made in the United States. They were hoping that the American Government would get them out of their dilemma by continuing the purchase of silver.

Mr. Dolph continued his speech and wound up by declaring as he had said in the opening, that the operation of the Sherman law was not responsible for the business disasters and financial disturbances. But there was a large number of people in the United States who believed that it was; and therefore the safer course was to repeal it. He alluded to criticisms made upon him in some newspapers, to the effect that he was not representing the sentiment of the people of Oregon on the silver question. No one, he said, need trouble himself on his account. The people of Oregon were divided on the question, and he could not be in accord with them all. They had never declared, in any authoritative way, for free coinage of silver. At all events, he was willing to submit his case to them and to abide by their judgment. He would have the satisfaction of knowing that he had pursued the right as he understood it.

Mr. Power (Rep., Mont.) addressed the Senate in opposition to the repeal bill, asserting that no argument had been made that would justify the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. The influence of aggregated capital, he said, had found little difficulty in engaging the sympathy of the Executive; and the Executive in its turn had, with its great power, commanded the subservience of the legislative branch. If the stubbornness shown by the Executive had been confined to the Executive, it would have been powerless for evil; but, unfortunately, the President's dictum had carried weight with it; and his commands were obeyed by a considerable number of gentlemen who were so situated as to be potential in the crusade against silver. The opponents of the bill were employing their best efforts to prevent a recurrence of the panic, which was sure to follow the demonetization of silver. If the silver column in the Senate could maintain its equilibrium, and were not prostrated by the assaults of the money changers of Wall street and their coparceners, but should, by every legitimate and proper means, prevent the passage of the pending measure and save silver from being strangled, they should have performed only their simple duty to the country.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.) said that, after a session of eight weeks, the inquiry arose whether the Senate would at any time dispose of the question before it, and whether any question could be disposed of by the Senate except by unanimous consent. He had examined the rules carefully and he confessed that he had not discovered any means by which the Senate could govern itself. He regretted that he could find nothing in the rules, nor in the interpretation of the Constitution by which the Senate could act, when the Senate had even determined to act. As to the test of physical endurance, he could not contemplate it with great satisfaction. If it were to be resorted to, he hoped that such "champions" as himself and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) would be allowed to sit in their places and not to starve in their stead. [Laughter.] Was this thing to end? If so, when and how? If the Senate were not going to decide anything, why did it not quietly adjourn and go about its business, leaving things in their present condition?

Mr. Palmer went on to discuss the bill itself and to argue in favor of its passage. In the course of his speech a discussion arose as to whether all the outstanding Treasury notes were payable in gold—Mr. Palmer contending that they were, and Mr. Stewart contending that if this were so it was by authority, not of law, but of Treasury rulings. Mr. Teller said that he had taken sufficient interest in the question to go to the Treasury to make inquiries on the subject, and had been informed by the Treasurer himself that no silver certificates had been paid in gold.

The discussion drifted into the question whether the fall in the price of silver was synchronous with, and the cause of, the fall in the prices of wheat and cotton—Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) and Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) contending that the two things were closely related, and Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) taking the opposite ground. After some twenty minutes' talk on this point Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) inquired of Mr. Palmer what his proposition was, and Mr. Palmer confessed, amid much laughter, that he had entirely lost sight of it.

Mr. Teller asked Mr. Gray how he accounted for the fact that when, in 1890, silver went to $1.20 an ounce wheat went to $1.20 a bushel.

Mr. Gray said he accounted for it by the fact that the wheat supply justified the high price.

Mr. Teller—I will show the Senator, before we get through this debate, that he is in error there.

Mr. Palmer asked why wheat should follow silver, rather than silver follow wheat. Mr. Stewart undertook to answer that question, and went to India to get facts for his explanation. Mr. Palmer expressed the hope that the answer was satisfactory to the Senator from Nevada; but, for himself, he confessed that he did not understand it. [Laughter.]

