THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

NEW MEXICO'S ADMISSION AS A STATE POSTPONED BY THE SENATE.

Senators Daniel and White Oppose the Anti-Option Bill—The House Passes the Bill to Enforce Reciprocal Commercial Relations with Canada—The Resolution Expressing Sympathy with the Russian Hebrews in Their Distress Defeated.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Senate to-day adopted two resolutions pertaining to the World's Fair, each of which had passed the House. One authorized the Secretary of the Interior to send, for exhibition in the Woman's building at Chicago, any patent models or drawings, the invention of women. The other authorized the President to ask of the Queen Regent of Spain, the Duke of Veragua, and others the loan of Columbus relics for the World's Exposition.

The Committee on Territories reported the House bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State, with a recommendation for its favorable consideration next December. The bill was put on the calendar.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.), Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, reported by substitute the House bill compelling railroads to use automatic couplers and continuous brakes on freight trains. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Peffer (F. A., Kan.), who has made daily attempts for a week past to call up the Homestead resolution, with a view of addressing the Senate upon it, but without success, as a substitute move offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report whether, in the present state of the law as it concerns the relations between employer and employee, the former enjoys the privilege of determining and enforcing the rate or amount of wages to be paid to the employes for work and labor to be performed. In case the first inquiry is answered in the affirmative, whether the resulting condition is conducive to the good of society or tends to promote the general welfare. In case the second inquiry is answered in the negative, whether Congress has jurisdiction over its subject matter to the extent of applying remedial legislation. And if the third inquiry is answered in the affirmative, what legislation, if any, is necessary to afford proper relief.

The resolution was ordered printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) resumed his speech against the Anti-Option bill. He said the most mischievous of the evils from which farmers suffered were not covered by the bill. The engrossment of the market by the accumulation of vast quantities of grain in elevators and the cornering of the market by capitalists was not only not prohibited, but would be aided by the machinery of the bill, which would enable such persons, through the agency of the internal revenue office, to "spot" everybody who could be a rival to them. He regarded the bill as an abuse of the power of Federal taxation, and he should offer an amendment at the proper time to repeal another abuse of taxation which had existed for twenty-five years, namely, a tax of 10 per cent. upon the circulation of State banks. He contended that the national banks had fulfilled their functions, and the time had come when the National Government ought to restore to the States the right to use such banking facilities as they could devise for domestic purposes.

Mr. White (Dem., La.) said that the course of the Senate seemed to indicate a preponderance of sentiment on the floor in favor of the bill. Under these circumstances he should hesitate to discuss its constitutionality and wisdom if he was not profoundly conscious of the fact that in his judgment there had been before this Congress for many years no more vicious and flagrantly unconstitutional legislation, abounding in gross blunders and legal heresies, and calculated to do untold harm to the people of this great country. The Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Washburn), in charge of the bill, had intimated an intention of moving to strike out the twelfth section, which was required every man engaged in this business, which the bill itself declared to be lawful, to take out an internal revenue license, but he proposed to retain the thirteenth section, which conferred upon the revenue officials all the arbitrary power of visitation and search which their agents had in addition in the twelfth section. This was a bill licensing the Federal Government to step over the State line, and to destroy every contract made between citizens of the State which the Government of the United States chose to destroy. Where within the four walls of the Constitution could such an authority be found? Ah, but it was said it was a tax law, when every line of it declared that it was not its purpose to collect a tax. It was asked, How could the bill be reached by the Court? To this he replied that if it was in the power of the Senate, by a mere declaration, to say that this was a tax law, when the very face of the statute showed no tax possible, then the Senate, and not the Supreme Court of the United States, was made by the Constitution the court of last resort. He declared the bill to be a mighty conspiracy against the consumers of the country in behalf of a favored interest. It might be called a bill to stimulate gambling by forbidding it in four or five agricultural products and licensing it in all others by closing up the exchanges and opening up the bucket shops.

After Mr. White had spoken for nearly two hours to a most attentive Senate, the bill was temporarily laid aside and House bills unobjected to were taken up and passed. Mr. White retaining the floor on the Anti-Option bill.

The House bill granting a pension to the survivors of the Black Hawk war was passed, and at 6:05 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and immediately afterward adjourned till to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Wolverton of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported to the House to-day, recommending for passage the following bills:

To establish a uniform fee for the naturalization of aliens by United States District Courts. The fee for filing declaration of intention to become a citizen is to be $1, and the fee for final papers $2.

