THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE SENATE PASSES THE ANTI-LOTTERY BILL.

The House Refuses to "Disapprove and Condemn" Mr. Kennedy's Speech Against Mr. Quay, and Refers the Whole Matter to the Judiciary Committee—A Spat Between Mr. Cannon and Mr. McMillin—Speaker Reed Announces the Conferees on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hiscock introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a tunnel under the waters of the bay of New York, between Middletown S. I., and New Utrecht, L. I. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The first bill on the calendar was the Senate bill authorizing the Librarian of Congress to purchase, at not exceeding $30,000, Townsend's library of national, State, and individual records concerning the origin, progress, and consequences of the late civil war.

Mr. Cockrell questioned the utility of the proposed purchase, and commented upon Mr. Evarts having reported it, and having also reported another bill appropriating $50,000 for another book, a roster of the war, that would be of use only to pension sharks.

The bill was passed—yeas 27, nays 17—after the whole hour assigned for the calendar was consumed.

Senate bill granting right of way to the Jamestown and Northern Railroad Company through the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation, N. D., was reported and placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Plumb, the Senate resumed the consideration of bills on the calendar unobjected to.

The following bills were passed: House bill for marking the lines of battle and the positions of troops of the Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg, Va.

Senate bill to grant the right of way through the public lands for irrigation purposes.

Senate bill to provide for the reappraisal and sale of the unsold portion of the grounds, and the buildings thereon, known as the Dearborn Arsenal in the state of Michigan.

Senate bill appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Bar Harbor, Me.

The conference report on the Railroad Land Forfeiture bill was resumed, and Mr. Morgan continued his argument against it. He spoke of the first section of the bill as unconstitutional, and said that the bill was a mere sham and pretence as a forfeiture bill.

It gave everything to the railroad companies and nothing to the United States. No Senator should vote for it merely because it proposed to forfeit railroad land grants. There never was a foot of land forfeited under it, while a good deal of land would be given away that could be reached by a bill in proper form. As far as the Northern Pacific Railroad was concerned, the bill only applied to the 225 miles of road between Wallula and Portland which was not yet built. As to the Southern Pacific Railroad, the land grant forfeiture was not worth the snap of a man's finger. What lands, then, would the bill forfeit? It would forfeit the lands of one little line from Gadsden, Ala., up to Ward's Chattanooga, the company for the construction of which had never been even organized, and for which a claim had never been made. Nobody had ever disputed that the lands belonged to the Government. What else did the Government get under the pending bill? Nothing whatever except the lands for the 225 miles of line between Wallula and Portland. And yet the bill was called a land grant forfeiture bill. It was a mere sham and pretence—nothing but a mere political performance intended to get up the idea that Congress was forfeiting railroad land grants while the whole of the provisions of the bill were to confirm the title of the great railway companies to their lands.

He related an incident connected with a railroad grant in Alabama, wherein a land office official in that State came to Washington, and, finding that patents for the grant had been signed at the Land Office, went to the railroad company and offered to get their lands patented for a commission of 10 per cent. The offer had been accepted and this man had received 75,000 acres. The pending bill would confirm that fraud. That was why he opposed it. Any Senator who wanted to sustain that fraud might vote for the bill. The conference report was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 13.

The House Anti-Lottery bill was then, on motion of Mr. Sawyer, taken from the calendar and passed without a word of discussion.

On motion of Mr. Plumb, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill to repeal timber culture laws.

Mr. Plumb, who reported the bill back from the Committee on Public Lands, moved an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. Manderson moved an amendment to section 9 of the substitute providing that no more than 640 (instead of 160) acres shall be embraced in one town site entry. Agreed to.

Mr. Plumb also moved to add to the substitute a new section, restricting reservoir sites to so much land only as is actually necessary for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs. Agreed to.

Mr. Teller also offered an amendment (which was agreed to) giving the right of way through the public lands to canal or ditch companies formed for the purpose of irrigation.

Mr. Sanders offered an amendment to section 6 of the substitute providing that in the gold and silver mining regions of the States of Nevada and in those States and Territories in which the entire public lands containing timber, and where there is no United States law authorizing the sale of such timber lands, residents of such States or Territories, if prosecuting for quartz mining purposes, might pick up a little timber, as they might do under the mining laws, if they found it in their way. Mr. Sanders's amendment was rejected; and the latter amendment was agreed to with some modifications—yeas, 41; nays, 3. (Messrs. Edmunds, Quay, and Spooner.) The Senate at 6:45, adjourned till to-morrow at 11 A. M.

House of Representatives.