So many Senators took part in the discussion that Mr. Dolph proposed, jocularly, that Senators should be formed into a ring, and then it would be easier to see "fair play." That suggestion reminded Mr. Palmer of the anecdote of the farmer's boy and the dog. The farmer, in order to try the boy's dog, had put on a cowhide, and the boy had seen the dog upon him. When the farmer shouted to have the dog called off, the son said: "Oh, no, dad; it may be hard upon you, but it will be the making of the pup." [Laughter.]

"This 'gold ring' may be good for the gold," said Mr. Stewart, "but it is very bad for the silver."

"And that may be taken," said Mr. Palmer, "as the moral of my story." [Laughter.]

Mr. Palmer went on to argue that the free coinage of silver would drive out the gold, so that, instead of the country having the two metals, it would have but one. Finally, he came back to the point where he had started—the impotency of the Senate. "If," he said, "the Senate has no power to govern itself, no power to register its own decisions when it has reached a conclusion, then it is an abortion. And the time will come when the country will insist that the Senate shall, in the interest of law and of right and in the exercise of its great powers, declare, in some way or other, that it will govern itself, and that when the judgment of the majority is matured that majority shall be permitted to register its determination. It is not now. I do not propose anything. I came here with great views of the dignity and authority of the Senate. I had heard of its courtesies, of its large claims to public confidence, and I must say that while the Senate deserves all that can be said of it, still there is one thing that it cannot do. It has not the power to make a law—unless by the will and consent of the minority."

Mr. Teller inquired whether the Senate had not been able to make all proper laws up to the present time.

"It has been," Mr. Palmer said, "and I am astonished at it. Nobody believes more profoundly than I do in the value of the Senate. But I must confess—standing here to-day in its presence—that I am astonished to find that it is impotent—that it has no power to act. And it is astonishing how the whole country agrees with me in that respect. Does it not seem strange to you, Mr. President, that this great, dignified body, after spending weeks in debate, must depend upon the will of a small number of gentlemen as to whether we shall vote or not?"

Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho)—I agree with almost all the remarks of the distinguished Senator; but I think that the fact is that whenever there is a strong sentiment in favor of any measure in this country the Senate will immediately respond to it. But the Senate knows that it is not going to pass this bill. There is no sentiment in the Senate in favor of it. I honestly believe that there are not ten Senators here who actually desire to pass this unconditional repeal bill. If there was a strong sentiment here in favor of it, the Senate would pass it. There is a manufactured sentiment outside, but that does not exist in this chamber.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), evidently chafing under the sting concealed in Mr. Dubois's remarks, rose and said:

"If the Senator from Idaho and those whom he represents will give us a chance to vote, we will answer his suggestion, not by ten, but by four or five times ten Senators who will vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act."

"I say to the Senator from Indiana," Mr. Dubois said defiantly, "that you have the power to resort to the means which you say exist, and the minute you undertake to resort to unusual methods, it will then be demonstrated to the country how futile it is to undertake the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act."

"I only wish," was Mr. Voorhees's retort, "that I had the power to resort to measures to settle the vote."

Then Mr. Palmer came back into the discussion, remarking in a bantering tone that if the people of Illinois had been like the people of Idaho they would have chosen as their Senator some vigorous, athletic young gentleman, who would just starve the Senator from Idaho to death. [Laughter.]

"I think," he added, in more serious tones, "that the declaration of the Senator from Idaho (I speak in kindness) is an appeal to barbarism. Is it true, as a matter of constitutional law, that the only ultimate means of securing a vote is that we shall previously announce that we are engaged in the great business of sitting each other out—that we are to have beds brought in, and food brought in, with an occasional bit of refreshment of some other name and character [laughter], and that the termination of a great intellectual struggle is to be to sit down and see who can stand it longest? Think of it."

"We do not desire it," Mr. Teller interposed.

"No; but you say that that is the mode of reaching results. It is the same old saying (and here Mr. Palmer caused much laughter by going through the pantomime of partially taking off his coat), 'Unless you are a better man than I am you cannot do it.' And that," he added, "is the scene which is to occur in this great body near the close of this session. The Senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller) says that the Senate has got along very well so far. But just think of three or four Senators coming in to 'sit it out.' The Senator from Idaho wants us to wait three months so as to get three more men to sit it out and watch the struggle. If those States do send three men here, I hope they will send 'old codgers,' not brawny men to starve us out."

