ATTACKING THE PRESIDENT.

SENATOR CHANDLER ACCUSES HIM OF EXCEEDING HIS AUTHORITY.

He Contends that the President Violated the Constitution in the Appointment of the Fairchild Commission, and Intimates that He Assumed the Authority in Order to Recognize the Anti-Snapper Wing of His Party—The Appointment of Mr. Blount as Commissioner to Hawaii He Characterized as the Grossest Violation of the Constitution that Had Occurred in the Country's History—Two Amendments Offered to the Repeal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—After the reading of yesterday's journal in the Senate to-day, Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Or.) said that he thought it very singular that the Senate was unable to get a quorum any morning. He called the attention of the presiding officer to the fact that there was no quorum present. The roll was called, and forty-one Senators answered to their names—two less than a quorum.

On motion of Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of absent Senators; "and," said he, in making the motion, "I italicize the 'request.'"

After a short delay it was ascertained that there were forty-three Senators present—exactly a quorum—and morning business was proceeded with.

Two proposed amendments to the silver purchase repeal bill were sent to the Clerk's desk and read. The first was by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.), and directs the repayment of the tax collected on cotton under the act of July 1, 1862, to the States concerned. The second was by Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.), and it directs the opening of the Mints to the coinage of silver of proved American production at the existing ratio, twenty per cent. to be withheld for minting or seigniorage. No gold pieces are to be issued of a less denomination than $10, and no bank notes or treasury notes of a less denomination than $5. It also provides for a Commission of five monetary experts.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) as to the Fairchild Custom House Commission was taken up for consideration. The following is the text of it:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate whether a National Commission, composed of private citizens, is investigating the New York Custom House, and making reports and recommendations concerning the same; and, if so, to further inform the Senate who are the members of said Commission, by what authority of law they have been appointed and paid, what is their compensation, and from what appropriation the payments have been and are to be paid, and to transmit to the Senate copies of all letters to and from said Commission or its members, and all reports therefrom.

Mr. Chandler explained the object of the resolution and gave a résumé of the doings of the Fairchild Commission, complaining that it had been appointed unofficially and not in accordance with the constitutional provision, which requires officers of high rank to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the letter of resignation of Appraiser Cooper, directed to the President, and complaining of the annoyances and insults to which he had been subjected by this "unofficial Commission, composed entirely of Democrats." And he also read various reports and editorial articles from the New York *Tribune* criticizing the doings of the Commission.

An inquiry was made by Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) as to the authority under which the Commission was appointed, by a resolution of either House or by a provisi on of law.

Mr. Chandler—The object of my statement is to show that there was no authority whatever for it.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.)—Does the Senator know how the Commission was appointed?

Mr. Chandler—I think I do, and I will state it before I get through with my remarks.

The existence of the Commission, Mr. Chandler said, raised an important question of constitutional law and an important question of the administration of the statutes, which were deserving of fair consideration from all Senators, because the privileges and prerogatives of the Senate were involved in the question. Mr. Fairchild and his associates were certainly engaged in the work of "officers of the United States." They have not been nominated to and confirmed by the Senate. That was clear. Therefore there had been a violation of the Constitution. It would hardly be pretended that an ex-Secretary of the Treasury, an ex-Collector of the Port of New York, an ex-member of Congress, from Arkansas, and an able and acute lawyer of New York city, when appointed members of a Commission, could be called "inferior officers of the United States." He intimated that the President of the United States was "altogether too willing to violate the language of the Constitution." He admitted that there was some pretext of legal authority for the Commission. It was a clause in an appropriation act of 1888, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to expend a sum, not to exceed $100,000 a year, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue. It was rumored, he said, that all of these gentlemen, including an ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who had rendered great service in the attempt to demolish the senior Senator from New York, had been anxious for recognition by the Administration, and that it had not been found convenient to give him such recognition. It was also rumored that ex-Collector Magone and Mr. Poindexter Dunn of Arkansas were also desirous of recognition. Whether Mr. McFarland, the lawyer, had rendered anti-snapper service which demanded that he should be rewarded by the Administration, he did not know. But the other three members of the Commission had at least found recognition at the hands of the Administration, being appointed an investigating commission and being enrolled as employees of the Treasury Department. They had been put upon "the fraud list." Never had there been so slight an authority for so portentous and magnificent a commission.

