THE COMEDY IN THE SENATE.

FILIBUSTERING UNDER THE GUISE OF LEGITIMATE DEBATE.

An Attempt to Compel Senators to Listen to Time-killing Speeches—Disappearing Quorums Brought Back by Calls of the Senate Immediately Disappear Again—Mr. Stewart Abruptly Ends His Three Days' Speech with the Remark that He Has Much More Ammunition in Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—During the long, hot summer days of 1890, when the Republicans of the House of Representatives, under the dictatorship of Thomas B. Reed, were engaged in the work of passing the infamous Force bill, their most subtle enemy was "the disappearing quorum." That legislative *ignis fatuus* is now exhibiting itself in the United States Senate and lends its assistance to the party of filibusters who are endeavoring to block the passage of the bill to repeal the Sherman Silver Purchase act. In 1890 the quorum disappeared when Speaker Reed attempted to count it in order to ram down the throats of the Democracy his arbitrary decisions and partisan legislation. Now it disappears when Senator Stewart, in his rôle of a talker against time, opens his mouth to speak. When Mr. Stewart says "Mr. President" the quorum disappears, and it returns only when Mr. Stewart sits down to permit his fellow conspirator, Mr. Teller, to move a call of the Senate. When Czar Reed's quorum disappeared he counted the coats and hats, and occasionally even the coat tails, left behind. When it disappears in the Senate Mr. Teller brings it back. Mr. Reed needed the quorum for voting purposes, but Mr. Teller simply wants it to listen. The ex-Speaker could not bring his quorum into the House, but the Colorado Senator easily gets his into the Senate. It goes right out again, it is true, but it is also true that it is always compelled to return. It disappears and reappears at intervals all during the long, hot, drowsy afternoons, and when it reappears it does nothing. When it disappears it does various and sundry things.

A day in the United States Senate during the present extraordinary session is one of the most amusing things on earth, and the humor of it would no doubt be recognized and appreciated by the public under different circumstances. The country seems to be in no mood for Congressional fun just now, and yet the improved condition of the financial situation and the cheering signs of the times may excuse an attempt to picture to the American people the comedy now being enacted by their servants, the supposed-to-be dignified, solemn, and stately members of the United States Senate.

The "era of business" so boldly announced by Mr. Voorhees on Saturday and so humbly retracted by him yesterday has given way to an era of time killing, called by the actors in it "legitimate debate" and by its critics and unwilling auditors "filibustering." It began on Tuesday morning, when Senator Stewart of Nevada arose, as the most loquacious and irrepressible advocate of free silver coinage in either House of Congress, to "submit a few remarks" on the pending Wilson Repeal bill, with the Voorhees substitute, and will end when his allies and confederates on both sides of the chamber shall have talked their throats dry and rendered themselves mentally and physically unable to maintain a pretence of legitimate fighting in a lost cause.

When the Nevada Senator began his speech everybody except Mr. Teller, Mr. Peffer, and one or two others left the chamber with the intention of remaining away until the infliction had passed over. Mr. Teller, however, whose unimaginative nature will not permit him to see a joke, solemnly determined that the Senators should be compelled to listen to Mr. Stewart's observations on the silver situation, and thereupon he announced yesterday, with his deepest wail, that he should insist upon a quorum of the Senate being present all the time. He denounced filibustering as being undignified and unbecoming, but asserted the right of the friends of silver to present their side of the pending issue. He graphically described how each Senator, even including the Chairman and the members of the Finance Committee, has been slyly slipping out of the chamber during Mr. Stewart's speech, and announced that it is his purpose to ask for a call of the Senate whenever the fact that the quorum had disappeared should be brought to his attention. This was a very cheerless announcement to the solemn and lazy Senators, but even in the face of it they rebelled against the punishment of having to listen to Mr. Stewart, and resolved that they would not be Mr. Teller's victims. Therefore, Mr. Teller has the roll called they appear, and, when the presence of the quorum is announced, they disappear, and this movement they intend to keep up so long as the filibustering speeches continue.