The House proceeded almost directly to the consideration of the Enloe resolution relative to the Kennedy speech. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be and is hereby directed to communicate to the Senate the fact that the House reprobates and condemns the unparliamentary language of the Hon. Robert P. Kennedy, a Representative from the State of Ohio, published in the *Congressional Record* of Sept. 14, purporting to be a speech delivered on the floor of the House Sept. 3, 1890, in which revised and amended speech he repeats his impeachment of the honesty of Senators individually and of the Senate as a body.

The pending question was on the point of order against the resolution raised by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio.

Mr. Blount of Georgia, in arguing the point of order, recalled the Brooks-Sumner episode and cited the action of the House in that case. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Kennedy) had been so indignant at the action of a certain Senator that he had proceeded to denounce him in vigorous language. The Senator had been denounced as a liar and as a traitor.

He had been charged with conspiring with another Senator to betray an obligation he owed to the country. Whenever a member of this body arraigned a Senator as a liar and a traitor by reason of his conduct in regard to legislation there could be no question but that the character of the House was assailed. If there was any question about it here the public interest manifested throughout the country showed the public conception of the attitude of the gentleman from Ohio and the duty of the House. He (Mr. Blount) was not here to vindicate the character of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He was not here to investigate whether or not the charges made by the gentleman from Ohio were true or not. These were matters with which no member had anything to do, but the question of the character and dignity of the House was one with which members had something to do and for which the people would hold them to a right responsibility. Here was a case where a member of the other body was deliberately, carefully, and solemnly denounced for his public conduct in the Senate. Would it be said that the gentleman had spoken of the "Chairman of the Republican National Committee"? What had the Chairman of the Republican National Committee to do in the Senate chamber? The gentleman had referred to the Senator from Pennsylvania, and the designation of him as the Chairman of the Republican National Committee was merely a device to escape responsibility.

The Speaker, in rendering his decision, said that there could be no doubt that the legislative proceedings of the two coordinate branches of the Legislature would be very much impeded if improper reflections were allowed by the members of the one body upon the members of the other. This was so plain, so well established, that it seemed unnecessary to say a word in regard to it. It was founded on that principle which caused members of the House to speak of each other by place or rather than by name. It was intended as far as possible to keep personal feeling out of legislation, and the Chair was very glad not only for the advantage of the relations between the House and the Senate, but for the advantage of the relations among members of the House, that this question should be passed upon in such a manner as would make an impression upon all. The Chair therefore overruled the point of order.

Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania offered a resolution referring the Enloe resolution, together with Mr. Kennedy's speech, to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to that committee to examine the speech and the rules and practice regulating debate, and report its findings to the House within three days.

Mr. Enloe thought there was no occasion for sending the resolution to any committee. The facts were before the House, and there was no judicial question involved.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee thought that the House should purge its record of such calumny as was found in the speech of the gentleman from Ohio. There was but one thing for the House to do. It could not censure the gentleman, it could not expel him, and it could not afford to let its record be encumbered with vile calumnies. He (Mr. McMillin) was not here to defend the Senator who had been attacked. He was not here to say whether the charges against the Senator were true or false. The question was whether the rules of the House should be observed.

Referring to recent disorderly scenes on the floor of the House, he said that he spoke of them with blushing and in shame. Language had been used which he would not repeat here or elsewhere; and the scenes had culminated in a fist fight. Was this thing to have no end? Was the House to be converted into a bear garden? Was the pugilist and not the statesman to be in chief requisition? For one, he thought that the House should act now.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania said that the speech of the gentleman from Ohio had been delivered while an election case had been under consideration. The floor had been accorded him on condition that he speak after the usual time for adjournment. This accounted for the fact that there were no Pennsylvania members present. Upon reading the report of the speech in the press despatches the Pennsylvania delegation had drawn up a resolution substantially similar to that offered by the gentleman from Tennessee, but it had arrived at the conclusion that such a resolution would not be in order without a citation of the language complained of. The delegation had thereupon decided that the resolution could not be offered until the speech was printed in the *Record*.

This was the reason why no notice was taken of the speech until yesterday. He did not believe that there was any difference of opinion as to the proper disposition of this matter. The question at issue was not as to whether the assertions made in the speech were true or false. It was not a question of the honor of any Senator or of the Senate, but of the honor of the House itself.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois favored the reference of the resolution to a committee, in order that the House might act intelligently. In the present form of the resolution, the whole speech, including the unobjectionable portions, would be expunged from the *Record*. If it were adopted the speech would be expunged, while the most objectionable part of it cited by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Enloe) would remain as part of his remarks.

Mr. Enloe of Tennessee suggested that the gentleman from Illinois was hardly the person to make reflections on another person's unparliamentary language.

Mr. Cannon retorted that he had heard men who professed to be holier than others speak in unparliamentary language. He did not admire the tone and temper of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. McMillin), instead of devoting himself to the matter in hand, that gentleman wasted his air in a cheaply acid scold, with he was always anxious to parade.

