dance a number of those who attended the dance complained of feeling sick, and they decided they had been conjured. They at once had Jack arrested. He claims to be able to cure all diseases and to bring good or evil luck to any one he wishes.

CUSTOM HOUSE GOSSIP.

WILL THERE BE A BALANCED FEDERAL EMIGRATION BOARD?

Examiner Guilfoyle Recommended for Removal—Appraiser Cooper Looking Over His Staff; He Hasn't Thought of Resigning Yet—Warner Miller Hungry.

Collector Erhardt's visit to Washington on the Castle Garden and immigrant questions means more than was at first supposed. It is stated that the Collector believes that he should have absolute control of the Emigration Department, and that it should be put in charge of a deputy collector directly responsible to him. Some of Col. Erhardt's Republican friends favor the appointment of a Federal commission of three, each with a salary of $5,000 a year, and responsible directly to the Secretary of the Treasury. These friends of the Collector say that already his duties are burdensome and they add that if the Emigration Bureau is put upon him it will be more than he can look after. It is also remarked that Secretary Windom is inclined to the opinion that the Collector is already burdened with enough cares. But all this will be settled at the conferences between the Secretary and the Collector this week.

Collector Erhardt has recommended the removal of Examiner James F. Guilfoyle. Mr. Guilfoyle is a brother-in-law of the Hon. Bernard Biglin, and was charged with importuning importers of artificial flowers to turn over their cartage to Mr. Biglin. It is now said that when the Custom House carmen complained to Appraiser Cooper that Mr. Guilfoyle was using his place to benefit Mr. Biglin and to injure them, Mr. Cooper admonished Mr. Guilfoyle and told him to quit it. It appears that Mr. Guilfoyle did not obey this mandate, and after an investigation Collector Erhardt determined to recommend Mr. Guilfoyle's removal.

Mr. Biglin has been very uneasy over this news. He and other friends of Guilfoyle insist that they can prove to Secretary Windom that Guilfoyle obeyed strictly Mr. Cooper's order. The evidence submitted to Collector Erhardt is, however, against this assertion. All the papers have been sent to Washington. There will be a big effort to save Guilfoyle's head, and Secretary Windom may expect a train load of the friends of Biglin and Guilfoyle at any moment.

Now that the investigation of Dr. Sherer's sugar tests is nearing an end, and the demands of the Treasury Department for statistics to incorporate in the Republican tariff bill have been complied with, Appraiser Cooper, it is said, is to get down to making changes among the employees in his ten divisions. Nearly all of the small places held by Democrats when Mr. Cooper came in are already filled by Republicans, and the other changes contemplated affect the Democrats holding important places.

Collector Erhardt has warned all his chief subordinates that neither they nor their men are to be absent without leave, and that if any one is incapacitated from coming to the Custom House in the morning he is immediately to send word to that effect. This order was made necessary by one or two infractions of the rule.

Surveyor Lyon is investigating reports which allege that several of his inspectors were altogether too hilarious in the Barge Office just after last pay day. It looks now as though somebody would be tumbled out of the service as a result of these investigations.

The report that Appraiser Cooper is to resign has popped up again. This time it is accompanied by the additional statement that the Appraiser has found the duties of his place much more arduous and trying than he at first suspected. It is also said that Mr. Cooper is bothered by office seekers. Mr. Cooper has frequently said that the visits of place hunters are the hardest part of his duties. He is endowed with great placidity. He entertains the place hunters with anecdotes and flies their applications. If Mr. Cooper resigns it will not be until after Congress adjourns. By that time at least he will know the fate of the bill now in Washington, which provides for an increase in his salary from $4,000 to $8,000 or $10,000 a year. Mr. Cooper took the place with the understanding that this should be done by this Congress. He and all his friends insist that the salary of the Appraiser of the Port is ridiculously small. Mr. Cooper was taken ill soon after his arrival this after his visit to his birthplace in Windsor county, Vermont, last summer. Mr. Cooper met some of the farmers he had known as a boy.

"I hear you're some in the town?" said one to Gotham's new Appraiser. Mr. Cooper smiled blandly, and modestly said he didn't know about that.

"What wages you gettin' naow?"

"Four thousand dollars a year," frankly replied Mr. Cooper.

"Be that all? That ain't no great amaount," returned the farmer; and Mr. Cooper returned to town, impressed with the conviction that true greatness and his salary would never be reconciled in his boyhood's home.