The proceedings in the Senate chamber to-day afforded a good illustration of what a session of the United States Senate is like during the progress of what is known, in the language of the Senate poker game, as a legislative freeze-out. As the hands of the big, round, blue-faced, gold-rimmed clock under the diplomatic gallery pointed to one minute of 12, the Venerable Isaac Bassett got down from his high chair on the left of the Vice-President's desk, slipped out into the corridor to the room of the Vice-President, and immediately returned with Mr. Stevenson and the blind Chaplain in his wake. The Vice-President mounted the rostrum, rapped for order, and the chaplain offered up his brief but vigorous prayer. As the last notes of his amen died away the sagacious junior Senator from Colorado jumped up to present some sarcastic petitions of his constituents for the repeal of the McKinley law, and followed with a resolution requesting information from the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the amount of money paid to maple sugar producers under the McKinley Tariff act. Mr. Voorhees good-naturedly consented to the reception of the resolution, but Dr. Gallinger, the successor of the late Henry W. Blair, wanted the resolution amended so as to include information as to the bounties on all kinds of sugar. Then the fiery Mr. Wolcott, with a chip on each shoulder, told Dr. Gallinger to keep his hands off, as he was abundantly able to prepare his own resolutions. Dr. Gallinger thereupon got angry and sent Mr. Wolcott's resolution to the table. The Colorado man said no more, but some day he may make the New Hampshire Senator wish that he had been somewhere else to-day when that resolution was offered.

Then Senators White, Dolph, and Morgan had a few remarks to make on various topics of no importance, and at 12:35 the Repeal bill came up as unfinished business. The Nevada Senator resumed the floor, which has been constructively in his possession since Tuesday, but before going on with his few remarks he gracefully yielded to allow Senator Walthall to make a speech in favor of bimetallism. The Mississippi Senator, who is the successor of the late L. Q. C. Lamar, rarely talks in the Senate, although he is well equipped to do so. He is one of the most studious and thoughtful men in the body, and a charming man and fine talker. He is typically Southern in his appearance—very tall and straight as a young sapling, with gray hair falling on his shoulders in antebellum style, and the heavy moustache of a French grenadier. Mr. Walthall made an able speech in favor of bimetallism, and incidentally said some severe things about the vacillating record of Secretary Carlisle. He was listened to with unusually close attention by his colleagues, who showered congratulations upon him at the close of his speech.

When Mr. Walthall sat down Mr. Stewart got up. After he had said a few words and piled upon his desk a great mass of newspaper clippings, pamphlets, and documents of all kinds as a sort of warning to his hearers and a breastwork against attack, the quorum disappeared, and Mr. Teller felt constrained to call it back. This is where the funny part of the Senate proceedings come in.

Picture the scene at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when Mr. Teller's first motion for the return of the quorum was made. In the chair that Senator Pasco, who had been called up by Vice-President Stevenson so that he could slip into his beautiful greenroom unobserved, and before him, at their mahogany desks one tier below, were ranged the force of clerks and stenographers who always remain on hand whether the quorum is present or absent. On the floor sat half a dozen solemn, sleepy-looking statesmen, while in front of the main door, in the middle of the aisle, was Mr. Stewart, his long arms flying wildly about over his head, the perspiration trickling from his face down into his long yellow white beard, and his desk, ten feet away, fairly littered with the ammunition which he scatters so recklessly, but which seems to be inexhaustible. Behind Mr. Stewart the open door reveals the long, narrow corridor leading over to the House in so straight a line that the presiding officer of the Senate could look directly into the eyes of the presiding officer of the House, only that the latter body is not in session. It has adjourned so that public opinion can be centred upon the Senate. All the doors of the Senate chamber are open, like that behind Mr. Stewart, because it is a very hot day, with an exceedingly high thermometer and an equally low barometer. The passing throngs in the corridors are in full view of the Senators, and are able to get a peep into the Senate cloak rooms. This is a privilege not often enjoyed by the average American citizen, but to-day the windows were open as well as the doors, and the easy chairs, soft sofas, lemonade stands, electric fans, and other luxuries of the mysterious cloak rooms open to the inspection of the curious. Up in the galleries a summer-clad crowd of visitors come unhindered through the open doors, but, after sitting awhile in evident astonishment, go away wondering what in the world is going on. There is an air of heat, drowsiness, and carelessness about everything. Only a handful of Senators are in their seats. In front of Mr. Stewart, and so near that he is in constant danger of being struck by the flying arms of the orator, sits the long-whiskered Mr. Dolph of Oregon, more than ever resembling the portraits of Moses and more than ever serious and solemn. Near him sits the even longer whiskered Mr. Peffer, gazing with his owl-like look at Mr. Stewart, who occasionally addresses his remarks to him, because he can find no other target. Back of Mr. Peffer is Mr. Teller, the General of the filibustering army, and over on the Democratic side there are more whiskers and little else. Mr. Mitchell of Wisconsin sits behind his beard, apparently asleep and looking as hot as a furnace, while, curiously enough, his right-hand companion is Mr. Caffery of Louisiana, whose whiskers belong to the Peffer, Dolph, and Mitchell variety.