To limit commissioners' fees in cases where a warrant is issued, the case discontinued and no arrest made, to $2, and in cases where a hearing is given, the defendant admitted to bail or bound over to court, not to exceed $5.

To require every District Attorney, Clerk of a Circuit or District Court to make reports to the Attorney-General on Jan. 1 and July 1 each year of all fees and emoluments of their offices of every name and character, including all naturalization fees and all expenses of their offices.

To require officers having persons under arrest to take the person arrested before the Commissioner or Judge having his office in the county where the arrest is made, and if there is no such office, before the officer having it's office nearest to the place of arrest.

The object of this latter bill is to break up the practice which prevails of arresting defendants in different parts of the State and taking them to a Commissioner having his office a long distance from the place of arrest for the purpose of making mileage fees against the Government.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.), Chairman of the Library Committee, reported a resolution for the purchase of the library of the late George Bancroft for $75,000.

A resolution was passed requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the House the correspondence of all chiefs of bureaus and divisions requesting authority to leave the department on alleged official business, and his response, to such requests, since January last.

Mr. Blount (Dem., Ga.) moved to consider the bill reported yesterday to enforce reciprocal commercial relations with Canada. The bill authorizes the President to suspend after Aug. 1 the right of free passage through the St. Mary's Canal to foreign vessels, whenever unjust tolls are charged upon our vessels or other discrimination is made by Canada, $2 per ton to be charged on freight and $5 on passengers.

Mr. Blount said that our Government should stand up manfully and emphatically for its rights and meet whatever emergencies should arise. The great lakes should not be open to Canadian trade so long as the United States was discriminated against. The bill only carried out a rule laid down by the Canadian Government.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) said that the bill deeply concerned the people engaged in the grain trade in the Northwest and everywhere else. The United States was entitled to the use of the Welland Canal under treaty provisions. Every cargo transported through the Welland Canal paid ten times as much toll as was charged Canadian vessels.

The bill was then passed without a division.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) called up the resolution expressing sympathy with the Russian Hebrews in their distress and authorizing the President "to use his good offices to induce the Russian Government to mitigate its laws and decrees respecting Russian Hebrews."

Mr. Butler (Dem., Ia.) could not see the necessity for this Government to meddle with the affairs of other nations. By filibustering he consumed the hour, and the resolution was defeated.

The following measures, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, were passed:

For the examination and promotion of enlisted men in the army to the grade of second Lieutenant; to provide for the collection, custody, and arrangement of military records of the wars of the American Revolution and of 1812; authorizing the Secretary of War to lease for five years lands for public purpose; to define the grade of certain medical officers in the army; empowering army officers who are authorized to approve the sentence of summary courts martial to remit or liquidate the same; authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a Board of Review in certain cases; to furnish the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association with arms and accoutrements used by the states in the battle of Gettysburg; to extend for one year the time for constructing a hotel upon the Government reservation at Fortress Monroe.

The following bills were reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs and passed:

To provide for examination of certain officers of the Marine Corps and regulate promotions therein; to grant a right of way through the naval reservation near Pensacola, Fla., to the Pensacola Terminal Company; authorizing the acceptance of medals given to the officers and crew of the United States steamship Baltimore by the King of Sweden.

The conference report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The points of disagreement now are those relating to Indian depredation claims, the French spoliation claims, and the payments to Pacific railroads. It was agreed that the consideration of these matters should be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Henderson (Dem., N. C.), from Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, called up the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to let contracts between Feb. 1 and July 1. The bill was passed.

Pending further discussion on measures from the committee, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

THE ELLIS ISLAND BUILDINGS.

Inspector Cluss and the Contractors Say They Are All Right.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The joint immigration committees of the Senate and House met to-day to hear additional evidence from Treasury Department officials in relation to the construction of the immigration buildings at Ellis Island, N. Y.

Inspector of Public Buildings Cluss of the Treasury Department read a long statement prepared by himself and J. W. Marshall, Superintendent of Repairs at New York city, which was practically a contradiction of the findings of the experts appointed by the committee to examine the buildings on Ellis Island. The conclusions reached by these two officials were that there was not a scintilla of doubt about the strength and durability of the main building, and if any defects existed the experts certainly had not reported them. On an inspection of the main building in October, 1891, when the painting had just been completed, no serious defects were noted.