Deputy Collectors Jones and McGee have sent their resignations to the Collector, to take effect upon the appointment of their successors. Mr. Fenner and Mr. Hunt. It is understood that this will happen about next Saturday, or early next week.

Warner Miller, the Herkimer statesman, is developing more interest in the distribution of patronage in the customs service. There are two explanations for the Wood Pulp Senator's renewed interest in the spoils. His personal friends insist that Mr. Miller has injured them with the Harrison Administration very much more than himself by his prolonged sulking spell. They say that Mr. Miller has got the boyish idea that everybody is down on him, and assert that if Mr. Miller doesn't want anything himself, he should at least show himself in the interest of those who were his friends when they were valuable to him. Some of this contingent have therefore "punched Mr. Miller up," as they put it, to visit Collector Erhardt and see what can be done. The other explanation of Mr. Miller's revived interest is that he has all along had an appetite for political honors, and that he cannot possibly smother it any longer, particularly as the time approaches for electing a Senator to succeed Mr. Evarts. The Republicans who accept this interpretation of Mr. Miller's present interest in the situation recall the story told in Washington at Harrison's inauguration when Mr. Miller started on his sulk after a place in the Cabinet had been denied him. It was said then that Mr. Miller was very much like the eagle as that noble bird had been described by an old slave once upon a time. The old negro pointed up to the sky, and said:

"You see dat dar eagle; ain't he a soarin' and a climbin' up dar in der heavens? 'Pears like he never was gwine come down, don't it? He am so big and mighty, and he got such pow'ful strong wings. But dat dar eagle will come down, chillen. Oh, yes! he done sure come down jist as soon as he get hungry 'n' want a little pick of something to eat."

Commissioner Roosevelt's report is especially interesting to those who remember that President Harrison removed the wicked Seattle and the good Burt on the same day.

JUDGE PITSHKE DEAD.

His Wife and Children with Him at the Last in Heidelberg.

Judge William F. Pitshke, who has been travelling in Europe for his health since May 15, 1889, died on Saturday evening in Heidelberg. His wife and two children were with him. His death terminates the proceedings under way for his supersession, and leaves Gov. Hill to appoint a Judge to serve on the City Court bench.

William F. Pitshke was born in New York forty-one years ago. His parents came from Prussia. He was educated at the public schools and Columbia Law School, and a short time after he was admitted to the bar he formed a law partnership with Charles J. Nehrbas. Two years ago, with the support of Tammany, he was elected City Judge. In November, 1888, he had a stroke of paralysis, and on May 15, 1889, he went to Frankenstein, in Bohemia, for treatment by mud baths. This had little effect, and by advice of his doctors he went to Heidelberg. Judge Pitshke was suffering from heart disease and nervous debility. About a week ago inflammation of the heart set in. His body will be embalmed and brought to this country. His wife is the daughter of Richard Dudensing of 319 East Thirtieth street.

George Gould Purchases a Trout Stream.

KINGSTON, Jan. 26.—George Gould has purchased of the Hon. Thomas Cornell of this city a stream of water in the Catskills known as Furlough Lake. It is well stocked with trout and delightfully situated. The purchase price was $6,000. The site consists of about 600 acres, of which the lake occupies 35. For a number of seasons Jay Gould and members of his family have visited the lake and spent several days angling for speckled beauties. George intends to erect a handsome summer residence for his family. The lake is about seven miles from the village of Arkville, on the line of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, to which point he will have a good road constructed. A telegraph line from the residence to the village to connect with the Western Union is also spoken of.

CRITICISING BRAZIL'S RULERS.

The Rio News Accuses Them of Cruelty Toward Dom Pedro.

The British steamship North Flint, which left Rio Janeiro on Dec. 29, came up to Pierrepont Stores, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Capt. Roberts, who is in command, had heard of no new outbreaks when his vessel left. He was in port there twenty-four days unloading wheat and loading with coffee. The North Flint brought a large mail, including copies of the *Rio News* of Dec. 23. The *News* has come out strongly against the decree which practically forces citizenship upon foreigners living in Brazil. In the issue of Dec. 23 A. T. Lamoureaux, the editor, says:

"We are advised that a large number of persons have already presented themselves at the municipal hall for the purpose of signing the register of those who do not accept forced citizenship, but only to find that no books had been prepared for that purpose. The Government will permit no state just here that there must be no tricks played in this matter, and that no obstructions whatever must be placed in the way of those who wish to sign the register. In the first place, the law is unjust, arbitrary, and opposed to the unwritten laws of international intercourse. Brazil has no right whatever to take away any man's nationality, nor even to throw upon him the onus of losing his nationality in case he does not fulfil some stipulated obligations. A man's nationality is his birthright. He may surrender it voluntarily if he pleases, but it cannot be taken away from him. Then, too, with many people the question of nationality is a deep-seated sentiment which it is impossible to remove either by reason or force. We have talked with men who had settled down in a new country with their families for life, and who, although their children were growing up into full citizenship, preferred to retain their old allegiance until death should dissolve it. Loyalty of such a character is to be respected wherever found. It is a trait which Brazil may not appreciate, but it is one which she needs more than anything else. Whatever may be the legal and sentimental questions involved, however, the foreign residents of this country wish to conform to all the requirements of the law, so far as it may be in their power to do so. If the Government will make it convenient and easy to sign this register they will do it once; but if obstacles are put in their way, or unjust discriminations and exactions are enforced against them because of their most reasonable refusal to decide so important a matter for themselves, then they will fight the opposition to the last extreme. They are not to be forced into Brazilian citizenship, nor led by the tuft-hunters who are trying to lure them into tacit acquiescence; they have the backbone and that right known to maintain the nationality of their fathers and will appeal to their respective governments for protection."

The *News* does not approve of the banishment of Dom Pedro II., and the deportation of Martins and the other imperialists which were decreed on Dec. 20, immediately after the mutiny of the soldiers in which the imperialists were supposed to have had a hand. The *News* says on this point:

"It ought not to be expected that a life-long monarchy should come over in a single day, and those who have done this should be treated accordingly. All these arrests, therefore, and the deportation of so influential a man as Silveira Martins are decided mistakes. So, too, the decree of banishment against Ouro Preto, which has the appearance of a retaliation against him for his Lisbon manifesto. Ouro Preto has played so pernicious a rôle in Brazilian history that he can very well be left to do his own sweet pleasure. Making a martyr of him is conferring a dignity upon the man which he does not deserve. Worse than all, however, is the final disposition of Dom Pedro II. His refusal to accept the 5,000,000 milreis offered him, made it necessary perhaps to cancel that offer, but there was no need in our opinion to decree banishment, forfeiture of allowance, and virtual confiscation in the same breath. Dom Pedro II. was not a tyrant. On the contrary, he has been mistakenly benevolent and mild in his rule all his life. He has been the friend, benefactor, and protector of so many Brazilians that he has never made a enemy for himself, and now to turn him off, cancel all obligations, and give him peremptory orders to sell his private estate within two years, is sheer cruelty and ingratitude. We do not hesitate to say that the position which Dom Pedro II. has now taken in this matter is infinitely more to his credit than the alternative of tamely accepting the money offered. Had he accepted pecuniary indemnification for such an expulsion from his throne and country, the verdict of history would have been against him, and even Brazilians would have sneered at his lack of spirit. As it now stands he now stands before the world, there is a dignity in the man of which even Brazil will one day be proud."

The *News* gives extracts from the various Rio papers which reported the meeting of Dec. 18 at the São Christavao barracks, and sums up the facts as follows:

"The incident had no political origin or importance beyond showing the undercurrent of feeling in the rank and file and the fatal lack of discipline existing. The effort to connect suspected civilians with the affair, and the extraordinary precautions taken, is nothing more than a very marked tendency on the part of the Government to 'dodge a shadow.' The arrests and the suppression of free telegraphing have all operated to create alarm abroad, and have done the country much harm."

DEATH OF CHARLES JENKINS.

His First Wife Killed a Little More than a Year Ago on Staten Island.

Charles Jenkins of Central avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, died on Saturday last in his 68th year. He was President of the Manhattan News and the Railroad Advertising Companies. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia developed from a heavy cold contracted less than a week ago. In the latter end of November last he married his private secretary, Miss Catherine Duffy, who was in her 25th year. His first wife was killed a little more than a year ago. Her horses ran away, and while they were going at a terrific speed she tried to escape from the carriage. She was hurled to the ground and killed instantly.

Mr. Jenkins is reported to have been very rich. He lived in a fine house and was the owner of several valuable pieces of real estate in New Brighton. The funeral will take place to-morrow from 150 East Eighty-ninth street. The body will be conveyed to Hudson for interment.

Jewellers' Shops Afire.