When at 2 o'clock Mr. Teller looked upon this array of hair and absence of flesh he arose, and in his most solemn and sorrowful tones called attention to the fact that the quorum had disappeared again. So the presiding officer told the Clerk to call the roll, and as he sang out in his remarkably high-pitched voice, "Mr. Aldrich," the electric bells all over the Senate rang in all the committee rooms and corridors, the barber shops, the restaurants, and in all other places where Senators are apt to congregate when playing truant—ring five times, the button being touched by the ubiquitous Capt. Bassett, and the quorum began to reappear. Mr. Aldrich did not respond, because he is in Rhode Island, but the sly Mr. Allison, who is never caught napping, came out of the cloak room just in time to say "Here," and following him came from every direction the weary Senators who had fled from the wagging of Stewart's tongue. Even Mr. Berry of Arkansas, who has but one leg and walks with crutches, bobbed up serenely from some place where he had not been a moment before, and disappeared as he said "Here," as mysteriously as he had appeared. This was the most amusing part of the performance. As each Senator appeared from some corner and responded to his name he immediately dropped out of sight again, so that while the roll call showed a quorum present, the eyes of Mr. Teller saw the quorum absent. Mr. Blackburn, who had been rudely interrupted in the midst of conversation with some ladies in the marble room by the sound of the electric bell near his ear, dashed into the chamber and out again with the speed of a lightning-change artist. Don Cameron did not respond, because he never does, and the young and faithful Mr. Dixon of Rhode Island said "Here" because he is never absent.

From the Democratic cloak room came a little group, composed of the handsome Mr. Gibson and his able colleague, Mr. Gorman, the autocratic Mr. Harris of Tennessee, and one or two more who had been listeners to some of Mr. Vest's stories; and from the Republican cloak room came another equally picturesque group, Senator George Frisbie Hoar had been asleep on the sofa when the bell woke him up. He came out twirling a bunch of keys on his thumb, which means that he was thinking. He confusedly said "aye" for "here," and went back to his nap. Young Mr. Lodge stopped talking to young Mr. Wolcott long enough to answer the roll call, and both disappeared again. Mr. Sherman did not answer to his name, nor did Mr. Morrill, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Murphy, as all of these Senators have fled from the sessions of the do-nothing Senate.

After all the Senators had been smoked from their holes by the roll call and had all said "here," they went back to their holes again, but the quorum had been obtained, and Mr. Stewart resumed his harangue in a few moments the foxy eye of Mr. Teller noticed that the quorum had disappeared, and again he called the attention of the presiding officer to that fact. Again the roll was called, and again the quorum appeared. This is the way the day was consumed in the United States Senate, and the comedy is advertised to be played each day for some time to come.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Stewart's Time-killing Speech Ended—Walthall Talks for Bimetallism.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Among the numerous petitions presented to the Senate to-day and referred was one by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) for the immediate repeal of the McKinley Tariff bill. He said that the petition was on one of the printed forms sent out by the New York banks for the repeal of the Sherman act, but that the petitioners (all of them citizens of a town in Colorado) had substituted the McKinley Tariff bill for the Sherman act.

Mr. Wolcott also offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what sums have been paid as bounty on maple sugar under the law of Oct. 14, 1890, the statement to be made by fiscal years and States. He asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, "unless the financial condition is such that it should go to the Finance Committee."

The Vice-President asked whether there was any objection to the request for immediate consideration.

"What is the resolution?" asked Mr. Voorhees. Then he added, "Oh, let it go."

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) suggested that the information should apply to bounty on all kinds of sugar, but was informed, rather tartly, by Mr. Wolcott that he knew how to prepare his own resolutions. Then Mr. Gallinger objected to immediate consideration, and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the expenditures made under the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act, and what portion of the fund is now available, and whether any and what additional appropriation is necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

At 12:35 Mr. Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance Committee, moved to proceed to the consideration of the House bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The motion was agreed to without division, and the Repeal bill was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.), who was entitled to the floor to proceed with the third installment of his speech (begun on Tuesday), expressed his willingness to forego his right until the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Walthall), who desired to address the Senate to-day, had concluded his remarks.