Mr. Chandler went on to say that it was with great reluctance that he criticised the President of the United States, because he was today engaged in supporting the President in his earnest efforts to secure the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. But he thought that the President was too much given to disregard the express provision of law, and, when he reached a determination, to attempt to carry it out, whether he found law for it or not. Mr. Chandler referred to the appointment of Messrs. Angell and Putnam as Commissioners to negotiate a fishery treaty, and of Mr. Blount as Minister to Hawaii. He quoted some of the expressions used in the President's commission to the Hawaiian provisional Government, such as "my special Commissioner," "his authority is paramount."

One of the London papers, Mr. Chandler continued, commenting on the President's recent "message to the Senate, communicated through Gov. Northen of Georgia," noticed a singular resemblance to the letters of the Emperor William of Germany. He (Mr. Chandler) had been struck with the justice of the criticism, particularly when he noticed the words in Mr. Cleveland's communication to the provisional Government of Hawaii: "May God have your Excellencies in His wise keeping." There was a profound air of royalty about them. The appointment of Mr. Blount was a more gross violation of the Constitution than had taken place during more than 100 years of the country's history. It was time that the President and heads of departments were brought back to a strict and rigid adherence to the language of the Constitution.

Mr. McPherson suggested the omission of the last three lines, requiring the transmission of copies of reports and letters received from the Commission.

Mr. Chandler assented to their being struck out, and then the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) was present during the whole of Mr. Chandler's speech, and his attention was called more than once to the "anti-snapper" points of it, but he took no part in the discussion.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.), as to the stoppage of the payment of pensions to persons residing abroad, was taken up, and Mr. Dolph gave one instance which had been brought to his attention, and which, he said, "showed great inattention, or great ignorance, or a premeditated, deliberate design to thwart the will of Congress." It was the case of the widow of Commodore Watson of the navy. This lady had been visiting abroad during the last six months. When she found her pension stopped and returned to the United States to inquire about it she was required, Mr. Dolph said, to prove her citizenship and to show when and where the late Commodore had been born. She would have the said, somewhat extravagantly, to bring persons who were old enough to have been present when the Commodore was born, eighty-five years ago. The resolution went on the calendar.

The Silver Purchase Repeal bill was taken up at 1 P. M., and Mr. Camden (Dem., W. Va.) addressed the Senate. His speech was a temperate argument in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act, but with the clear understanding that the repeal should not produce a contraction in the money now in circulation. He expressed the belief that although bimetallism was not practicable under present conditions, the free coinage of silver would be within a decade restored not only in this country, but in England and Europe.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) continued the speech which he had begun on Thursday last, and when he finished at 4:30 the Senate adjourned until Monday at 11 A. M.

House of Representatives.

The House opened this morning with a very meagre attendance. Only about fifty-one members listened to the chaplain's prayer.

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Tex.) introduced a resolution providing for the submission of the question of free silver coinage to a popular vote.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.) asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution extending until the 30th of June, 1894, the time for completing the work of the eleventh census. There was no objection, and the joint resolution was passed.

There was no result from the call of committees, and the House resumed the consideration of the Federal Election Repeal bill.

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.) advocated the bill. He deprecated sectionalism in the discussion, and he criticised the men who would endeavor to stir up fraternal strife by bringing up memories of the war. He had nothing to say against the Republican party. It was a party of great achievements; it was a party which had produced great statesmen; but that the country was peaceful and harmonious now was the glory of the national Democracy. He criticised the reconstruction acts of Congress, which he declared were not in accord with the views of any Union man, but in accord with the views of the secessionists. Those laws were passed on the principle that the South was a conquered territory, and must be governed by the laws of conquest. They proceeded on the idea that the sovereignty of the Southern States was gone. He then went into a history of the enactment of the reconstruction measures, and traced from those measures the passage of the Federal Election laws. The condition at the close of the war left the South with two races—one the sons of the grandest race the earth had ever seen, the other the most helpless, most forbearing, and most ignorant. The superior race should take charge of the helpless race. He admitted that there had been fraud and violence. No such revolution could be accomplished without fraud and violence.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa) read a letter from a friend of his (whose name he declined to give) mentioning five counties in Western Tennessee where wholesale fraud and violence had been committed by the Democrats in 1888.