Changing his manner and tone, Mr. Palmer added: "This is a very serious thing, and I protest—not that these Senators should yield any of their rights, but I protest—that the time will come, and is very near at hand, when the sensible men of this country will say that the Senate must adopt some law by which it can govern itself. That is all. With that, sir, I am through."

This ended the closing scene of the day's session, and after a short time given to executive business the Senate, at 5:45, adjourned till to-morrow at 11 A. M.

THE ELECTIONS BILL DEBATE.

A Sharp Colloquy in the House, in Which Mr. Boutelle Gets Excited.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The House, without transacting any morning business, resumed the consideration of the Federal Election Repeal bill, and was addressed by Mr. Northway (Rep., Ohio) in opposition to the measure. He was always, he said, in favor of the under dog in a fight, and in this fight the United States was the under dog and the States were the upper dog. He affirmed the constitutionality of the Federal laws.

When Mr. Northway concluded Mr. Kyle (Dem., Miss.) took the floor. He defended the State of Mississippi from some reflections which had been cast upon it during the debate, and said that the election laws of that State were adequate to protect every citizen, white or black.

Mr. Kyle proceeded to criticise the statutes of the States from which the members who signed the minority report came. Referring to the statutes of Nebraska (represented by Mr. Hainer), he read a law passed when Nebraska was a Territory, restricting suffrage to "free white men." What would be thought of Mississippi if she had such a law?

Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.)—Do you honestly think——

Mr. Kyle—I do not think except honestly, and I want you to remember that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ray—I beg your pardon.

Mr. Kyle—I accept your apology this time.

Mr. Murray (Rep., S. C.) interrupted Mr. Kyle with the question as to whether in a Government like ours suffrage should be one of manhood, inasmuch as that suffrage was the only defence of the poor man.

Mr. Kyle was about to pass the question, when Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) rose, and in his vigorous manner called for an answer. Mr. Kyle (not exactly understanding the question, and believing that Mr. Boutelle did not either) asked the gentleman from Maine to repeat it, remarking at the time that another Daniel had come to judgment.

Mr. Boutelle declined to do so. It was a question propounded by the gentleman from South Carolina. At his request Mr. Murray repeated his query. In reply, Mr. Kyle replied that suffrage was whatever the State made it.

"That does not answer it," exclaimed Mr. Boutelle. "No Daniel ever came to judgment in that way. We will have to rename you if you cannot answer it better than that."

Mr. Kyle—I will answer any question that the gentleman from Maine wishes to ask. But I do not yield now. I think you (alluding to Mr. Boutelle) had better take your seat.

"It is better for you, I think," was Mr. Boutelle's retort.

"I think it is better for you too," was Mr. Kyle's rejoinder.

"I did not understand the answer to my question," interjected Mr. Murray.

Mr. Kyle—What is it that you want me to answer?

Mr. Murray repeated his question. Mr. Kyle replied that, not comprehending exactly what the question meant, he would answer "No." What did the gentleman mean by "manhood?" Mr. Murray replied that he meant by manhood any man who was 21 years of age and was of sound mind and came under the laws. Mr. Kyle reiterated his negative answer to the question; and he said that he was in accord with the Constitution of Mississippi, to which he had taken his oath.

Mr. Boutelle—What about the oath you took to the United States? [Laughter.]

Mr. Kyle—The same way.

Mr. Kyle went on to argue for the repeal bill. The Federal election laws should be repealed because they were unnecessary, because they were not in the genius of our Government, because they were inconsistent with our republican institutions, and because they were a tax upon the people.

Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.), in speaking against the bill, denominated (sarcastically) the election laws as a "frightful spectre," and then went on to ridicule the House for the slim attendance at the debates. He understood, however, that the giants were training for the last great struggle. They were tightening up their girths. While the giants were in training quarters the House was deserted. When the giants shied their hats into the ring the attendance might be larger.