Mr. Walthall (Dem., Miss.) then addressed the Senate, his speech being in favor of bimetallism. He expressed his readiness to cooperate with the Chairman of the Finance Committee, who urged prompt action on the bill, and suggested that there was a simple mode of arriving at prompt action. If the declaration of policy which the substitute contained were embodied in the form of an enactment, he believed that a vote could be reached in half the time. There seemed no reason why we should not give that declaration the form and force of a statute to effectuate that policy. He argued that the bill should be addressed to some other legislation than the mere repeal of the Sherman act; that Congress should "strike at the root, not merely at the fruit." If it was found that the Sherman law and not the McKinley law had been the culminating atrocity of recent legislation, haste should be made to supplement the educational feature of the campaign of 1892 by teaching the people now that that campaign had been concluded to success on a mistaken issue. He wanted to see silver restored to its rightful place. He wanted to see how far a free coinage of silver bill at the present ratio would go of itself toward restoring parity between the two metals. He was ready to make all reasonable concessions in the bimetallic policy could be established. If the pledges of the Chicago platform were broken now, the power of the Democracy and its influence for good would be weakened, and special injury would be inflicted on the agricultural interests of the country. That could not be done by his vote or with his consent.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) then took the floor and proceeded with the third installment of his speech—begun on Tuesday. He opened by reading extracts from to-day's New York *World*—"a paper," he said, "which gave the law to the Senate, although the editor was a foreigner," and the *New York Herald*, whose editor, Mr. Bennett, "although born in this country, had resided abroad for the last quarter of a century." The editors of these papers assumed to be more familiar with public sentiment in the United States than those who had lived here all their lives. The article in the *Herald* contained these words: "If Senator Stewart and his associates were wise they would cease their harangues and filibustering and yield at once to the inevitable. If they refuse to do so the means will be found to sweep them out of the way."

"There," said Mr. Stewart, with a wide sweep of the arm and a contemptuous casting aside of the paper, "is another voice from across the ocean."

Then he took up Mr. Voorhees's record on the silver question, quoted from his autobiography in the *Congressional Directory* how soon after entering the Senate he had "addressed that body in favor of the free coinage of silver," and read voluminous extracts from that speech to prove Mr. Voorhees's devotion at that time to the cause of silver.

At this point of the speech Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.) called attention to the absence of a quorum, there being present probably not more than twenty Senators. The roll was called. Senators flocked in from the cloak rooms and fifty-seven of them answered.

Mr. Stewart resumed the floor and said that he had not given way for a roll call of the Senate in order to have Senators hear him, but he did hope that Senators on the other side of the question would not filibuster and try to break up a quorum. "We are all opposed," he said ironically, "to filibustering, and want to go on with business." He gave the votes in the Senate on "three free coinage bills," in which Mr. Voorhees's name appeared among the "yeas." Next he read extracts from the metropolitan papers of 1892 to show that the tariff and the Force bill were the overshadowing issues in the Presidential campaign. Then the letter from Mr. Powderly (representing the labor element of the country) to President Cleveland on the subject of bimetallism was sent up to the Clerk's desk to be read, in order, as Mr. Stewart said, that it might be printed in the *Record* "as part of this great debate."

The Clerk had not got through the first paragraph of the letter before the absence of a quorum was again suggested, this time by Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.). The roll call showed the presence of forty-nine Senators, and the reading of Mr. Powderly's letter was resumed by the Clerk.

At 4:15 Mr. Stewart was still holding the floor. Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) went over and whispered a word in his ear, when, to the astonishment of all, he announced that he would now close his speech. "There are several branches of the subject which I have not yet touched and which I wish to speak upon, but I will close this speech here."

"Does the Senator conclude?" Mr. Voorhees asked, with an incredulous manner.

"Yes," was the reply.

"There is," said Mr. Voorhees, "a large amount of executive business to be transacted. I move that the Senate proceed to that business."

"Permit me," said Mr. Daniel, "to give notice that I desire to make some remarks on this subject next Thursday."

"A good many Senators here," Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) said, "hope to be able to have a vote upon this bill before next Thursday, and I suggest that the Senator from Virginia fix an earlier day."

"Notice has been given for all the intervening days," Mr. Daniel said, "but if there is a possibility of a vote before Thursday I will address the Senate on an earlier day."

The Senate then proceeded to executive business, and at 5 P. M. adjourned until to-morrow.

TARIFF HEARINGS.

Manufacturers of Buttons and Oilcloths Ask for Continued Protection.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Buttons and oilcloth were the subjects presented to the Ways and Means Committee to-day.

H. G. Knight of Springfield, Mass., spoke for the button industry. The business was growing rapidly and giving employment to-day to about 10,000 people. There were about 200 factories, with a capital invested of about $3,000,000, paying $2,500,000 in wages yearly and producing about $2,700,000 worth of goods. The business was divided into four classes, according to the material used. He spoke for two classes—cloth covered and vegetable ivory. About 40 per cent. of the cost of the cloth-covered button was labor, and about 75 per cent. of the cost of the vegetable ivory was in labor. This business, he said, was adjusted to the present tariff law, and he asked that no change be made. These goods had paid a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem for the past ten years, during which time they had protection. If the duty was lowered it would be necessary to reduce wages, and a great reduction would cause distress among the working people. The price of buttons had been reduced about one-half since their manufacture had been going on here.