Mr. Patterson entered a general denial of this charge. The Republican party assumed that every negro was a Republican, and that if his vote were not counted for the Republican party there must be fraud and violence. That was an entire mistake. If there had been fraud, it had its origin in these Federal election laws. Those laws were in the South practically a dead letter. The alternative forced upon the white people of the South had been simply awful. Even the Republicans of the South, on economic questions, voted the Democratic ticket. A few days ago a gentleman from his district came to Washington to argue before the Ways and Means Committee in behalf of the Republican view of the tariff. He asked the gentleman why he was advocating the Republican view when he voted the Democratic ticket. The reply was that it was necessary to vote the Democratic ticket to sustain Anglo-Saxon supremacy. This was a question, continued Mr. Patterson, which dominated any economic question. The Republican party by its legislation had succeeded in drawing the color line, and so far as the white people of the South were concerned it was a sectional line. The Republican party would never be able by organizing the negroes into a party to dominate one of the Southern States. As long as that party kept up the race issue the Anglo-Saxons would stand as one man and one party. As long as the color line was maintained the white people would maintain their supremacy. He thought that the remedy would be found in the Australian ballot system. If that were adopted thousands of negroes in the South would vote the Democratic ticket, and thousands of white men who now voted with the Democrats would be found voting with the Republicans. Let there be no fraud away from the polls the army, the supervisors, the marshals, and let every citizen, whether he be black or white, go into a booth and determine by himself for whom he would vote.

In response to a question by Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Patterson said that if the alternative were given of accepting unlimited negro suffrage or limiting representation he would choose the latter. In conclusion he declared that the Federal Election laws should be eternally repealed.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) opposed the bill. He would oppose it at this time, even if he believed that the statutes should be wiped out. The Congress had been called together for a specific purpose, and he thought this an inopportune time to send this measure elsewhere. There appeared to be some politics in this move. It looked as if it was intended to draw the attention of the people from the silver question. The Federal election laws should stand on the statute books because there should be no reactionary legislation; they should stand there as an evidence that the national Government had some regard for its citizens.

Mr. McNagny (Dem., Ind.) advocated the bill, holding that the judgment of the American people was that the Federal election laws should be repealed.

Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.) regretted in feeling language the absence of his colleague (Mr. Fitch) on account of domestic affliction. He pitied the man who had to listen to the slanders that had been hurled against the city of New York. He accepted them as a declaration that New York was the swivel of Democracy, and, with the sympathy of friends and the attacks of enemies, the people of New York hoped always to be so fortunate. The State of New York had given a model to the United States in her registration and election laws. It was her laws that had been imitated by other States. The last and greatest measure by which fraud in elections had been stamped out in the State of New York was that which compelled the counties of the State to accept the same laws which the city of New York had voluntarily put upon itself. Notwithstanding the sneers of its enemies, the city of New York stood high in education. When it was wanted to find the ignorant portion of New York State the boundaries of New York city must be crossed. He was not troubled about the effect of the Federal Election laws in New York. The absolute disgust of the respectable people of New York at the operation of these laws under Davenport was such that for every Democratic voter that was driven away from the polls, two Republicans either voted the Democratic ticket or stayed away from the ballot box. The reform of the election methods had come about by State laws, under the construction of State courts. He asked, in behalf of New York State, that the Federal election laws should be repealed. They were absolutely unconstitutional, and almost as unconstitutional as they were infamous. (Applause.) The country was to-day enjoying the blessings of a free government, handed down to it by the fathers of the republic. The only way in which a Government like ours could be wrecked was by the continued oppression of the Federal Government. The Federal election laws were the entering wedge of oppression, which, when it became too oppressive, could be met only by means at which every person would stand aghast.

Mr. Richards (Dem., O.) advocated the repeal of the Federal election laws, and then, at 3:30, the House adjourned.

UNCLE SAM'S PAY ROLL.