Two commercial travellers for Leopold Weil, a dealer in jewelry on the third floor of the five-story building at 38 Maiden lane, removed their sample trunks from Weil's showrooms shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and drove off, closing the building after them. About half an hour later a private watchman saw smoke coming through the cracks of the front windows of the floor above Weil's. It is occupied by Heinrich & Graves, manufacturing jewellers. The work benches and other wooden stuff on the floor and on the top floor, occupied by Cohn Brothers, also manufacturing jewellers, were blazing. The valuable stock of both firms was locked in big safes and wasn't harmed.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets.... 5 08 | Moon ..... morn.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 26 | Gov. Island. 1 00 | Hell Gate.... 2 56

Arrived—SUNDAY, Jan. 26.

Ss Moravia, Winkles, Hamburg.
Ss Sir William Armstrong, McKenzie, Hamburg.
Ss Egypt, Sumner, London.
Ss Agean, Adair, Greytown.
Ss America, Kohlmann, Bremen.
Ss Orinoco, Garvin, Bermuda.
Ss Richmond, Jenney, West Point, Va.
Ss Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah.
Ss Kansas City, Kempton, Savannah.
Ss Roanoke, Hulphers, Newport News.
Ss Colorado, Jenkins, Hull.
Ss Saale, Richter, Bremen Jan 15 and Southampton 16th.
Ss Crane, Robinson, Gingoti.
Ss Sorrento, Jorgensen, Hamburg.
Ss Herman Winter, Hallett, Boston.
Ss Westbrop, Sragg, Portland.
Ss Wyanok, Hoag, Richmond.
Ss Cherokee, Hearse, Jacksonville.
Ss State of Indiana, Ritchie, Glasgow.
Ss Adriatic, Cameron, Liverpool Jan. 15 and Queenstown 16th.
Ss Falls of Invermaid, Bard, Philadelphia.
Ship Orchontone, Nicholas, Calcutta.
Bark James Wischart, Frances, St Helena.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Aurania, from Queenstown for New York.
Ss Nevada, from Queenstown for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.	*Hauls Close.*	*Vessels Sail.*
Tallahassee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Sail To-morrow.		
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda		3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
State of Pennsylvania	Glasgow	Jan. 9
Lydian Monarch	London	Jan. 7
Richmond Hill	Queenstown	Jan. 11
City of Chicago	Queenstown	Jan. 16
Critic	Dundee	Jan. 10
Friesland	Antwerp	Jan. 11
England	Liverpool	Jan. 11
La Champagne	Havre	Jan. 18
Ethiopia	Moville	Jan. 17
Edam	Amsterdam	Jan. 11
Due Tuesday, Jan. 28.		
Waesland	Antwerp	Jan. 17
France	London	Jan. 9
Russia	Havre	Jan. 15
Due Wednesday, Jan. 29.		
State of Georgia	Glasgow	Jan. 18
Holstein	Queenstown	Jan. 19
Wisconsin	Queenstown	Jan. 19
Due Thursday, Jan. 30.		
Obdam	Rotterdam	Jan. 18
Due Friday, Jan. 31.		
Persian Monarch	London	Jan. 21
Trave	Southampton	Jan. 23

THE RAILROAD SUBSIDY DEBT.

In the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, provision was made for the issue, by way of subsidy, to the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, and several other less important railroad companies, of bonds of the United States in amounts varying from $16,000 to $48,000 for each mile of road constructed. It was likewise provided in the act that the total amount of the subsidy bonds issued to each company should, *ipso facto*, constitute a first mortgage on the whole line of railroad and telegraph of that company, "together with its rolling stock, fixtures, and property of every kind and description, and in consideration of which said bonds may be issued." There is also a provision that the grants made in the act are "upon condition that said company shall pay said bonds at maturity." By an amendatory act, approved July 7, 1864, the same companies were authorized to issue their own first mortgage bonds, identical in amount, rate of interest, and date of maturity with the bonds issued to them by the United States, and the original first mortgage lien of the United States for its bonds was subordinated to that of the companies' own bonds. Nothing is said in either act about the payment by the companies of the interest on the subsidy bonds, and the Supreme Court decided that they need not pay it semi-annually, as it accrued, but might wait until the principal became due, and then pay both interest and principal together.