Mr. Potter of Philadelphia, an oilcloth manufacturer, spoke in favor of a specific duty on imported oilcloth. The low grade of goods, he said, were undervalued. He agreed with Mr. Blabon concerning the rates of duty.

John F. Preston of Baltimore said that he represented the other side of the question. He represented sixty millions of people of this great country who were being squeezed by sixteen oilcloth manufacturers. He was requested to appear before the committee by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the committee.

Mr. Gear asked him if he was not a paid attorney. He replied that he was. He (Gear) then said he supposed he was paid, but said in answer to further questions that the gentleman who assisted him in preparing the valuable information, and whom he intended to present to the committee, was J. Crawford Lyon, a Baltimore merchant. The information consisted of abstracts of articles cut from trade papers showing the prosperous condition of oilcloth manufacturers.

The Republican members of the committee here began to poke fun at the speaker. They asked if Secretary Carlisle endorsed the views he was about to present, and if he had submitted the papers he had compiled to that official.

Chairman Wilson tried to confine the gentleman to his argument, saying that time was short and that others wished to be heard. He resumed his statement, favoring a reduction of the tariff on low-grade goods—those valued at 25 cents per yard and under—to ten per cent. ad valorem. These were used by the poor. The duty on the higher grade of goods could stand; he had no interest in them.

Before Mr. Preston had fairly commenced his argument his time had expired, and he gave way to Mr. Johnson of New York, who represented the high-grade paper interest. He advocated a duty in accordance with the skill and labor required for its production. He would like the duty on the high grades increased.

J. Crawford Lyon of Baltimore argued that protection was no longer necessary in the oilcloth industry. All who had entered the business had grown rich. Let the industry sink or swim, he said, in conclusion; the country has done enough for it.

Bills Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—At the close of the session of the House yesterday about 400 general bills, 1,500 private bills, and 15 joint resolutions were presented for reference to the proper committee. The measures embody propositions of all characters. Among the most important are the following:

By Mr. Mercer of Nebraska—To establish postal savings banks and to encourage small savings.

By Mr. Wheeler of Alabama—Placing cotton or other materials suitable for baling cotton on the free list.

By Mr. Tucker of Virginia—Placing binding twine on the free list.

By Mr. Geary of California—To provide for the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Union and Central Pacific railroads, and to admit coal and iron free of duty.

By Mr. Pickler of South Dakota—Providing that no pension shall be stopped or suspended until after a full hearing and final determination by the secretary of the interior, and providing that no pensioner upon the roils shall receive less than $6 per month.

By Mr. Beltzhoover of Pennsylvania—To establish a limited post and telegraph service.

By Mr. Simpson of Kansas—Repealing the act of 1873 which made the silver dollar a unit of value.

By Mr. Wendock of Michigan—To impose duties on lumber, wood pulp, and other articles, in case any foreign country shall impose any export duty on the material from which they are made.

By Mr. Robbins of Alabama—For the total repeal of the internal revenue laws.

By Mr. Clarke of Alabama—To provide for the free delivery and collection of mails in rural districts.

By Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina—A joint resolution authorizing the issue of $125,000,000 of Treasury notes under the acts of 1862-63.

By Mr. Martin of Indiana—A joint resolution looking to the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means—arbitration; also to repeal the Sugar Bounty law.

The Mexican Boundary Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—On information received by Major-Gen. Schofield from Gen. Wheaton, commanding the Department of Texas, that the owner of the sheep on the disputed island in the Rio Grande, near Havana, is a citizen of the United States, the State Department has assumed charge of the case of this country in the Mexican boundary dispute, and will proceed on the basis of Gen. Wheaton's statement. It is probable that the United States will enter a protest against the action of the Collector of Customs at Matamoras in sending armed men to seize sheep belonging to an American citizen.

New Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was eighty-three, of which forty-seven were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death. Among the appointments were the following in New York State: John Greavey at Depew, William H. Sandwick at Dryden, and Henry A. Wright at Elm Centre.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

D. B. Hayes, Postmaster at Crowley, La.

Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Watson, to be a Commander; Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, to be a Lieutenant-Commander.

Lieut. G. W. Denfeld, junior grade, to be a Lieutenant.

Ensign J. C. Drake to be a Lieutenant, junior grade; also twenty-three recess appointments of Postmasters.