On cross-examination Mr. Cluss said that the slate roof of the main building was patched with tin in some parts on account of its pitch. The roof leaked in certain places, according to the direction of the wind during a storm.

John W. Marshall testified that it would have been better to have erected a brick piling for a foundation for the main building, but it was found impracticable, and it would have taken a greater length of time. Wooden piles were sunk, and as there was always a moisture under the building they would naturally decay in time. He recommended that alterations be made whereby a current of air could pass under the building and dry the piles.

T. J. Sheridan, one of the contractors for the main building, said that the Government accepted North Carolina pine, but he used Georgia yellow pine, which was far superior. He refuted the various charges made by Experts Neilson and Parsons of omissions of certain articles contracted for to be placed in the building. The speaking tubes, he said, were not put in, but were being held back under consideration. A butt to a door was left out at the instance of the Superintendent. The weather indicators were not omitted from the roof, as charged. Witness admitted having omitted some of the braces called for in the specifications on the roof, but in lieu of the 48 braces called for he put about 140 throughout the building. This was done with the consent of the Superintendent. Witness said he thought the tin patches were placed on the slate roof to cover cracks in the slate, which were caused by workmen walking thereon. The roof had small leaks, and during a driving storm the rain would penetrate under the slate where it lapped over. The reason for putting second-class slate on the roof was because the better article could not be secured promptly, six months must have elapsed before the desired slate could be secured.

An exciting scene occurred in the committee room this afternoon, which rivalled the episode between Representative Enloe and Gen. Baum, several months ago. Gen. Nettleton said to the committee that there had been placed in his hands one of the reports of the committee, and he wished to take exception to about ten pages of it. He added that he did not assume that the committee would make a report until the investigation was concluded. He also refused to give up the report.

"Where did you get it?" asked Representative Stump, sharply.

"It was handed to me," was the rejoinder.

Mr. Stump—Who by?

Gen. Nettleton—I shall not inform you. It was lying around where any reporter could have gotten it and made use of it.

Here Senator Chandler broke in with the remark that the testimony was printed for the use of the committee, to which Mr. Nettleton responded that it was not testimony, but a report.

Senator Chandler—I mean a draft of a report. It was furnished only to members of the committee. If any copies are in the hands of anybody else, they have been surreptitiously obtained.

Gen. Nettleton did not consider his copy as having been surreptitiously obtained.

Mr. Stump angrily asserted that there was no gentleman in possession of the report except the members of the committee, and added emphatically that he meant what he said.

At this point the two gentlemen were in an angry state, and the color was fast leaving their cheeks. The anger of both men was wrought up to its highest pitch, when Gen. Nettleton replied to Mr. Stump in effect that the committee room was no place to call Mr. Stump to account for his statement, and added Gen. Nettleton, "You will not be permitted to drag me into a controversy in this room."

Mr. Stump, looking Gen. Nettleton full in the face, said with a great deal of fervor: "I am ready now."

Gen. Nettleton, without paying any attention to this remark, again referred to the report, and in turn was followed by Mr. Stump to the effect that the committee directed him to prepare the report after all the testimony had been taken, and that a reopening of the investigation was unnecessary for Mr. Nettleton's benefit.

Gen. Nettleton then said that he would withdraw that part of his statement.

Mr. Stump (very warmly)—I withdraw nothing. My conclusion is arrived at already, whether you will leave the report with the committee or not.

With this parting shot Mr. Stump walked away from the erect figure of Gen. Nettleton, and nervously paced the floor. Turning suddenly about, Mr. Stump said that Gen. Nettleton must have gotten the report from the clerk in the room in the morning, as he had given Senator Gray a copy of it, and he may have inadvertently left it lying on the desk.

Gen. Nettleton said that the report was handed to him four days ago, so that relieved Senator Gray of any responsibility in the matter.

"Maybe you have the whole matter in your possession," sarcastically responded the Maryland Representative. "The rest of it you won't like."

Senator Chandler was unsuccessful in getting the information as to who gave Gen. Nettleton the report, and, heaving a sigh, he said he only hoped that—and then stopped short, evidently intending to say that he hoped no trouble would result from the unpleasantness.

The committee then went into secret session, and Gen. Nettleton quietly left the room.