Mr. McMillin—If I wanted to attack anybody the gentleman before me offers as good an opportunity for unparliamentary language as any man living.

Mr. Cannon—Whatever I have said or done unparliamentary is subject to the rules of the House, and will be discussed if it is challenged.

Mr. Candler of Massachusetts was opposed to the reference of the resolution to a committee. He believed that the House was qualified to act, and that it should act promptly—the more promptly the better. It was too late in the session for the House to spend time in discussing a self-evident proposition. He hoped that the House would act upon this question and go on with the necessary business of the country.

After further debate by Messrs. Hopkins of Illinois, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Adams of Illinois, Turner of Georgia, and Holman of Indiana, Mr. Enloe demanded the previous question upon his resolution, which was so modified as to be an expression on the part of the House that it "disapproves and condemns" Mr. Kennedy's speech and direction to the Public Printer to expunge it from the permanent Congressional *Record*.

The House refused—yeas, 83; nays, 114—to order the previous question. Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania again offered his resolution referring the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee.

The clause requiring the committee to report within three days was stricken out on a point of order raised by Mr. Enloe. The previous question on Mr. Bayne's resolution was ordered—yeas, 121; nays, 83.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following conferees on the Tariff bill: Messrs. McKinley, Burrows, Bayne, Dingley, Mills, McMillin, and Flower. The House then, at 5:15, adjourned.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out of the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The semi-official announcement that has come down from the temporary Executive Mansion at Cresson Springs that the President is likely to call an extra session of Congress in November has given a great shaking up to the statesmen in Washington. It has been known for several weeks that the President has been contemplating taking such action, but, as nothing has been heard of the subject lately, the impression was gaining ground that the Executive had been induced to back down. In fact, a prominent member of the House, who professed to be on intimate terms with the President, is authority for the statement that just before leaving the city Mr. Harrison was waited upon by a Republican Senator, who brought with him the request of a large majority of his colleagues that an extra session should be called, but that the President sent him away with the assurance that he had about determined to let matters run along until the regular session in December.

At both ends of the Capitol to-day the subject of an extra session was freely talked about, and from various standpoints. It will be impossible to hold a quorum after the Tariff bill is finally disposed of, and a quorum being absent, nothing can be done. Therefore the chance of passing the several measures it is the desire of the majority to act upon before adjournment will be practically gone. With these crowding into the short session there will be little chance for action on an election bill. A recess might be agreed upon better than an adjournment, but it would be difficult in their present temper to get the Representatives to agree to a recess. If they are called back in November they have no option.

Mr. McKinley said to-day that he had not heard any talk on the subject in the House. As to the probability of a call, however, he said it would depend upon how far Congress at this session went toward disposing of pending questions. He added, being questioned further, that he thought it likely that not much would be done this session after the Tariff bill was disposed of.

Mr. Lodge said to-day that he thought it likely that the President would call an extra session, not only to consider the Election bill, but other important matters that could not be disposed of at this session.

The Raum investigation has been suspended temporarily, and it is probable that it will be closed permanently within a few days. A report will then be made to the House, and it goes without saying it will be a whitewashing one so far as the Republicans can make it so. The committee are able to make this kind of a report chiefly because the majority refused to investigate. They held the prosecution down to the strict wording of the resolution of the House, and shut out by a party vote all testimony not technically embraced in the charges made by Representative Cooper. By this means they prevented a thorough investigation of the merits of the so-called Universal Refrigerating Company, which a dozen witnesses stand ready to swear is a fraud from beginning to end. However partisan they may be, and however unwilling to go to the bottom of this case in a search for the truth, the committee will not be able to deny that many facts were brought out that exhibit Commissioner Raum in a very bad light. No matter what the majority of the committee may say in their report, they cannot deny that an order creating the completed file system was put in effect at the repeated request of Pension Agent Lemon, against the protests of Deputy Commissioner Lincoln and other officials of the Bureau, and that the day after the order was issued Mr. Lemon endorsed Commissioner Raum's note for $12,000; that, according to the testimony of Raum's own witnesses, the completed file system resulted in hastening the adjudication of attorney's claims, about two-thirds of which were in charge of Agent Lemon. Neither will it be possible to deny that Commissioner Raum on one day swore that no official of the Pension Bureau owned any stock in the refrigerating company, or that any of them had been promoted because of their connection with it, and that on another day he was compelled to admit under oath that his private secretary, Bradley Tanner, had been made secretary of a branch of the Universal Refrigerating Company, and that he had been given stock in it and promoted to a higher salary in the Pension Bureau than he had been receiving.