Mr. De Forrest (Dem., Conn.) followed with an argument in favor of the bill. Then Mr. Dunphy (Dem., N. Y.) asked for the immediate consideration of the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill. Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.) said that he would not interpose an objection, though he would vote against it. He was not satisfied with the good faith of those who asked for the charter. The vote on the bill resulted: 14—13; and Mr. Warner raised the point of no quorum. The House then adjourned.

KOPE ELIAS'S CHANCES.

He Appears Before a Senate Committee to Further His Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The alleged contest between Senators Ransom and Vance over the nomination of Kope Elias for Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of North Carolina broke out afresh this morning in the Senate Committee on Finance, which has charge of the nomination, and of which Mr. Vance is a member. The nomination of Mr. Elias is credited to Mr. Ransom, who is an "Administration Senator." Mr. Vance is opposed to the Administration on the silver question, and is also opposed to the confirmation of Mr. Elias. It is said he makes his objections on grounds higher than politics, and attacks the nominee's qualifications for the office. There is also a Republican side to the contest, for Mr. Settle, the only Republican Representative from North Carolina, is said to be as hostile to Elias as is Senator Vance.

Mr. Elias was before the committee himself and made a statement, and when the committee adjourned a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Vance and Jones (Ark.), remained to continue the hearing. A full report of all that Mr. Elias had to say was made by a stenographer, and this, with some voluminous documentary evidence, will be laid before the committee at its next meeting. Almost the entire time of the session of the committee was taken up with this case.

SHALL THERE BE FREE SHIPS?

A House Committee Sits to Hear Advocates of the Scheme, but None Appears.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to-day began the consideration of the subject of free ships. Persons favoring the free ships were to be heard, but they did not appear. Gen. J. Hale Sypher of this city, representing the Morgan Company, engaged in the coastwise trade, was present. He was opposed to free ships, and came to listen to what the free-ship representatives had to say and to reply to any statements they might make.

Chairman Fithian asked Gen. Sypher to present his views on the subject. He replied that he would foster the shipping industry as other industries had been fostered. He would help it as all citizens of the United States were helped. Congress helped the maritime industry until it took one step on the great deep, where it came in competition with the maritime interests of the world. Then it was left for an unequal competition. This was cowardly. He referred to the merchant marine interests of England, and said that she had to maintain them. Her merchant marine was her life blood, and her navy went with her flag.

The committee will meet to-morrow to hear the free ship people if they appear.

THE EXCLUSION OF THE CHINESE.

A Bill to Modify the Geary Act Agreed Upon in Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—At its meeting to-day the House Committee on Foreign Affairs voted to accept the McCreary substitute for the Everett bill to amend and modify the Geary Chinese Registration and Exclusion act, and authorized the Chairman to report it to the House. The substitute extends for a period of six months from the date of passage of the act, the time within which the Chinese may register; strikes out the word white where it occurs, descriptive of the racial character of the witnesses to be produced by the Chinaman in support of his right to remain in the country, and defines the meaning of the term "Chinese laborer."

The substitute will be reported by Chairman McCreary to-morrow.

Our Exports of Silver Bullion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—In response to a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury has sent to that body a statement of the amount of silver bullion exported during July and August of this year. The report shows that for July there was shipped from the city of New York the sum of 5,383,146 fine ounces, and from the city of San Francisco, 287,261 ounces, making a total of 5,670,407 for the entire month. During August the amount exported was 2,782,804 from New York, and 328,459 from San Francisco, with a small shipment of 6,094 ounces from Niagara, making a total for that month of 3,117,447.