A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

The President Appoints Oct. 21 the Anniversary of the Discovery of America.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In pursuance of a resolution of Congress the President to-day issued a proclamation appointing Friday, Oct. 21, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States. The proclamation says:

"On that day let the people, so far as possible, cease from toil and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and their appreciation of the great achievements of the four completed centuries of American life. Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlightenment. The system of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment; it is particularly appropriate that the schools be made by the people the centre of the day's demonstration. Let the national flag float over every schoolhouse in the country, and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship. In the churches and in the other places of assembly of the people let there be expressions of gratitude to divine providence for the devout faith of the discoverer, and for the divine care and guidance which has directed our history and so abundantly blessed our people."

A Scout Killed by Bandits.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A telegram was today received by Gen. Schofield from Lieut. Laughorne of the Third Cavalry, dated Fort Ringgold, Tex., stating that on Tuesday, while out with a detachment from the post, twenty miles south of Fort Ringgold, near the Rio Grande, his scout (name not given) was shot and killed by a band of bandits. At the time the scout was some distance in advance of the United States troops. An effort will be made to overtake the bandits.

Mortality in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The mortality list for the past week shows the highest number of deaths ever recorded in the District of Columbia, reaching 194. This exceeds the number of any one week during the grip epidemic in April, 1891, by thirteen. The greatest mortality was among children, 105 being under five years, and of this number 88 were infants under one year.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

PLANS OF THE ANTI-OPTION BILL'S OPPONENTS IN THE SENATE.

They Propose to Talk It to Death or to Prevent a Vote by Some Other Means—Senator Cameron's Opposition to Judge Shiras's Confirmation Not Shared by Senator Quay—Andrew D. White Nominated for Minister to St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—President Harrison's expressed desire to be saved the embarrassment of having the Anti-Option bill presented to him for signature has caused several Senators who were originally earnest and active in opposition to it to become lukewarm. These are the men who on Monday last instituted the filibustering tactics that so violently outraged all rules of Senatorial dignity and decorum. Knowing that the President does not wish to be confronted with the bill, these anti-Administration Senators are perfectly willing to allow it to pass. It is not probable, however, that a vote can be reached before final adjournment. It is conceded that a majority of the Senate is in favor of the bill, but from now on some very fine strategy will be resorted to to keep the bill pending until adjournment. The plan is to talk the bill to death, and, unless the date of final adjournment is further away than it appears, the plan will succeed. Senator Washburn, who is in charge of the bill, and his assistants on the floor are not altogether prepared for this opposition, and will undoubtedly be surprised as the details reveal themselves. The only uncertainty as to the success of the plans of the opposition is as to the day of final adjournment. If that date were already agreed upon by the action of both Houses it would then be comparatively easy to work and talk against time. The anti-option Senators are therefore lying low, and when the adjournment resolution is passed by the House and comes over to the Senate they propose to have it quickly and promptly acted upon by the Appropriations Committee and put through the Senate. Then every Senator will be anxious to call up some little measure of his own, so that it will be impossible to prevent a vote on the Anti-Option bill.

Although it is not generally known as yet, there are several Senators who have prepared long speeches on various subjects, which they will deliver with the Anti-Option bill as a starting point, but they will deal with almost every topic except puts and calls. Senator Aldrich, for instance, will interject into his forthcoming remarks in opposition to the anti-option measure the tariff speech which he has been working upon for the past fortnight. This speech he will defend the report of the Finance Committee, which he made to the Senate on Tuesday, giving the result of the investigation into the effects of the McKinley Tariff law upon prices, and deliver a general eulogy upon the Republican protective policy. Mr. Hoar has two speeches, both of which he hopes to get rid of under the guise of speaking upon the subject of the Anti-Option bill. One is a tariff speech, and the other consists of a few brief remarks to the extent of several columns in the *Record*, on the silver question. Other Senators are also parties to the opposition programme, and they feel that they ought and will succeed in preventing a vote. Senator Daniel of Virginia, who is always equal to a whole day's speech on any subject, held the floor to-day, and ranged over the whole list of political subjects.

Mr. Washburn, the author of the Anti-Option bill, is becoming very nervous. This is plain to be seen from his evident willingness to accede to any amendment or any suggestion for the purpose of avoiding delay and reaching a vote. Instead of antagonizing the various amendments that are presented from time to time by the opponents of the bill, he has now adopted the plan of accepting them in order to avoid trouble. He does not seem to be very particular what the amendments are, and is apt, therefore, to find himself with a very peculiar bill on his hands when the Senate gets through with it. To-day he accepted an amendment offered by Mr. Dixon of Rhode Island, a shrewd and able lawyer, whose New England constituents are strongly opposed to the proposed anti-option law, chiefly because it will prevent them from buying their cotton when they want it and at a fair price. Mr. Dixon's amendment excluded from the operation of the bill almost all kinds of trading at which the measure aims to strike, and yet Mr. Washburn accepted it without controversy. He is so anxious to get the bill through that he does not seem to care whether it be amended or not. The chances now are that it will not be brought to a vote at this session in any shape.