The Grand Total of Salaries in the Executive Departments Alone is $13,864,196.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Representative Dockery of the Joint Committee of Congress, appointed at the last session to inquire into the status of the laws organizing the executive departments, to-day submitted a partial report. It was prepared under the direction of Messrs. Cleaves and Courts, Clerks of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and House, respectively, and is an index and reference to all the laws relating to the executive departments. A general recapitulation shows that appropriations have been made for specific salaries for the year ending June 30, 1894, in the several departments as follows:

Executive—1 salary, the President, $50,000; 1 salary, the Vice-President, $8,000; 21 salaries, Executive Office, $35,260.
Department of State—82 salaries, $118,620.
Department of War—1,789 salaries, $2,026,376.
Department of the Treasury—2,712 salaries, $3,369,080.
Post Office Department—455 salaries, $774,490.
Department of Justice—108 salaries, $167,760.
Department of the Navy—219 salaries, $268,770.
Department of the Interior—3,337 salaries, $4,130,454.
Department of Agriculture—523 salaries, $411,830.
Department of Labor—56 salaries, $101,000.
Civil Service Commission—22 salaries, $36,400.
Fish Commission—107 salaries, $172,120.
Inter-State Commerce Commission—6 salaries, $11,000.
Under Smithsonian Institution—(The salaries or compensation of all necessary employees on account of the National Museum, Bureau of International Exchange, North American Ethnology, National Zoological Park, and the Astro-Physical observatory are provided for in general appropriations, without specifying numbers or salaries.)
Government Printing Office—Seven salaries, $16,100.
Library of Congress—Thirty salaries, $43,800.
District of Columbia—Over thousand nine hundred and sixteen salaries, $1,595,180.
Grand total, $13,364,196.

The census of department employees, showing the number who have relatives in the public service, the length of their terms of service, &c., taken by the committee, will probably be ready for report next week.

A Medal of Honor for Gen. Herron.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Col. F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the Division of Records of the War Department, by direction of the Secretary of War, has transmitted to Gen. Francis J. Herron of New York city a medal of honor, awarded for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., May 17, 1862.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest in and Outside the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—There was but little interest manifested in the silver fight at the Capitol to-day, and there was a very slim attendance of members in both branches of Congress. It appears to be generally understood that the result will be reached during the coming week, as the time intervening between now and Oct. 10 is to be consumed by "legitimate debate." Many of the Senators and Representatives are at the World's Fair, and at other resorts of rest and pleasure, as is the practice whenever a prolonged discussion is pending in Congress. In spite of the appeals so frequently made for free discussion of the various questions which are brought up for consideration, very few votes are changed by the arguments presented, even by the most distinguished debaters in either House. The records show that as a general rule the members of Congress come to Washington with their minds made up as to how they intend to vote on all great national questions. They are regular in their attendance until the lines for the debate are drawn; then, if the discussion promises to take a wide range, those who do not intend to participate arrange their pairs to leave the city, taking the precaution to inform the "whip" of their respective parties where they may be found by telegraph if needed in an emergency. There is an unlimited line of precedent in this direction; still, there are a few members more conscientious than their associates, who feel it incumbent upon them to remain constantly on duty throughout the session.

The discontinuance of the tri-weekly afternoon receptions to the public is not the only change in the White House rules since President Cleveland's return from Gray Gables. Heretofore there has been a privileged class of visitors to the White House. This class includes Senators and Representatives, public officials generally, and all persons of distinction from places outside of Washington. Charley Loeffler, who has stood at the President's door since the time of Grant, knew them all, and invariably allowed them free entry. His powers of discrimination are proverbial, and it is said of him that he has never in his long career admitted to the President's presence any person whose position or standing did not justify such action. He stands at the door of the Cabinet room, and no one is permitted to enter the President's office by that route without his consent. Heretofore he was allowed to exercise his discretion in the admission of callers, but now the only persons who are permitted to pass his door at the head of the stairs are the eight members of the Cabinet and persons in their company. Whereas his duty formerly was to facilitate the entry of members of Congress, it now is to keep them out as far as the old route is concerned, and Mr. Lewis, another usher, is assigned to the duty of assisting him in seeing that no one except members of the Cabinet are allowed access to the President through the Cabinet room. All other visitors are referred to Private Secretary Thurber, and they must make their business known to him before they can see the President. He determines in all instances whether the case is one that calls for a personal interview with the President, and the result is that the latter is spared the loss of much time that otherwise might be wasted in listening to idle talk. Mr. Thurber knows the President's wishes in this matter and is not at all likely to interfere with any meeting that might be necessary or acceptable to the President. The privileges of members of Congress are not very much curtailed. They can always secure an interview with the President when it is absolutely necessary, but it frequently happens that their business at the White House can be transacted just as well with Mr. Thurber. They frequently think it is necessary to see the President, but a short talk with Mr. Thurber convinces them that the object in view can be attained just as easily by application to the head of the department to which it relates. Therefore, under the new régime, no one outside of the Cabinet is permitted to enter the President's office when he is there unless he can satisfy Mr. Thurber that his business justifies an audience with the President. In this way the President is kept free from bores, and is able to devote more time for the consideration of the manifold duties of his office.