These things Representative Cooper has been able to prove in spite of the adroitness with which Commissioner Raum and his lawyers managed to block the investigation, aided by the majority members of the committee, who were plainly opposed from the start to getting at the bottom facts. Mr. Cooper is still endeavoring to get an opportunity to show the worthlessness of the refrigerating process and the fraudulent character of the men who are attempting to sell stock, and, if he does not succeed in putting the proof of this into the regular proceedings of the committee, he will at least have convinced the public that there is something very rotten in the Pension Bureau. President Harrison has already received advice from various Republican sources that he might just as well unload Raum now as at any other time. It is hardly to be expected, however, that the order sending him to join Corporal Tanner will be issued until after election.

As a result of the peremptory orders sent out to absent members, they are all slowly getting back to Washington. Some of them have been away so long that they are as strangers to many of their colleagues. This morning after roll call Congressman Fred Lansing's best eye twinkled when he espied an unfamiliar figure on the floor. Going up to a doorkeeper he pointed out the stranger and said:

"There's a man over there who has no right to the floor. You had better go over and ask him to leave."

So the doorkeeper marched up to the stranger and said, politely: "You will have to leave the floor, sir."

"I guess not. I'm smoking, but I'm behind the rail," replied the stranger easily.

"But you're not allowed here," persisted the doorkeeper.

"Then I'll go into the cloakroom and smoke there if that will suit you better," said the sarcastic stranger.

"But that will not do at all. You have no right to be in here. You're not a member."

"The deuce you say! Who do you think I am?"

"I don't care who you are; you have got to go."

"Well, that's cool. Don't you know I am John N. Clancy, representing the Twenty-second New York district?"

So the matter was explained, and Mr. Clancy settled with the joker, who had taken advantage of his colleague's long absence to put up a job on him.

A similar incident of a like kind happened an hour later to the millionaire shipbuilder, Wheeler of Michigan, who has been in Europe and everywhere else save in his seat. When he appeared to-day his colleague, Sam Stephenson, insisted that he would have to be sworn in again, an experience from which Mr. Wheeler purchased immunity by a champagne lunch to the Michigan delegation.

The Plumb resolution providing for the removal of the remains of Gen. Grant from Riverside to Arlington has not as yet had a chance in the House. Yesterday was Suspension Day, and Mr. O'Neill was prayerfully waiting an opportunity to call the resolution up. Mr. Enloe's resolution, however, occupied too much time, and the opportunity never came. This will probably be the last regular Suspension Day of the session. On account of the impossibility of securing unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution a suspension day is a necessity for its adoption. Friends of the resolution, however, are not worrying about the suspension days running out, as the last few days of the session are invariably given up to suspension days, and Mr. O'Neill will undoubtedly have an opportunity for the resolution before the close of the session. The chief and main opponent of the resolution is Mr. Quinn of New York. He said that he was almost sleeping in the House in order to prevent the calling up of the resolution. "The removal of the remains," said Mr. Quinn, "would be an outrage on New York and a desecration of the grave of a great man. I have been fighting the thing from the first, and I shall fight it to the last. I have been making a personal canvass of the House, and am satisfied that even if the resolution is called up it will be defeated."

Representative Boothman of Ohio to-day introduced a joint resolution which by title provides for Congressional districts in Ohio, and is also to secure to the electors therein the right to choose members of the Fifty-second Congress by Congressional districts.

The long preamble recites the failure of the State Legislature to provide in the redistricting act of March last for the inclusion of a large portion of Storrs town-hip in Hamilton county, with an adjacent congressional district; that the Legislature has adjourned beyond election, making Legislative corrective action unattainable, and that any apportionment scheme which omits a part of the territory of the State is null and void. The resolution therefore proceeds to define the boundaries of what shall constitute the election districts of Ohio, following in terms the provisions of the law in force before the last redistricting, except in the case of the Second district (including Storrs township) which, it is provided, shall be composed of the remainder of Hamilton county not embraced within the First district. The last section requires the supervising Congressional elections to be held within the districts thus prescribed.

A contractor has lately had a force of about fourteen painters giving the Executive Mansion its annual exterior coat of white paint, and satisfactory progress was being made. When the men came to work yesterday they were confronted with an order to strike. This morning Mr. Newman succeeded in obtaining four non-union painters, and he was doing the best he could do under the circumstances when the men were visited by a committee from the strikers and importuned to quit work in the interest of labor. The contractor promptly summoned the four policemen who are always on duty about the White House and laid his case before them. They ordered the strikers off the Government reservation under penalty of being locked up, and the committeemen quickly withdrew and left the contractor master of the situation. In all strikes heretofore in this vicinity Government property and employees have been exempt, and the action today is severely condemned by many of the strikers themselves. All the union painters are now out, and the only building upon which work is being carried on is that tenanted by the President of the United States.