Died from Being Impaled on a Fence Picket.

A middle-aged laborer named Matthew Vaughn died at the City Hospital in Newark yesterday from the effects of a peculiar accident. While staggering along Newark street on Wednesday night he reeled against an iron fence in front of Christopher Lerman's house at 105 Newark street. He hung helplessly over the fence for some time, and finally a passer by, who went to his assistance, found he was impaled upon one of the sharp pickets which had broken two of his ribs and penetrated his stomach.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs.—*Adv.*

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Prof. Hart of London Characterizes Homœopath Practitioners as Quacks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Pan-American Medical Congress opened at Albaugh's Opera House this morning at 9 o'clock. There were only about 200 members in attendance at that early hour. The only representative of a foreign government to appear was Dr. Rivero Saldivia of Venezuela, who is Consul-General of his country at New York. He spoke in English of the gratitude his Government felt at the honor of an invitation to be represented in the Congress, and his firm belief that the results of the proceedings would be of benefit to those who attended and to mankind in general.

The formal address of the occasion was delivered by Ernest Hart, Esq., F. R. C. S., of London, England, his subject being "The Ethics of the Medical Profession." He likened the medical code to the legal code, which required that every member should conduct himself as a gentleman. If he did not so conduct himself, then the other members of the profession should have nothing to do with him. The principal portion of his address was devoted to a defence of the code. For this purpose he selected for elucidation what are known as the most restrictive rules, such as the one forbidding consultations with homœopaths. These practitioners Mr. Hart characterized as quacks, supporting that assertion by reading Dr. Johnson's definition of the term quack.

The resolution adopted yesterday by the section on hygiene, recommending the suspension of immigration into the countries of America from those countries in Europe and Asia in which cholera is raging, was reported by Dr. Gihon for reference to the International Executive Committee, which has jurisdiction over all legislative subjects coming before the Congress. Prof. Hart, although not a member of the Congress, was quite persistent in his attempts to defeat the reference, so as to dispose of the resolution in general session, and finally appealed from the decision of President Pepper that it must go to the international Committee. He found no support, however, and the resolution was so referred.

The Congress then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

In the section on hygiene and quarantine Dr. Judu J. Ulloa of San José, Costa Rica, read a paper on "International Uniformity in Quarantine Regulations." He showed that the Spanish-American ports lacked the necessary quarantine apparatus, either to protect themselves or the nations with whom they do business. He suggested a broad gauge, comprehensive, Pan-American International Board of Hygiene and Quarantine, one with ample powers to protect the three Americas and the West Indies, and named Washington as the centre for its headquarters. He further recommended that all the republics being constituent members of the Pan-American Medical Congress be requested to form for themselves national Boards of Health, the latter to direct and supervise all subordinate Boards within their national jurisdiction.

At the afternoon session a long and important discussion was held on the contagiousness of consumption. On motion from the Chair a committee was named to draft a resolution to be submitted to the Pan-American Congress. It reported as follows:

Resolved, That it is in the view of the section of hygiene, climatology, and demography that, in view of the fact that tuberculosis causes more deaths than any other disease, it is now known to be communicable, especially to persons living in houses and shops with consumptives. That the attention of national, State, and municipal authorities be directed to the necessity for controlling the dissemination of the disease: first, by notification by physicians and householders; second, by regulation of the residences of the tubercularized; third, by controlling their movements so far as possible, and, fourth, by the establishment of hospitals and homes for the tuberculous poor.

The resolution was adopted.

One of the Southern delegates read a paper on "Filaria Sanguinis Hominis," a disease of the skin, and brought from Charleston a living illustration in the person of a young colored man afflicted with the disease. The Doctor read his paper, which was very interesting, but when he looked for the colored man he was not there. The Doctor was greatly confused and disappointed, and the exhibition of the living illustration had to be abandoned. When the subject made his appearance he was in condition for exhibition as an illustration of the results of alcoholism.

BROOKLYN'S SUSPENDED BANK.

The Commercial's Receiver Wants to Return Some Notes and Moneys to the Owners.

Receiver W. N. Dykman of the suspended Commercial Bank in Brooklyn got an order yesterday from Judge Pratt in the Supreme Court requiring the Attorney-General to show cause why he (the receiver) should not be permitted to return certain notes, drafts, and checks to the owners. The order is returnable on Monday.

These are the notes and moneys which the receiver wants to return: Notes for collection due, aggregating $4,094; notes for collection not due, aggregating $13,064.10; deposits made after the close of the bank, aggregating $413.70.