When tellers are called for in the House the two members designated as tellers stand one on each side of the middle aisle in front of the Speaker's desk. The other day Gen. Sickles and Gen. Stone of Kentucky, who fought on opposing sides during the rebellion, and each of whom lost a leg in the struggle, met in front of the tellers and both tried to get through the narrow way at the same time. Their crutches clashed together, and there was a blockade. Each stepped back for the other as quickly as his crutches would permit, and then each stepped forward again to avail himself of the courtesy offered by the other. So they met again in the narrow pass, with one backed off to the extreme right and the other to the left. Each raised a crutch in the air as a salute, and they shook hands and went back to their seats. A minute or two later Gen. Sickles sent his crutch through the tellers in the hands of a page to be counted as a vote.

A bill introduced in the Senate the other day by Mr. Hill of New York provides for the recognition of the services of the men who went to the front during the war in the capacity of telegraph operators, and who, although they may have served all through the great struggle, frequently under the fire of the rebels, were not engaged in the most hazardous of undertakings, have never been classified as soldiers or enlisted men. The bill provides that all persons engaged in the operation and construction of military telegraph lines during the war of the rebellion are declared to have been a part of the military forces of the United States, and the Secretary of War is directed to prepare a roll of such persons, and to issue to each upon application, unless it shall appear that his service was not creditably performed, a certificate of honorable discharge reciting the act and the term and character of the service. The bill provides that it shall not be construed to entitle the persons mentioned to any pay, allowance, bounty, or pension other than that heretofore received by them.

Mr. Daniel M. Ransdell of Indiana, who was appointed by President Harrison marshal of the district, has bought a part interest in the Hancock County (Indiana) Democrat, and Ransdell still remains marshal of the district. Mr. Cleveland not having been able to decide upon his successor among the numerous prominent applicants for the office.

Secretary Hoke Smith to-day appointed Mr. Josephus Daniels of North Carolina to be Chief Clerk of the Interior Department. Mr. Daniels, who is the present appointment clerk of the department, is also the editor and proprietor of the *North Carolinian* at Raleigh, and has several times been elected State Printer of North Carolina. Secretary Smith regards him an exceptionally efficient officer, and it was at his urgent request that Mr. Daniels accepted the new appointment. His successor will be Mr. John W. Holcombe of Indiana, the present Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Education, who received his appointment as such early in Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. Mr. Holcombe was twice appointed Superintendent of Schools in Indiana, and is believed to be well equipped for his new post.

The resolution which passed the House to-day extending to June 30, 1894, the time within which the work of the eleventh census must be finished, was introduced at the request of Secretary Hoke Smith. For some time past the Secretary of the Interior has had the affairs of the Census Bureau under serious consideration, and although the work has already been in progress for four years, the Secretary has become convinced that it is now so far behind that it will require nine months to complete it. The Secretary has also been looking about for a competent man to put in charge of the work, and after an extensive correspondence with several well-known statisticians, including ex-Superintendent Walker, Prof. Hadley of Yale, and David A. Wells, he decided that Mr. Craroll D. Wright was preëminently the man for the place. Mr. Wright was unwilling to give up his present office as Commissioner of Labor to accept the new one, but expresses a willingness, inasmuch as he had been strongly urged to do so, to undertake the work in connection with that of the Labor Bureau. To-day's resolution overcame the legal difficulties in the case, and Mr. Wright will soon take charge of the census and hasten its completion.

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CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

McLaurin's Plan to Issue $125,000,000 of Additional Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day continued its hearings upon the measures pending on its calendar. Representative McLaurin of South Carolina spoke in favor of his joint resolution providing for the issue of $125,000,000 of additional Treasury notes, the preamble declaring that $25,000,000 of the previous issues are lost or destroyed and are to be charged off on the books of the Treasury.