Secretary Rusk to-day issued regulations to govern the inspection of salted pork or bacon for export, provided for in what is known as the Meat Inspection bill, which recently became a law. The regulations provide that, whenever any foreign country requires inspection of salted pork or bacon imported from the United States, all the packers or exporters desiring to export to that country shall make application in writing to the Secretary of Agriculture for the inspection of their meats. Buyers, sellers, or exporters of meats intended for exportation may also at any time make application to have their meats inspected. Applicants must agree to abide by the department's regulations and to mark packages as prescribed in detail in the regulations issued to-day. Certificates of inspection are to be given applicants whose meats are found wholesome. Whenever inspection is requested at any other place than where the meats are packed, the opening and closing of the packages will be at the expense of the applicant.

The passage of the Anti-Lottery bill by the Senate to-day without one word of debate marks the accomplishment of the first of the five reforms or improvements in the postal service which Postmaster General Wanamaker has mapped out. He hopes to see the postal telegraph, postal savings bank and penny postage established and the free delivery system extended to small towns and villages before the close of his administration. Lawyers differ on the question of whether the Anti-Lottery bill will be effective in denying altogether the use of the mails to lottery companies, but it will at least serve as campaign material for the Republicans, and be pointed to as a creditable feature of the Harrison Administration.

Consul-General Sorsby, at Guayaquil, Ecuador, in a letter to the Department of State, reports that on the 15th of August a decree was issued by the President of the republic of Ecuador prohibiting the circulation of Columbian, Chilian, and Peruvian coin in Ecuador, the 30th of August being fixed as the last day for the changing of these coins by the people for the coin of Ecuador. He reports that since the passage of the silver bill by the Congress of the United States exchange on New York has allen from 64 per cent. to 19 per cent. premium; on London, from 35 per cent. to 15 per cent. premium, and a corresponding depreciation on Paris and Hungary, all of which, he says, is attributed to the action of the United States in regard to silver.

The conferees on the Tariff bill had an informal meeting to-night at the residence of Senator Aldrich. No action was taken, the evening being spent in a general discussion and interchange of views. In view of the delay in selecting the conferees on the part of the House, it is believed now that the bill will not be reported by the conferees to the Senate before Monday next.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: First Lieut. H. W. James, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieuts. James T. Kerr, Seventeenth Infantry; Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Twenty-second Infantry, and Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be First Lieutenants. Second Lieut. George Barnet to be First Lieutenant Marine Corps.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to report favorably Representative Chipman's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether certain companies engaged in supplying steel forgings for use in the construction of American naval vessels have been using foreign steel in violation of law.

The comparative tests of armor plate to be made by the Navy Department at Annapolis will be held this week commencing about Thursday. A Board of naval officers will leave Washington to-morrow for Annapolis to witness the tests.

The House Committee on Commerce has directed a favorable report on Representative Wheeler's bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River at New Orleans.

Married Sixty-three Years.

Henry Vreeland of Danville, N. J., has lived with his wife for sixty-three years. They were born on the same day nearly ninety years ago, and they are still in excellent health. The villagers are preparing for a grand celebration on the 90th birthday of the couple.

Blood Poison

From Impure Vaccination—Wonderfully Cured—Solidly Endorsed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the natural enemy of all impurities in the blood. It expels all forms of poison and disease. Read this:

"I am a pioneer in this county, having been here 20 years. Four years ago my little son Ellery became blood poisoned by impure virus in vaccination. His arm swelled terribly, causing great agony; physicians said the arm must be amputated, and even then his recovery would be doubtful. One day I read about a blood purifier, new to me, and was surprised to learn that it was prepared by C. I. Hood, with whom I used to go to school in Chelsea, Vt. I decided to have my boy try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was much gratified when it seemed to help him. He continued to grow better as we gave him the Sarsaparilla, and, having used eight bottles, is now entirely cured. As Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished such wonderful results, I recommend it all I possibly can."—J. H. SLEEPER, Upper Lake, Lake county, Cal.

The Ex-City Treasurer

of Lowell, Mass., says: "The above is from my brother, whose signature I recognized. I am also glad to testify to the excellence of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and to say that C. I. Hood & Co. are considered one of the most reliable firms in New England."—VAN R. SLEEPER, ex-City Treasurer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

$272,000 FOR THE CITY COLLEGES.

Twelve More Scholarships for Boys—Organization of the Boards.

The first stated meeting of the trustees of the Normal College was held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Education building. The inclement weather kept many away, but there were enough present to constitute a quorum. Trustee Adolph L. Sanger was appointed temporary Chairman, and Trustee John L. N. Hunt was chosen President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Edward Simmons.