Under these two acts the United States went on and issued to the companies in question, at different times, its thirty-year 6 per cent. bonds, known as "currency bonds," which will mature as follows:

Jan. 16, 1895	$2,972,000	Jan. 1, 1898	26,004,952
Nov. 1, 1895	640,000	Jan. 1, 1899	14,004,560
Jan. 1, 1896	3,883,000		
Feb. 1, 1896	4,323,000	Total	$64,623,512
Jan. 1, 1897	9,712,000		

After the Supreme Court decided that the United States would have to pay the interest on this $64,623,512 for thirty years, at 6 per cent., without being entitled to demand repayment until the end of the period, Senator Thurman of Ohio procured the passage of the act bearing his name, by which the two chief subsidized companies, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, are required to pay into the Treasury of the United States, each year, 25 per cent. of their net earnings for that year, as a sinking fund for the ultimate liquidation of their subsidies, except that out of this 25 per cent. an amount equal to one-half the earnings from Government transportation is to be applied immediately to the payment of the interest as it falls due. This sinking fund is to be invested in the bonds of the United States, and this had been done to a considerable amount, when the price of the bonds rose so high that an act was passed about two years ago authorizing the investment of the fund in the companies' own first mortgage bonds and the first mortgage bonds of the other subsidized companies.

Without going further into details, the companies will, at the several dates of the maturity of the subsidy bonds as above mentioned, owe the United States, besides the total of principal of $64,623,512, nearly an equal amount for interest, and in the sinking fund there will be securities and cash to be applied to the total of the debt, about $20,000,000. This will leave the net debt of the companies to the United States, after the last subsidy bonds have matured, about $110,000,000, and unless the companies mean to go into bankruptcy, they have got to arrange between now and Jan. 16, 1895, for a commencement of the payment of this amount, and for the completion of it by Jan. 1, 1899.

The present Union Pacific Railway Company, which is the successor of the old Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies, has already made some small provision for meeting that portion of the subsidy debt for which it is liable, by setting aside annually the sum of $750,000, which it invests and holds as a sinking fund of its own. None of the other subsidized companies, however, have done anything of this kind, and what they intend to do has not yet been announced. Plainly, neither they nor the Union Pacific Company can possibly pay in cash the immense sums which will become due from them to the United States by Jan. 1, 1899, and, besides, they will have among them $64,623,512 of their own first mortgage bonds to take care of. Their only resource will be to make a new issue of bonds, and the question is whether they shall negotiate them in the open market or, so far as respects the debt due to the United States, to obtain a loan from the United States itself in the form of an extension of the time of payment.

Two measures have been proposed, and are now before Congress, granting the companies an extension of time on their debt. One is known as the Outhwaite bill and the other as the Omnibus bill. The two agree in the principle of dividing the total amount of the debt which will become payable by each company into installments of such amounts and payable at such dates as will give to the United States its whole claim with interest for the delay in payment, but the Outhwaite bill makes the last installment due in 50 years and the rate of interest allowed on the deferred payments 3 per cent., whereas the Omnibus bill makes the last installment payable 125 years hence and the rate of interest 1½ per cent. The Outhwaite bill came very near passing the House of Representatives two years ago, but was shelved by filibustering, and both bills are now under discussion in committee.

I think that my readers will agree with me that it would not only be generous, but good policy in Congress to extend the time of payment of the railroad subsidy debt. The railroads, for the construction of which the subsidies were granted, have produced all the benefit to the country that was expected from them. They bound together the Atlantic and the Pacific States at a time when a disruption between the two was threatened; they have put an end forever to Indian hostilities on the Western plains, and thus saved the Government an inealculable expense, and they have brought about the settlement and cultivation of an immense amount of wild land previously inaccessible. Their owners are, therefore, entitled to favorable consideration. The United States on its part does not need money, but, on the contrary, its revenues exceed its expenditures. If it should get the $110,000,000 due to it from the railroad companies it would not know what to do with it. It is driven now by its increasing surplus into redeeming its unmatured debt at a price which yields only 2¾ per cent. per annum on the investment, and to add to the amount that of its enormous railroad claim would embarrass it still more. No savings bank, trust company, or large private capitalist would hesitate for a moment in granting an extension in such circumstance. The only question would be as to the terms.

Here, after all, is the knot of the difficulty of the matter. The representatives of the Union Pacific Railway Company are willing to pay 3 per cent. per annum on the extended debt, and to pay it all in fifty years. Mr. Huntington, for the Central Pacific, told the House Committee, on Thursday, that his company could not afford to pay more than 1½ per cent. interest, and wanted 125 years' time. His arguments, as I read them in the newspaper reports, seemed to me not only unsound, but to be based upon a misconception of his position.

Mr. Huntington, unless I misunderstand him, asserted that the most the United States could do in case of the non-payment of the subsidy debt of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, when it matured, would be to take possession of the company's main line and sell it. The line, he said, would not bring enough to pay the debt, and