Mr. McLaurin began by a long account of the situation in his own State, which had suffered from a lack of currency. In the course of this part of his statement he presented for the information of the committee a $5 certificate issued by the Columbia Clearing House and based upon securities approved by the Clearing House committee of the value of $7.50 deposited with them for the redemption of the certificate. He said that the recent money stringency was due to the sale of United States certificates held abroad. This being true, he asserted it was unwise and dangerous for the United States to invite investments of foreign capital. He placed the foreign bondholder upon the same basis as a Chinese, against whom it is charged that he did not seek to become a part of the people of this country, but as soon as he accumulated what would be a competence in his native country he carried it away with him.

"The foreign capitalist does not even come to this country," interjected a member of the committee.

The remedy for the trouble, Mr. McLaurin argued, was to give to the people a sufficient volume of domestic money to do business and maintain values without dependence upon any foreign investor.

Mr. McLaurin said, in answer to a question by Mr. Warner as to how this money was to be made available, that the idea he had when the resolution was introduced was that the Secretary of the Treasury should deposit it in the banks of the South and West, so as to assist in the movement of the wheat and cotton crops. That idea had originated in his knowledge of the fact that in cases of money famine in Wall street the Government had deposited funds in the New York banks to relieve their distress, and he could see no reason why the other sections of the country should not be favored in the same way.

Chairman Springer said that official advices were that there would be a deficiency in the Treasury this year of $50,000,000, and that $25,000,000 of bonds are now due and payable at the option of the Government, making a place for $75,000,000 of the money. Besides this, the Secretary of the Treasury has testified before the Committee on Ways and Means that the balances in the Treasury were too low for a successful administration of the Government finances. There ought to be, he said, fifty millions of cash at the disposal of the Treasurer.

The committee then adjourned until Tuesday, when Representative Davis of Kansas will be heard upon his bill to issue Treasury notes in amount equal to national bank circulation retired, and to issue fractional currency.

TROUBLE ON THE YUMA RESERVATION.

A School Building Burned by the Indians—Troops Ordered to the Scene.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Secretary Hoke Smith has received information that there is trouble brewing on the Yuma Indian reservation in southeastern California. Indeed, it was reported yesterday that the school building had been burned by incendiaries. The agent for some time past, it is learned, has been having trouble with Miguel, the former chief of the Yumas, who has persistently tried to prevent the Indian children from attending school. He has also been guilty of repeated acts of insubordination, such as cutting green timber on the reservation, contrary to orders, and inciting others to resist the authority of the agent. Miguel is said to be the leader of the worst element on the reservation, and if the report that the school building has been burned is true, the act was undoubtedly done by him or his confederates. In view of all the facts the agent thought that the presence of troops would act as a restraining influence, and so asked the department to urge that a troop be sent from the nearest post at once. This request, with the Secretary's endorsement, has been sent to the War Department, which has directed Gen. Ruger, commanding the department of California, to send a company of troops to the reservation.

The Prize Won by Miss Merington's "Daphne."

Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, President of the National Conservatory of Music of America, announces that the prize for the best libretto for a grand or a comic opera in the competition of 1892-3 has been awarded to Miss Margaret Merington for her work in two acts, entitled "Daphne."

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Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

One of the Obstacles to Promotion Removed—The Case of Engineer Mintzer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Naval officers are meeting with more obstacles in the way of promotion than the navy has ever before known. All grades seem to encounter some trouble, and to-day a case came out which extends the list to the Engineer Corps. So far the chaplains have escaped, but this may be due to the fact that they are not subjected to examinations. There are already before the President the cases of several officers who have been reported upon unfavorably by examining Boards, but where there are thought to be mitigating circumstances which may let some of them through. The case of Commander Johnson was the most important, and on its disposition hung the promotion of three Commanders who have passed their examinations but have been deprived of commissions as Captains for six months or more. The Stevenson case keeps a number of officers below him out of promotion who are getting irritable because of the failure of the department to make some final disposition of it. The case of Commander Johnson was finally acted upon by the President this afternoon, he having approved the report of his Examining Board recommending the promotion to the grade of Captain. Action was taken by the President once before on the case, but it was adverse to Johnson, and the findings of the first Board were sent back for reconsideration. Commander Johnson was examined by a Board, which unanimously urged his promotion. The report was approved by the Secretary and forwarded to the President, and it was expected that Johnson's appointment as Captain would be sent to the Senate. The President, however, never takes the report of a Board on the promotion of an officer until when there is any doubt of his qualifications for advancement, and began a search into the records of the department on Johnson's career in the service. He found that in the medical reports there were several entries of alcoholism against Commander Johnson, and in some instances that he had been sent to hospitals for treatment. On these he based his objections to promoting him, and directed a second Board to inquire further into his record. This Board made a searching inquiry, and ended by unanimously passing Johnson the second time for the Secretary's approval, the findings and forwarded them to the President two months ago, but they remained unacted on until to-day. The report was accompanied by a statement from the Board that, while the medical records showed that Johnson has been treated for intoxication several times, he was now a man who was temperate, and, as his war record was fine and his service in the navy good, he was qualified for promotion. The President was in doubt, however, and held the matter up for a good while. Frank Jones of New Hampshire and other friends of Johnson interceded in his behalf, and the President decided to let him through.