Secretary McMullin read a letter from the Comptroller requesting an estimate of the amount of money needed to run the Normal School during the coming year. Chairman Purdy of the Executive Committee informed the Board that the committee had decided to apply for $125,000. The budget is itemized as follows: $102,000 for salaries, including $82,000 for the college proper and $20,000 for the training school; $12,500 for repairs, $3,000 for coal, and $7,500 for fuel books, making a total of $125,000. A resolution that the Executive Committee present to the Comptroller's department an itemized account of the expenditures of the institution was laid over until the next meeting, which will be held on Sept. 25.

It was decided to hold a competitive examination at the college next Saturday, to fill the three vacancies caused by the death of Mrs. Jane V. Kirby and the resignations of Miss Elizabeth Jarrett and Miss May E. Babcock. The subordinate teachers were promoted in the following order: Jessie McGregor, Alfredia de Wailly, May S. Kennedy, Jennie B. Merrill, Honora McDonough, Laura Friend, Frederica J. Constantine, Emily J. Conant, Betsey B. Davis, Marguerite Errington, Elizabeth R. Beckwith, Felice Diaz, Emma Reuna, Eleanor Boese, Marguerite Liebri, Florentine E. Artman, Eva B. Hickenbottom, Grace B. Beach, Helen C. Garkin, Alice B. Rich, Mabel F. Randolph, Margaret R. Wilson, and Christable Flood. As was expected, Mrs. Helen G. Cone was appointed to fill the $1,200 vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss May Willard, who has served as tutor of literature and history for twenty years.

After the Board had adjourned the trustees of the College of the City of New York convened. With but one or two exceptions the same men comprise the two Boards. Mr. Sanger was again appointed temporary Chairman, and Mr. Hunt was elected President. Another letter from the Comptroller, of the same import as its predecessor, was read, and the Executive Committee decided that $147,000 was necessary for the college, $120,000 for salaries, $1,850 for coal, $7,500 for repairs, $7,500 for gas, and the remainder for miscellaneous expenses, such as the purchasing of school books, &c.

The committee appointed to investigate the action of the faculty in suspending Arthur A. Alexander and Ransom J. Parker, the students who were accused of obtaining examination papers from the printer in Rutherford, N. J., prior to the examination day, upheld the faculty's action, and advised that the students' names be stricken from the roll.

Superintendent Jasper makes public the fact that the giver of $1,000, some time ago, to found two scholarships for poor boys, has sent him a similar amount to start twelve more boys on the way to an education. The unknown donor has promised to see that all twenty-four receive a college education in any college they may select.

MRS. DAVIS INDICTED THIS TIME.

The September Grand Jury Disagrees With Its Predecessor Body.

In May Mrs. Mary M. Davis of 57 East Fifty-ninth street, said to be an adopted daughter of ex-Comptroller Connelly, with her daughter Marie, aged 18, was arrested upon the charge of obtaining $200 worth of goods by false pretences from Bloomingdale Bros. The goods, it was claimed by the firm, were delivered to Mrs. Davis under a misapprehension, the delivery clerk believing that she was a Mrs. David, who, as alleged, had formerly lived at the house, and had an unlimited credit with Bloomingdale Bros., whereas Mrs. Davis had no account. When the firm's complaint was laid before the Grand Jury counsel wrote a letter to each member of the May Grand Jury asking that the two women be heard in their own behalf. This unusual courtesy was accorded. Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis, it is understood, told the Grand Jury that they had dealt for some time with Bloomingdale Bros., and had paid for all the goods that they bought, but that the clerk with whom they dealt had suggested that they open an account. When the goods were delivered they supposed the account had been opened. Mrs. Davis also said, it is said, that she was ready to pay for the goods as soon as a bill was rendered. The Grand Jury dismissed the complaint.

Recently the firm's complaint was again submitted to the September Grand Jury, at the instance of Assistant District Attorney Goff, who regarded the letter sent to the May Grand Jury by Mrs. Davis's counsel as irregular. The September Grand Jury indicted Mrs. Davis yesterday, and she was arrested. In the General Sessions, before Judge Fitzgerald, she gave $1,000 bail and was released.

JERSEY BRIDGE STOCKHOLDERS.

The List Complete, and a Meeting for Organization Called.