Go to Geo. G. Flint Co.'s, 24th st. and 6th av., and see how marvelously cheap is their furniture.—Ade.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

THE PRESIDENT SOON TO APPOINT TWO BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Delegate Smith's Strong Plea for Statehood for Arizona—A Queer Railroad Bill Introduced—Request for Some Pension Information from Secretary Hoke Smith.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President will have two Brigadier-Generals to appoint soon. On Nov. 5 Adjt.-Gen. Robert Williams retires on account of age, and in the latter part of the month Brig.-Gen. Carlin will also be retired. Gen. Carlin was made Brigadier last spring upon the failure of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Col. Otis, whom President Harrison appointed a few days before his Administration closed. Gen. Williams was promoted to his present rank upon the retirement of Gen. Kelton, two years ago last June. Gen. Ruggles, who stands next on the list in the Adjutant-General's department, will most probably succeed Gen. Williams, though Col. Vincent, who is just below him, is also a candidate. Gen. Ruggles and Col. Vincent will retire in about three years and within a few weeks of each other. The appointment of Gen. Ruggles, however, would prevent Col. Vincent from ever becoming Adjutant-General, as the latter retires before Gen. Ruggles.

Marcus A. Smith, the delegate from Arizona, has prepared a strong report to lay before the Committee on Territories in favor of the admission of Arizona into the Union. He says, among other things: "Arizona is the extreme southwestern political division of the United States. It is 378 miles in length by 339 in width, and contains 113,929 square miles, or 73,000,000 acres, a large part of which is capable of producing every variety of fruit, vegetable, and cereal known to the temperate zones; mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal inexhaustible in extent; lakes of salt, springs of petroleum, and forests of pine, cedar, spruce, juniper, ash, and oak of as great extent as any State or Territory of the Union.

"That part of Arizona lying north of the thirty-fourth parallel, embracing only four counties, is greater in area, and in everything else except population, than the six New England States combined. The part lying south of that parallel is destined to become the most famously productive portion of the globe. Within that area the date, olive, fig, grape, lime, lemon, and orange grow under proper husbandry, in prodigal profusion. Ascending from the lower valleys, every fruit of the temperate zone is produced in perfection. Arizona carries within itself more of all the resources of a great commonwealth than any State or other Territory of our Union."

Mr. Smith says there is a population of more than 100,000 in the Territory, aside from Indians on reservations, and thirty millions of taxable property. The debt of the Territory is $3,000,000. It has considerably over 1,000 miles of railroads in operation. Arizona, the report asserts, is the richest mineral country in America. There is no limit to the yield of copper, while of gold and silver there is plenty.

The school system is described as the most liberal in the United States, and the school tax is heavier than that which any other people bear. Arizona's total products last year amounted to over $23,000,000, of which $13,000,000 were exported.

The question of protecting railroad employees is brought before Congress in a new shape by the bill introduced by Representative John Davis of Kansas "to establish a Commission to compel the use of safety appliances on all railroads engaged in inter-State commerce and protect railroad employees from overwork and underpay." One of the provisions of this remarkable bill is as follows:

"It shall also be the duty of the Commission to inquire into the employment and treatment of all employees engaged in any way in the management and running of railroad trains, to the end that incompetent men shall not be employed in responsible positions and that men shall not be rendered incompetent by reason of overwork or loss of sleep. The Commission shall be very diligent in its investigations as to the facts of men being required or permitted to do overwork or double duty or to work overtime with inadequate time for rest and sleep. The Commission shall also ascertain the rate of compensation of employees and require that they shall not be distressed or driven to overwork through inadequate payment for reasonable basis of a day's work and where the work requires more than eight hours of continuous service, three shifts of men shall be employed instead of two in the arrangement of labor. * * * In the arrangement of labor and the payment of employees the rights of the men and the safety of persons shall be deemed paramount and the profits of railroad companies but secondary, on the ground that labor is superior to capital and deserves the higher consideration," on the ground that railroad capitalization is largely fraudulent, mainly designed for purposes of extortion and oppression.

The first meeting of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions was held to-day and was devoted to the discussion of the suspension of certain pensions by the present Commissioner of Pensions. A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House of the number of invalid pensions granted during the year ending Sept. 1, 1893, giving the number under the old law and that of 1890 separately. Also the number of invalid claims rejected during the same period, giving the law under which they were rejected; also the average monthly rate of each class of claims disposed of, and the number of pensions suspended during that period, and the law under which the claim came. The information asked for refers to soldiers' claims only, and does not touch the claims of widows or minors.