The latest case to come out is that of Passed Assistant Engineer William A. Mintzer, who was examined at Philadelphia for promotion to the grade of Chief Engineer, found physically disqualified, and later ordered to appear before the Retiring Board here. This Board took issue with the Philadelphia Board, and reported that Mintzer was physically able to perform his professional duties, and should be advanced. The department had nothing else to do but to order him before the Promotion Board of doctors of this city, which corroborated the findings of the first Board, and held that he was mentally and physically disqualified. This Board bases its objections on the ground that Mintzer testified that he was the victim of drink, and that he could not do without it. The disagreement of the doctors on the physical condition of Mintzer will probably result in more examinations before the Secretary takes final action. The Retiring Board says he should not be retired and the Promotion Board says he should not be promoted, the Secretary will be left to decide what the status of Mintzer's case is. The last Board has sent its report to the Secretary, coupled with a statement that if the officer can abstain from whiskey he is competent to do his duty. Mintzer says that he can do his duty just as well with drink, and that he should not be deprived of his promotion. Officially, he is found morally unfit for promotion, as the Board holds that there is something really wrong with an officer who cannot stop drinking. Mintzer has filed a protest with the Secretary, who will have to decide whether Mintzer shall be promoted, retired, or his moral conduct looked further into.

A cable message was received at the Navy Department to-day announcing the arrival of the gunboat Yorktown at Corinto yesterday. She is now the only vessel of our navy on the west coast of South America south of Corinto, Nicaragua, where the Alliance has been stationed for several weeks. It is said at the department that the Yorktown will remain at Callao for some months to come. The probabilities are that she will be joined in the winter by the Charleston, now detained at Rio de Janeiro, and in that event she will make a cruise to Samoa.

THE CRUISER NEW YORK.

Capt. Phillip Wants to Have Her Finished Up at a Newport News Shipyard.

NORFOLK, Sept. 30.—The cruiser New York may not go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for her finishing touches. Capt. Phillip spent part of Friday at Newport News examining that plant with a view of taking the New York there for the necessary work. He still thinks it undesirable to take the New York to New York until she is finished and her crew is properly drilled. Newport News shipyard offers every facility except the rifle butts for target practice, and the men can be brought to St. Helena, opposite the Norfork Navy Yard, in squads for this drill if necessary on the Government tug Wahneta.

The ammunition hoists for the 8-inch gun are said to be not yet in. It is said that, although ammunition can easily be hoisted on deck, no provision has been made by which it may again be lowered to the shell room and magazine, a defect that can be easily remedied.

There is said to be enough work to last for two months before the cruiser will be ready for complete service.

Capt. Phillip went to Washington last night to present the facts as to Newport News as a place for completing the outfit. It has been discovered that the same charts which show Norfolk harbor to be unsafe for the New York also prove that it would be extremely hazardous to take the New York to the Brooklyn yard. The chart shows that there she could get no further than to the coal wharf, even if she could reach that. The outcome of Capt. Phillip's visit to Washington will be eagerly looked for here.

Treasury Appointments.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following appointments in the office of the United States Shipping Commissioner at this port, to take effect on Oct. 1: Michael J. Spellman of New York, to be cashier, salary $1,400, vice Louis Belcher, resigned; Christopher H. H. Woodward of New York, to be clerk, salary $1,000, vice S. J. Stokely, resigned.

MYSTERY OF SOLOMON JONES.

THE SUPREME COURT TRYING TO LEARN WHO THE DEUCE HE IS.

He Made a Real Estate Deal and Brought a Suit, But Couldn't Be Found to Pay Costs—Isaac Wolf Thought to Know Him.