The New York and New Jersey Bridge Commissioners, composed of Andrew H. Green, Chairman, Frank K. Hain, Charles M. Vail, Evan Thomas, and Isidor Strauss, met yesterday. Treasurer Vail reported that $300,100 had been subscribed toward the capital stock of the company, and that $10 on each share so subscribed had been paid to him and was deposited to his credit in the Mercantile National Bank. It was decided to refuse the subscription for the odd share which was offered by Hilder, Farr & Co. As it would have been invidious to refuse without reason their subscription, which was among the first offered, in place of refusing the last received, the resolution of refusal was amended so as to exclude all subscriptions under five shares. Following is a list of the stockholders:

George W. Murray, Louis Windmuller, H. B. Archer, Henry M. Birkett, Willard H. Mase, James Langdon, Wm. Bell, John C. Adams, Chas. Scribner, William Rothschild, W. F. Dunning, George W. Greene, Charles H. Swan, John T. Moore, William H. Kelley, W. G. Grenshaw, James T. Woodward, J. Rhinelander Dillon, James Stillman, John H. Wisard, William Doyle, Henry Sanendahl, John A. Sullivan, W. Wetmore Ryder, John B. Kerr, G. E. Mumford, J. E. Brodsky, Thomas C. Clarke.

There are five bank Presidents in this list, and railway interests are also manifestly represented.

After appointing George W. Greene of Orange county counsel, the Commission decided to call a meeting of stockholders for Oct. 1 to elect officers.

Custom House Appointments.

Collector Erhardt promoted Stephen W. Hamilton from a $1,000 clerkship to a $1,200 clerkship, and Naval Officer Willis has promoted Lewis W. Fay from a $1,600 place to an $1,800 place, and C. H. Walker from a $500 place to an $840 place. Appraiser Cooper has appointed William A. Hotchkiss and Charles H. Munger messengers, each at $840 a year, in place of Oscar Roqua and Joseph McKeon, Jr.

A Sorry Outlook for Winter Fruit.

The promise of winter fruit in New Jersey and Pennsylvania is said to be the worst ever known. There is hardly any crop in the great apple belt of western New York that is good enough to send to market more than a million of barrels. The weather has produced rot and mildew in cases where insects and disease did not blight the fruit buds.

MR. BLAINE SPEAKS AGAIN.

HE ANSWERS THE CRITICS OF HIS RECIPROCITY SCHEME.

We Must Make Terms with the Latin-American Countries Now or Presently the Opportunity Will Be Gone.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The following letter from Mr. Blaine upon his reciprocity plans is given out to-night:

"BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 15, 1890.

"*Col. W. W. Clapp, Editor Boston Journal, Boston.*

"MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor asking me if I can attend the annual banquet of the Boot and Shoe Club of Boston in October. You add that the members are 'in hearty sympathy with my views regarding the best method of extending American trade, and would be glad to have me address them.'

"I regret that my engagements will not permit me to accept the invitation, but you will please thank the club for the compliment they pay me. I am glad to hear that the members of the club are interested in a system of reciprocal trade with Latin America. They can do great good by counteracting a certain phase of New England opinion, entertained at home as well as in Washington—an opinion which I must regard as in the highest degree unwise and hurtful to New England interests. New England is to receive in the new tariff the amplest protection for every manufacturing industry within her borders, both great and small, and it will in my judgment be both inexpedient and injurious for her representatives to disregard a measure which will promote Western interests.

"I have lately received a letter from Mr. J. F. Imbs of St. Louis, a leading representative of the flour interests and President of the late Convention of Millers at Minneapolis. Speaking for the grain and flouring interest of that great section, Mr. Imbs says that 'advices of recent date from Cuba state that the duties now collected on American flour are at a higher rate than was first supposed to be the case.' And he adds: 'I respectfully submit that the American miller will be unable to retain any part of the Cuban flour trade unless immediate relief is secured.'

"In view of these facts, is it possible that a protectionist Congress can even think of opening our market to Cuba's products free, while allowing a great Western interest to be absolutely excluded from her market by a prohibitory tariff? With reciprocity the West can annually sell many hundred thousand barrels of flour in the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico, together with a large mass of other agricultural products. Without reciprocity she will be driven more and more from those markets.

"Giving the fullest protection to all Eastern interests, as the proposed Tariff bill does, surely no man of good judgment, certainly no protectionist of wise forecast, wishes to expose a Western interest to serious injury, especially when it is manifestly easy to protect it and promote it—manifestly easy because at this very time the Boards of Trade, the Chambers of Commerce, and the public opinion in Havana are demanding reciprocal trade with the United States. I select Cuba and Porto Rico for examples, because in certain quarters it has been said that while we might secure reciprocity with some little countries in South America, we could do nothing with the Spanish islands. Let us at least give the Spanish islands an opportunity to speak for themselves.

"Certain wise men ask: 'How can we sell farm products in South America when the same things are produced there?' Cereals are undoubtedly grown in the southernmost parts of South America, but the wise men will remember that cereals and sugar do not grow in the same soil, and that the sugar countries of South and Central America and the West India Islands contain 40,000,000 of people who import the largest part of their breadstuffs. Indeed the largest part of the sugar product of all Latin America is at our doors, and we can greatly enlarge our exchanges there if Congress will give us the opportunity for reciprocal trade.