The kicking depositors met again last night at Havland Hall, and heard the report of the committee which waited, a few days ago, upon Receiver Dykman and secured a list of the stockholders. Chairman Drant of the committee said the directors now seemed to realize that they were personally responsible for the condition of the bank and would have to settle with the depositors by paying 100 cents on the dollar. An opinion was submitted by Lawyer Horace Graves to the effect that the directors were individually liable, and that they could not shift the responsibility on Cashier Vail. The directors were doubly liable, in view of the fact that they had declared dividends while aware that the bank was insolvent.

Col. David B. Lynch said the affairs of the bank were more rotten than any of them at first supposed, and that Claussen and his associates were not a circumstance to these bank wreckers.

No further action will be taken by the committee until a consultation has been held with the Attorney-General, when formal application will be made for the appointment of an assistant receiver.

A High Compliment for the New York Banks

Mr. Alexander E. Orr, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, received a letter on Wednesday from the Hon. William Lidderdale, who was a governor of the Bank of England during the Baring troubles, in which Mr. Lidderdale says:

"The worst of your financial crisis is, I trust, past. In severity it seems to me to have far exceeded anything seen during the present century in the United States. The New York banks have, I think, shown financial management of a very high order; conspicuously so in the way they have stood shoulder to shoulder and supported credit. They have set a good example to our financiers here, one which, I trust, will bear fruit."

Banks Resuming Business.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Commercial National Bank of Ogden, Utah, which suspended payment July 10, 1893, has to-day been permitted to reopen its doors for business.

The following national banks have also resumed business under authority from the Comptroller: The First National, the National Citizens', and the Mankato National banks of Mankato, Minn.

Deputy Comptroller Tucker to-day authorized the Second National Bank of Summerville, N. J., to begin business, and extended the corporate existence of the First National Bank of Central City, Col., to Sept. 15, 1913.

Want to Reorganize the Madison Square Bank.

A committee representing the stockholders of the Madison Square Bank, accompanied by their counsel, Mr. Lauterbach, called on the receivers yesterday afternoon. Guggenheimer & Untermeyer were present as counsel for the receivers. The committee wanted to learn how much fresh capital it would take to effect a sound reorganization. The receivers declined to offer any opinions, but offered the committee all the information in their possession, from which the committee might draw its own conclusions.

Ore Mines Start Up.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ala., Sept. 7.—The Yourtree ore mine and the Russellville coal mine, which suspended about two months ago, will resume operations next Monday on full time. About two thousand men will obtain employment. The companies have contracts enough ahead to run the mines night and day for six months.

DESTITUTION IN YONKERS.

8,000 Persons Out of Work—Measures for the Relief of the Needy.

YONKERS, Sept. 7.—James Weller, the Mayor of Yonkers, recently issued a proclamation soliciting the aid of citizens to alleviate the destitution which has became marked since the closing of the various mills of the city due to the business depression, and a meeting was held in the Court House this evening to adopt plans to aid the needy. William Allen Butler was elected Chairman and Arthur Burns Secretary. William F. Cochran, President of the Board of Trade, and delegates from the Protestant and Catholic churches, Salvation Army, and various organizations of Yonkers were in attendance. Committees were appointed to raise money and report those in need to the organization.

Probably no city in the State has felt the financial depression more than Yonkers. The Alex. Smith Carpet Mills, employing 6,000 people, and all the large manufacturing establishments, employing in the neighborhood of 2,000 men, have been idle for nearly two months. But few persons had been able to save from their meagre earnings, and those less fortunate are in want. The office of the Commissioner of Charities has been besieged every day, but its resources are inadequate to meet the increased demands of the destitute.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The Atlantic Trust Company Foreclosing on the Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company.

The Atlantic Trust Company has brought suit against the Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company to foreclose a chattel mortgage dated May 1, 1890, for $200,000, given to secure bonds for that amount. The mortgage covers the plant and buildings of the company at the foot of East Nineteenth street and at 155th street and Harlem River, also franchises and patents. The company was capitalized at $5,000,000. Wealthy men of this city, Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago, and Denver became interested in it. Daniel P. Eells of Cleveland was President, Daniel Myers of Cleveland Vice-President, H. E. Chubb Secretary, and Samuel E. Haskin General Manager. The company never had any rating at Bradstreet's. A large amount of money was spent on the plant and in experimenting, but the business, it is said, has not been very profitable.

Thomas Rogers of Jamaica has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings after George L. Smith, who kept the Columbia and Metropolis restaurants on Fourteenth street, near University place. The Bank of the Metropolis entered judgment against Smith on Sept. 5 for $26,415.