There has been a great tangle in the Supreme Court of late, owing to attempts to ascertain if there is such a person as Solomon Jones, who has figured as a litigant for about a year. In dismissing the case as originally brought in that name last February, Justice Truax said that he did not believe, on the evidence before him, that there was such a person as Solomon Jones. On Friday Justice Ingraham said he had been wondering, as different phases of the case came before him, who Solomon Jones was, and if he existed. He ordered an examination that gave promise of settling the question, but the examination has left matters further involved.

The difficulty is supposed to have arisen through the practice of putting forward what are known as "blinds," "stool pigeons," and other creatures of real estate nomenclature. But it is rare that a myth has conducted litigation for a year even in difficulties arising from these realty dealings. It is certain that a contract was made on July 20, 1891, for the exchange of 19, 21, and 23 Monroe street, owned by Joseph Wittner indisputably, and valued in the deal at $100,000; for 326 Stanton street, valued at $30,000, and owned by—well, that's the difficulty, unless Solomon Jones is found to be a myth. There were heavy mortgages and matters to boot that equalized the deal. Wittner got $500 down to bind the bargain from Lawyer Adolph Cohen, who, Justice Truax found, was at that particular time the owner of the property, although Mr. Cohen declared that he did not own it, and put in evidence a deed apparently showing that he had transferred the Stanton street house to that same person, one Solomon Jones. It did not appear that the deed had been recorded.

There were hitches in the transactions about other payments of money which ended in Wittner declining to consummate the deal. Then up loomed this Solomon Jones as complainant in an action to compel Wittner to carry out the contract. Several witnesses testified that one Isaac Wolf had appeared in all the conferences under the name Solomon Jones. Real Estate Broker Israel Cohen testified that he had been informed by Broker Weinstein and another real estate broker in the transaction that Lawyer Adolph Cohen owned the Stanton street property, but that to conceal his hand he got Isaac Wolf to appear for him under the name of Solomon Jones.

No Solomon Jones appeared at the trial of his own case—that is, not in the flesh. David Levintritt, as counsel for Wittner, said:

"The uncontradicted testimony establishes that Isaac Wolf has been masquerading throughout the entire transaction under the name of Solomon Jones, acting in the interest and for the benefit of Adolph Cohen. Solomon Jones, if such a person exists, has certainly kept himself well out of sight. Solomon Jones appears at no stage in the transaction, nor in court. It is not contradicted that until the trial of this action nobody concerned in the transaction, except Adolph Cohen, had any knowledge but that Isaac Wolf was Solomon Jones."

"Well, I don't think so," was the answer that Wolf gave at the trial when asked if he had been introduced in the transaction as Solomon Jones.

The case having been dismissed by Justice Truax, a bill of costs of $168.64 was taxed up against the same old Solomon Jones. The execution was given to the Sheriff, who reported that he was unable to find such an individual after diligent inquiry. Mr. Leavintritt, believing that Isaac Wolf was none other than Solomon Jones, got an order for the examination of Solomon Jones in supplementary proceedings, and served the order on Wolf. Before Judge Ingraham Wolf appeared and protested that he was not Solomon Jones, and could not be expected to pay the costs of that individual's litigation.

"I had thought you would submit to examination," said Justice Ingraham, "to see if you can throw any light on who that Solomon Jones is."

Wolf was put through an examination by Lawyer Abraham S. Levy of Mr. Leventritt's office. Wolf said he lived at 425 West 118th street, where also lived until last week his father-in-law, one Solomon Jones. He said his father-in-law was more than 70 years old, and had retired from business about eight years ago. He had lived with Wolf since his retirement. Wolf said that he had acted through that real estate transaction for Jones, even to signing the name of Jones to the agreement without specifying that he was acting as agent. He said that Jones had gone to Paterson, to the house of another daughter, who had married a brother of Isaac Wolf. He did not know the address of Solomon Jones, and consequently of his own brother at Paterson.

Mr. Levintritt said yesterday afternoon that he had sent a messenger up to 425 West 118th street in the morning with an order for the elusive Solomon Jones to appear, and that the servant girl who answered the door said she had never heard of Solomon Jones.

Congressmen Inspect Cramp's Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—A party of Congressmen, headed by Amos J. Cummings, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, visited Cramp's shipyard to-day. They were shown through the works by Charles J. Cramp, President, and others of the building