Capt. Sicard, commanding the monitor Miantonomoh at New York, is to be relieved from command and made commandant at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard to succeed Commodore Carpenter. The latter will be placed on waiting orders until some place is made for him.

It is said that Martin Force of Kentucky will be appointed Deputy First Comptroller of the Treasury on Nov. 1.

The Bimetallic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The Bimetallic Convention was slow in assembling to-day. At 11 o'clock President A. C. Fisk of Denver rapped for order, and a careful count showed there were but 172 delegates in the hall. Of these about twenty-five are from Mexico, Central, and South America. Gov. Stone of Missouri welcomed the delegates to the State. On account of the absence of Mayor Walbridge, the Hon. Nathan Frank of St. Louis, on behalf of the municipality, extended to the delegates the hospitality of the city.

Secretary Newell then read the call for the Convention, setting forth its aims and ratio of representation.

Gov. Tillman of South Carolina was chosen temporary Chairman by acclamation. Olney Newell of Denver was elected temporary secretary in the same manner.

Gov. Tillman, in accepting the position of temporary Chairman, made a short speech, which set the delegates cheering.

The usual committees on credentials, permanent organization, &c., were appointed.

The Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization reported Gov. Lewelling of Kansas for permanent Chairman. President Fiske of the Bimetallic League was then introduced, and made an exhaustive argument in favor of the unification of Western interests.

The Oates Bankruptcy Bill to be Reported.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The House Committee on Judiciary to-day decided to report favorably and without amendment the Bankruptcy bill introduced by Mr. Oates of Alabama. After a brief discussion it was decided that no agreement could be reached on certain sections of the bill in committee, and that it was waste of time to further discuss it, so it decided to report the measure favorably.

Cold Water Worse Than the Cold World.

Susan O. Robinson, aged 45 years, of Kingston, tried to jump overboard early yesterday morning from a Hamilton ferryboat. A deck hand caught her and saved her.

"The water looked cold," the woman remarked to him, "and that is why I hesitated, or you would never have caught me. But I guess it's no colder than the world."

When arraigned at the Tombs yesterday on a charge of attempt at suicide, she said she had become despondent because she was out of work. She was released upon promising to return to Kingston and not to attempt suicide again.

A Moonshiner with 105 Indictments.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 3.—Harry Triplett and Steve Stout were arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Mehen and taken to Clarksburg to-day to be tried for moonshining in the United States Court. Triplett has 105 indictments against him. Lewis county has an anxiety to get possession of him on at least fifty indictments. Triplett was trying to leave the State when captured.

Drowned in the Monongahela.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Oct. 3.—By the capsizing of a skiff in the Monongahela River at this point to-day Neal Roy and Louis Nirohr, glass workers were drowned. In company with a number of young men, some of whom were under the influence of liquor, they were crossing the river and attempted to change seats, thereby upsetting the craft. Roy leaves a wife and two children.

The guaranteed cure for all headaches is Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10 cts.—Ade.

APPLY NOW TO CABINET OFFICERS.

Mr. Cleveland Decides to Hear No More Applications for Places Himself.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President has made a radical change in the matter of Federal appointments. He proposes hereafter to accept the recommendations made by the heads of departments to which the appointments relate, instead of undertaking to pass personally on the merits of the applicants. In this he adopts the policy of President Harrison and nearly all of his predecessors in the White House.

Senators and Representatives in Congress and politicians generally have been informed of the new order of things, and now, instead of making personal appeals to the President, they direct their best energies to securing the endorsement of the members of the Cabinet. This plan divides the work among eight men and gives the President more time to devote to the consideration of general business. Although it adds to the official burden of the Cabinet Ministers, it is said to be a responsibility they are perfectly willing to assume.

It is said at the White House that there is no truth in the report that the President has curtailed the visiting privileges of members of Congress, and that they can readily secure an audience with him on public business not pertaining to offices.