Senator Cameron appears to be earnest in his opposition to the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Shiras of Pittsburgh to be a Justice of the Supreme Court, and to-day expressed to his friends the belief that he would defeat the nomination. Mr. Cameron is probably over-sanguine. The Committee on the Judiciary will hold a meeting to consider the nomination to-morrow, and a favorable report is expected. It is hard enough to defeat a nomination when there are formal charges against the character or ability of the nominee, but when, as in the case of Mr. Shiras, there are no charges affecting his integrity, the task of beating the President and his nominee becomes a difficult one indeed. Mr. Cameron, however, claims that he will have the Democratic side of the chamber almost solid in opposition to the confirmation, and that he can get the necessary votes on the Republican side without much trouble. Mr. Cameron can always get a certain number of Republican Senators to vote with him for or against almost any proposition, but he is evidently mistaken in counting on any solid Democratic support in his fight against Mr. Shiras. Senator Pugh, who is a Democratic member of the Judiciary Committee, in commenting upon the subject said to-day that he could not see why the Democrats should oppose Judge Shiras, who has the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in the State of Pennsylvania, besides being an admirable gentleman. President Harrison was not expected to appoint a Democrat, and, as a Republican is to be appointed, all Democrats ought to be as acceptable as any other Republican. Mr. Pugh undoubtedly expresses the opinion of a large number of Democratic Senators, who cannot be used as catspaws to pull Mr. Cameron's chestnuts out of the fire.

The appointment of Mr. Shiras was especially distasteful to him, and he resents the President's choice all the more because the Pennsylvania Senators were not even notified that the appointment was to be made or that Mr. Shiras was to be selected. Mr. Shiras has always been an anti-Cameron man, and that is why the Cameron influence is against him. In 1880 Mr. Shiras was the candidate of the bolting Republicans for the United States Senatorship, which was finally captured by Mr. Mitchell after a combination between the bolters and the Democrats. The regular Republican or Cameron candidate at that time was ex-Gov. Beaver. Two years ago a brother of Mr. Shiras was the Republican candidate for Congress against Thomas M. Bayne, who had the endorsement of the Cameron machine. The nominee for the Supreme Court Justiceship has lately allied himself with the Dalzell-Magee faction of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and that is why Mr. Cameron is after him. Mr. Quay is no better pleased with the appointment of Mr. Shiras than Mr. Cameron is, but not being in a position to kick over the traces just at present, he will vote for confirmation.

Should Mr. Shiras succeed in taking his place on the bench it will be necessary for him to make a change in his personal appearance if he desires to maintain the style set by the other Justices. In the pictures of him in the public prints he is shown as wearing long side-whiskers, a thing that would hardly be tolerated in the United States Supreme Court. Chief Justice Fuller is allowed to keep his flowing mustachios, because there would be so little of him left if they were cut off, and Justice Lamar clings to his chin beard because shaving it would remove what would be doing violence to one of the most sacred traditions of the South. But these two cases are exceptions, as Mr. Shiras will undoubtedly learn if he becomes a Justice. When Mr. Brewer came upon the bench he wore a long beard, which he was compelled to part with after a few weeks. Justice Gray is pointed to as a man who has broken through the rule, but the point is not a good one, for the only whiskers worn by Justice Gray consist of two little tufts under his ears that are hardly noticeable. The rule that Justices of the Supreme Court must part with their whiskers when they assume their robes of office was made after Justice Lamar's appointment, and is an ironclad one which will no doubt be promptly called to the attention of Mr. Justice Shiras.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Andrew D. White of New York to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

A. Loudon Snowden of Pennsylvania (now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Greece, Roumania, and Servia), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Truxtun Beale of California (now Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Persia), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania, and Servia.

The following to be Consuls of the United States:

John A. Barnes of Illinois, at Chemnitz; Darley R. Brush of south Dakota, at Messina; Orris W. Fred of New York, at Brunswick; Carl Bailey Hurst of the District of Columbia, at Catania.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

John Birmingham, of California, Supervising Inspector of steam vessels for the First district.