"Another class observe that they want time to study the system. To this I might reply that the best method of studying a system is to observe its practical workings. While studying in the abstract and refusing to take some object lessons, these gentlemen propose to open a market to Latin-American products free of all charge, while asking Latin America to give us in return some freedom in their markets. The object lesson immediately before us is the treatment of the sugar question. Shall we make Latin America a gift of that trade? When we have studied that lesson we shall be prepared for the second.

"The worst proposition of all is put forward by those who say: 'Let us put sugar on the free list now, and next year we will take up the subject of reciprocity.' If I understand their logic, it is to make sugar free this year without condition, and next year to ask Spain if she will not kindly consent to grant us reciprocal trade? Holding the complete vantage ground ourselves, the proposed policy transfers the vantage ground to Spain. Instead of granting a favor to Spain to-day, we are to ask her for a favor to-morrow. Those who take this ground belong to that class of careful guardians of property who prepare a very strong lock for the stable after the horse is gone.

"I do not mean, in what I have said, to imply that reciprocity is only a Western interest. As I remarked in a note to Senator Frye, it will prove beneficial and profitable both to the farm and the shop. What, for instance, could be more natural or more just than that, in giving a free market in the United States to hides from the sensitive Republic, we should ask the Argentine Republic to give a better market than we now have for the product of leather from the United States? The many forms in which our business interests will be promoted by reciprocity cannot be known until the active commercial men of the United States shall have developed those forms by investigation and experience. We shall not realize the full benefit of the policy in a day or a year, but shall we therefore throw away countless millions of trade, in addition to the sixty millions we have already thrown away, and then ignorantly declare without trial that 'the system won't work?'

"Finally, there is one fact that should have great weight, especially with protectionists. Every free trader in the Senate voted against the reciprocity provision. The free trade papers throughout the country are showing determined hostility to it. It is evident that the free trade Senators and the free trade newspapers have a specific reason for their course. They know and feel that with a system of reciprocity established and growing, their policy of free trade receives a most serious blow. The protectionist who opposes reciprocity in the form in which it is now presented knocks away one of the strongest supports of his system. The enactment of reciprocity is the safeguard of protection. The defeat of reciprocity is the opportunity of free trade. Yours, very respectfully, JAMES G. BLAINE."

SUPT. MURRAY NOT WELL YET.

A Long Leave to Go to Europe and Consult the Specialists.

The Police Board yesterday granted Superintendent Murray five months longer vacation to recover his health, and he will go abroad in a few days. The Superintendent left Police Headquarters about the middle of June. He went first to his summer home at Far Rockaway; then to the Catskills, and late in the summer to Muldoon's farm, near Belfast. He returned from there a few days ago.

His request, made to the Police Commissioners yesterday, was in the form of a brief note saying that a trip abroad was recommended for him by the President of the Board of Police Surgeons, and asking for an additional leave of absence of five months. A letter from Dr. Cook accompanied the Superintendent's letter. It said, in part:

"I find that his condition has greatly improved since he has been on vacation, but he still has muscular tremor quite perceptible in the left hand and forearm, due to an impairment of a portion of the nervous system. I am of the decided opinion that his condition might be very much improved, and probably a complete restoration of health secured by a sea voyage and by placing himself under the advice and treatment of one or more of the most skilful and experienced specialists of Europe."

President MacLean alone voted not to grant Superintendent Murray five months more vacation.

Mayor Gleason Pleads Not Guilty.

A plea of not guilty was entered before Justice Garretson in the Queens County Court yesterday by Corporation Counsel Foster of Long Island City for Mayor Gleason, who was indicted for assaulting George B. Crowly in the barroom of Miller's Hotel, Long Island City, on Sunday night, Sept. 7. The Mayor could not be seen in the room at the time the plea was entered.

"Where is the accused?" inquired District Attorney Fleming.

"In the doorway," returned Counsellor Foster, pointing in the direction indicated.

The jam of the door partly concealed the Mayor's big form.

"If your Honor considers that being present, I am satisfied," said the District Attorney, the preliminaries were then arranged, and Mr. Foster asked the Mayor withdrew. No date was set for the trial.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN GOFF.

A WELL-KNOWN STEAMBOAT MAN REPEATS THE STORY HE TOLD A YEAR AGO.

He Says Drs. Blair and Copeland Cured Him of Catarrh a Year Ago, and if It Were Not for Them He Would be a Dead Man Now.

Capt. James Goff is a steamboat man, at present employed by the People's Line for Albany at their pier (old number) 41 North River. In answer to a question of the writer, Capt. Goff said: "I had suffered from that dreadful disease, catarrh, for twenty years,