T. F. Pollard has been appointed receiver of the Kindling wood business carried on by John E. Ettel and Henry A. Kunath at 525 to 531 West Fifty-fifth street on the application of the latter, who wants the partnership dissolved. Mr. Kunath says that Ettel three weeks ago departed for parts unknown.

Henry H. Sherman has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George W. Venable, wine merchant of 22 Reade street, in the suit of the Western National Bank on notes. The receiver is for Mr. Venable individually, and it was said at the office of the G. W. Venable Company, of which he is Secretary and Treasurer, that the matter has nothing whatever to do with the company.

Minor Business Troubles.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 7.—Myron H. Whittredge & Co., shoe manufacturers, Lynn, made an assignment yesterday to Arthur E. Pope and Edwin L. Newhall. Slow collections caused the assignment. Liabilities about $50,000.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 7.—An adjourned meeting of the creditors of Searl & Webster, shoe manufacturers, was held at their office this forenoon. The investigating committee appointed at a former meeting reported that the affairs of the firm were all right, and recommended that the creditors accept 20 cents cash on the dollar. The creditors voted to do so.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—James Bole, carpet manufacturer, has failed. Liabilities, $12,000; assets the same.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 7.—A meeting of the creditors of David Harley & Co. was held today. The assignee's statement showed total liabilities $92,334, assets $84,544. A committee was appointed to examine the statement and inspect the stock. Another meeting will be held next Monday afternoon.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 7.—H. Holman, general merchandise, of Kyle, Tex., a small village near here, assigned yesterday morning. Liabilities $100,000, assets very small. Austin and Galveston merchants and capitalists are affected to the amount of $90,000 on goods and notes. H. B. Claflin & Co. of New York are also creditors.

Mills Starting Up.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 7.—The Collins mills of Collinsville started up with all hands at work yesterday after a shut-down for four weeks. Agent Moulton of the Hamilton corporation says the management hopes to start on Monday, but it all depends on orders. The Appleton management say there is no prospect of an immediate start of their corporation.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Sept. 7.—The Peabody cotton mills, which have been shut down for the past five weeks, started up this morning. The corporation employs 400 hands, and its weekly pay roll is about $2,500.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—The Connecticut mill, which has been shut down for some time, has started up. The Parsons No. 2 mill was started on Tuesday, and the majority of the other mills are running on full time.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—The shoe factory of J. F. Budd resumed operations yesterday, and in a few days will be running on full time. The factory has a pay roll of nearly $3,000 a week. It is probable that other factories here, which have been shut down or running on half time, will soon be in active operation.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 7.—The Cumberland steel and tin plate mill, which has been closed down for three months, resumed to-day with orders enough on hand to run all winter. One hundred and fifty men are employed and more coming.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 7.—The Oak Valley woollen mill at Tarkiln is now in operation, after an idleness of six weeks.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 7.—Part of the factory of the Candee Rubber Company commenced work this morning, after three weeks' idleness. More rooms will open to-morrow and the rest on Saturday on full time and with a full force. This concern employs over 2,000 hands and is one of the largest in the country.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 7.—Southard & Robertson's stove works, Maxwell's shirt factory, the Peekskill Stove Works, Ely & Ramsey's foundry, Union Stove Works, New York Stove Works, Baxter Iron Works, Anderson Machine Works, Naylor Brothers' machine works, Anderson's electrical works, Horton & Mabie's fire brick machine works, Sekelski Cigar Factory, Robert McKellar's Sons' facing mills, and other works, are all working full time and with a full roster of men.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 7.—The Somerville woollen mills began running on full time yesterday after a shutdown of three weeks.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Troy City Paper Mill, after two months' suspension, resumed work to-day.

Mills Shutting Down.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Sept. 7.—The Brooklyn iron mills at East Brandywine have shut down permanently. Fifty hands are thrown out of employment.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 7.—The Mathushek Piano Company, employing 300 hands, closed indefinitely for lack of orders last night.

Winding Up the Standard Oil Trust.

Holders of Standard Oil Trust certificates will meet at 26 Broadway on Sept. 13 to hear the report of the trustees who were appointed to wind up the affairs of the trust. Sixty per cent. of the trust certificates have already been handed in and cancelled by the committee since March, 1892, when the trust agreement was terminated as a result of the quo warranto issued in the Ohio courts in 1890. The coming meeting will wind up the affairs of the trust by converting the outstanding certificates into stock in the various companies, but the direction of the companies that form the trust, will remain in the same hands as before, and the same interests which originally held over two-thirds of the certificates will hold an equal interest in the new stock.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

*A CONTEST OVER WHO SHALL BE POSTMAS