Sergeant Wilbur E. Dove, Co. E., Twelfth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant.

The Rev. Charles W. Freeland of Virginia, and the Rev. Joseph E. Irish of Wisconsin, to be post Chaplains in the army; also the following promotions in the army:

Capt. Charles C. Hood, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Major.

First Lieut. Hobart K. Bailey, Fifth Infantry, to be Captain.

First Lieut. Charles J. Crane, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Captain.

Second Lieut. Harry Freeland, Third Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Frank G. Kalk, Third Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

The trouble between the Knights of Labor and the World's Fair management has been amicably adjusted. The members of the Executive Committee, K. of L., who were in the city to appear before the conference committee having in charge the Sundry Civil bill to present their grievances and demand the rejection of the World's Fair clause unless they were remedied, had a conference to-day with ex-Senator Palmer, President of the Commission, and Director-General Davis. After a full explanation of the demands of the Knights of Labor and a statement of the position of the local directory, Messrs. Hayes and Wright expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the condition of things, and later made the same statement before the conferees.

BOTH SIDES RIDDLY FRIGHTENED.

Thirty Armed Men Guard Two Unarmed Burglars a Whole Night.

HACKENSACK, July 21.—George I. Ryerson of Ryerson Brothers, grocers at Ramseys, and Constable John F. Christopher arrived in Hackensack this morning with a man and boy handcuffed together. The prisoners were neatly clad. The man had a cut on his head from which blood had run down his clean-shaved face and stained his shirt front. He gave his name as James Conway, aged 23, of Garfield, and said the boy was his brother, aged 16. Both were committed to jail charged with attempted burglary.

Mr. Ryerson says that he was aroused at 1 o'clock this morning by the burglar alarm connecting the store and his house. He at once called his brother Henry, who lives across the street, and armed with revolvers and shotguns they hastened to the store, accompanied by Henry E. Sherwood, a neighbor. A light in the store was extinguished as the noise of their approach was heard by those inside and a voice cautioned them to retreat or have their heads blown off. Mr. Sherwood, from behind a tree, fired a shot through the open store door. The report alarmed the village and about thirty armed men soon collected.

It was first proposed that they make a dash for the store and overpower the unknown burglars inside, but the majority decided to surround the building and guard it until daylight should reveal the situation. A demand was made upon those inside to come out and surrender, but to this there was no response. When daylight came it was found that a small pane of glass had been broken above the bars that partly screen the large windows. Through this opening some one had crawled and unfastened the door. When Butcher Shuart and Constable Christopher entered the room cautiously they found a very frightened boy, and a man covered with blood from a cut on his right wrist received in breaking the window.

No weapon of any description was found upon either of the prisoners.

After allowing a surgeon to dress his arm both prisoners were brought to Hackensack. Dr. McFadden, the jail physician, found that there was a large grain of shot in the bone of the man's forehead, at the upper outside edge of the left eye, which could not be removed without cutting, to which the prisoner would not submit.

This is the eighth attempt to rob the Ryerson store within a few years, the last previous attempt being in September last. Once about $700 worth of goods was stolen. George I. Ryerson was the defendant in a suit brought by David H. Ramsey, who claimed $10,000 damages for the loss of the affections of his wife. A jury gave him $2,000 on the second trial, which Mr. Ryersonpaid. Ramsey is now awaiting trial on a charge of shooting his wife.

NOT A GRAB GAME.

But All the Same there is a Big Street Railway Scheme Afoot in Jersey City.

Charles B. Thurston, President of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company, and also President of the Newark Plank Road Company, says there is a little truth and a great deal of fiction in the reported plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to get a monopoly of the passenger traffic from Paterson, Passaic, Newark, Elizabeth, and other cities in New Jersey by means of electric roads, having their termini at the Pennsylvania ferry in Jersey City. Mr. Thurston says that companies have been formed to build electric roads from the principal cities and towns in Essex and Passaic counties, and from Elizabeth, but that the Pennsylvania Railroad does not own any stock in them. The New Jersey Traction Company has control of the surface roads in Newark. The Passaic Elevated Transit Company, which was incorporated recently, proposes to construct an electric road from Passaic to Newark, and thence to Jersey City, if arrangements can be made with the New Jersey Traction Company to get through Newark. The only interest the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has in the matter is its ownership of the plank road from Newark to Jersey City and its controlling interest in the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company.

Negotiations are pending to buy or lease the plank road or establish a traffic charge for each car that passes over the road. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company does not own any stock in either the New Jersey Traction Company or the Passaic Elevated Transit Company.

"We cannot tell what may happen in the future," said Mr. Thurston. "These other companies may make a proposition to buy or lease our roads, or an agreement might be made for a traffic charge. The subject has not been considered as yet. If a contract is made the Plank Road Company and Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company will simply convey the New Jersey Traction Company's passengers to the ferry. There is all the interest the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will have in it."

BIG SIX TACKLES THE DEMOCRATS.

It Wants the Evening Post and Staats-Zeitung Offices Unionized.

Typographical Union No. 6 has undertaken another job in the way of unionizing newspaper offices. Encouraged by its success with the *Tribune* office it has turned its attention to the *Evening Post*, and has appealed to the Democratic National Committee to assist as arbitrators. The union printers say that they feel encouraged in making this effort at this time because of the present favorable attitude of Larry's newspaper toward organized labor, as expressed in its editorials on the Homestead strike. With such an apparent favorable disposition toward labor organization they say that there ought to be no difficulty in bringing the *Post* management to make their office a union one. A committee has been appointed by No. 6 to bring about the unionizing of the *Evening Post* composing room. It is composed of Treasurer Joseph P. Weldrick, Felix J. Kustenmacher, Charles Maxwell, William McCabe, and John T. Burke. Besides the establishment of a chapel of the union in the *Evening Post* composing room, the committee is to do what it can to get the union recognized in the *Staats-Zeitung*.

In conjunction with a committee of Typographical No. 2 of Philadelphia, consisting of President George Chance, Financial Secretary William J. Bullman, and J. F. W. Smith, who are interested in getting union printers into Major Singerly's Philadelphia *Record*, these gentlemen visited William F. Harrity at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and solicited his aid in the Democratic National Committee to bring the three newspapers named into the union. The appeal of the printers' committee was presented at yesterday's meeting of the National Committee, and was referred to the Campaign Committee which is to be appointed by Chairman Harrity.

Abbot of the Benedictine Order.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—The Rev. Father Leander Schuerr of Allegheny has been chosen coadjutor Abbot of the Order of St. Benedict, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation as Arch Abbot of the Right Rev. Andreas Hintenacht.

The Sun's Guide to New York.

Replies to questions asked every day by the guests and citizens of the American metropolis. Suggestions to sightseers and practical information for practical people. The Sun will publish, in time for use at the Columbus Celebration next October, a compl te, unique, and practical guide book to this city. It will tell visitors what the sights are, how to reach them, where to lodge and board while here and the cost, where to do wholesale or retail shopping, how to amuse themselves, and get rest when weary of sightseeing. It will be attractively printed, pleasant to read, and the subject matter will be divided and arranged in a way to insure the best results. The retail price will be 25 cents per copy. The Sun's Guide will also offer unequalled and exceptional opportunities to advertisers. Those who wish further information on this subject should address The Guide Book Department of the New York Sun.

JOHN MASON'S BAD FAILURE.

Goods Pledged with Pawnbrokers—A Sister Creditor for $17,000.

The schedules of John Mason, jeweller and silversmith at 262 Fifth avenue, show liabilities $231,710, nominal assets $141,840, actual assets $43,380. Of the liabilities $123,918 are secured and $107,801 unsecured. The assets include stock, nominal value $46,936, actual $26,229; cash, $297; nominal equity in goods pledged with R. Simpson & Co., pawnbrokers, $10,000; with Taylor Bros., pawnbrokers, $7,000; with L. Tanenbaum & Co., $27,881; in goods attached by the Sheriff, $5,600. The actual value of all the equities is put down as uncertain. The principal creditors are L. Tanenbaum & Co., $97,789, secured by merchandise valued at $125,671; Edith M. Faxon, Mr. Mason's sister, $77,370 for money loaned; Clara M. Underhill, $22,000, money loaned; C. Magnus, $13,280; R. Simpson & Co., $11,889, secured by goods worth $22,000; Taylor Bros., $5,758, secured by goods worth $13,000. There are 115 creditors. C. P. Frame obtained judgment for $46,118 recently against Mr. Mason, but it does not appear in the list. The good book accounts are scheduled at $10,953, doubtful, $1,829; bad, $343. The Duchess of Marlborough, who is a cousin of Mr. Mason, appears as a debtor for $5. Mrs. Paran Stevens $408, and Mrs. J. B. Haggin $20.

Mason's creditors met yesterday in the room of the New York Jewellers' Association, 140 Broadway, to hear the report of Expert Accountant Waddell, who had been examining the books. The report showed that Mason had been the victim of his ambition to rival Tiffany & Co. and of his lack of experience in business matters. The report was that the assets could not produce more than $32,152 at a forced sale. It was proposed that Mason's relatives, some of whom are very wealthy, should pay the merchandise indebtedness and continue the business, to secure the money, amounting to $144,000, that Mason borrowed of them, but Lawyer Byrne, who represented Mrs. Faxon, stated that his client had been completely ruined by Mason, who had sunk $80,000 of her money in his business. It was finally decided to authorize the assignee, John Oscar Ball, to endeavor to dispose of the business at private sale, in the event of which the creditors hope to secure at least 40 per cent. of their claims.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $13,804 against the Scranton Steel Company of 52 Wall street in favor of John E. Thompson.

Mrs. Alice M. Fleming, who does business under the style of Miss Higgins, milliner, at 255 Fifth avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Timothy J. Shea. She has been in the business many years.

Brow Brothers, merchant tailors at 116 Nassau street, have settled with their creditors at fifty cents on the dollar.

Another attachment has been issued against property in the city of Jay P. R. Stebbins, banker, now of Kansas City, Kan., in favor of the Western National Bank for $10,240.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE ASSETS.

Something More Than $12,000 with Which to Pay Claims Aggregating $212,642.78.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, issued an order confirming the report of Arthur H. Masten, the master appointed to examine the accounts of William Carson Boone, receiver of the property in this State of the American Exchange in Europe, in the suit brought against that corporation. The report of Receiver Boone is also approved by the order of Judge Lacombe. This report shows that Mr. Boone received $31,551.93 in all, and his expenditures were $12,840.13, leaving a balance of $18,711.80. Judge Lacombe directs that out of this amount Receiver Boone shall pay himself as commissions $3,000; to the Hibernian Bank, $750.30; to Arthur B. Masten, for fees, $925, and for stenographer's service, $277.55; to Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel, $1,000, leaving $12,758.95 to be divided among the creditors whose claims had been approved and allowed by Receiver Boone. These claims amount to $111,396.15. Mr. Masten has also approved claims amounting to $100,782.63. This makes total liabilities of $212,642.78.

Permission was given to the receiver to apply to the Court for further orders in reference to claims which have come into his hands since filing this application.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 47 | Sun sets.... 7 25 | Moon rises. 2 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 12 | Gov. Island. 6 38 | Hell Gate.. 8 28

Arrived—THURSDAY, July 21.

Ss Bohemia, Schroeder, Hamburg.
Ss Darmstadt, Bokeker, Bremen.
Ss Dutchman, De Boer, Amsterdam.
Ss City of Washington, Hofmann, Havana.
Ss James Turner, Smith, Gerenta.
Ss Washington, Salvesen, Cuba.
Ss Claribel, McKnight, Baracoa.
Ss Burnley, Hamlin, Port Spain.
Ss Hugo, Gartner, Lafourche.
Ss Elfing, Gardner, New Orleans.
Ss Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond.
Bark James Stafford, Vroone, La Rochelle.

(For later arrivals see First Page.)

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Normannia, from New York, at Southampton.
Ss Spree, from New York, at Bremen.
Ss Britannic, from New York, at Queenstown.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Saale, from Southampton for New York.
Ss Capulet, from Santos for New York.
Ss Germanic, from Queenstown for New York.
Ss Virginia, from Hamburg for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail Today.

	Sails This	Leave Sail.
River Ettrick, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Pernambuco	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

Sail Tomorrow.

Aurania, Liverpool	.....	5:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	12:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Alaska, Liverpool	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	.....	10:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Gedert, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Caribbee, Cruz	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Alexandria, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Laguayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due Today.

England	Havre	July 4
Bohemia	Hamburg	July 7
Polaria	Hamburg	July 8
Norge	Christiansand	July 8
Statendam	Havre	July 10
Elgia	Havre	July 11

Due Saturday, July 23.

Furst Bismarck	Hamburg	July 15
City of Chester	Liverpool	July 13
Europe	Bremen	July 10
Marsilia	Hull	July 9

Due Sunday, July 24.

La Gascogne	Havre	July 15
Circassia	Glasgow	July