At the Capitol to-day several Senators and Congressmen were discussing the President's recent order, which requires all visitors at the White House to explain the object of their business to Private Secretary Thurber, in order that the President may devote almost undivided attention to public service. A Senator from one of the Southern States, who bitterly criticised the new order, related an anecdote which Buffalo Bill tells of a call he once made to the White House with Sitting Bull.

Col. Cody was in Washington with Sitting Bull one day during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, and the chief expressed a wish to see and talk to the "Great Father." An appointment was made, and the chieftain and the scout made their appearance at the White House promptly. The visitors were shown into the Cabinet room, and Sitting Bull at once took possession of the chair at the head of the Cabinet table, which the President usually occupied. The big Indian was arrayed in all his warlike decorations and wore a flaming red blanket. He spread the blanket over the back of the chair, placed his "pipe of peace" on the table before him, and seemed to be very comfortable when the President entered.

After greeting his visitor, Mr. Cleveland looked at his watch and announced that he was very busy that day, and suggested that the Indian should be brief in what he might say to the "Great Father." Sitting Bull shrewdly grasped the situation from the remarks of the interpreter, and immediately assumed a sarcastic tone. Instead of talking directly at the business which called him to the White House, he talked all around it, greatly to the annoyance of the President. He even turned the conversation into social topics, and then made many inquiries as to the routine duties of the "Great Father." The latter, endeavoring to conceal his impatience, explained briefly his system for conducting the affairs of the nation. Said he: "The Secretary of State attends to all matters relating to foreign affairs, the Secretary of the Treasury looks after the finances. The Postmaster-General has jurisdiction over postal matters," and thus he went over the duties of the various cabinet officers, including the Secretary of the Interior, who he said had charge of all matters connected with the Indians. The President, in commending the thoroughness of the system, added that the Cabinet officers were responsible for the administration of their respective offices.

Sitting Bull, without showing any inclination to move from his comfortable seat, looked at the President inquiringly and said: "If the members of the Cabinet attend to all of the public business there seems to be but little left for the 'Great Father' to do." A dead silence ensued and the interview soon ended.

MORE MONEY PER CAPITA.

The Increase in September was from $25.01 to $25.29—Amount in Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Treasury circulation statement issued to-day shows that the per capita circulation of the United States increased during September from $25.01 to $25.29, or from $1,680,562,071 to $1,701,939,918. The general stock of money coined or issued is: Gold coin, $556,479,232; standard silver dollars, $419,332,550; subsidiary silver, $77,596,621; gold certificates, $79,756,819; silver certificates, $330,894,504; Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890, $151,319,040; United States notes, $346,681,016; currency certificates, act June 8, 1872, $8,285,000; national bank notes, $208,680,576. Total, $2,179,005,391.

Of this amount there is in the United States Treasury: Gold coin, $72,183,123; standard silver dollars, $360,499,882; subsidiary silver, $13,496,416; gold certificates, $129,220; silver certificates, $5,969,370; Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890, $2,494,841; United States notes, $14,472,116; currency certificates, act June 8, 1872, $85,000; national bank notes, $7,815,481. Total, $477,065,443.

In circulation there is: Gold coin, $484,293,109; standard silver dollars, $58,832,098; subsidiary silver, $64,100,205; gold certificates, $79,627,569; silver certificates, $324,925,134; Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890, $148,824,199; United States notes, $332,228,806; currency certificates, act June 8, 1872, $8,200,000; national bank notes, $200,875,098. Total, $1,701,939,918.

The amount of money in circulation on Oct. 1, 1892, was $1,596,049,983.

La Marche—McAnerney.

A pretty wedding took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady, at the Highlands of Navesink, New Jersey. The bride was Miss Ellen Teresa McAnerney, second daughter of Col. John McAnerney, President of the Seventh National Bank of this city, and the bridegroom Mr. Vincent Hyacinth La Marche of Brooklyn. A large number of guests from this city and Brooklyn went to the Highlands on a special train over the New Jersey Central Railway at 9 o'clock and returned to town in it last evening. The little church was effectively dressed with autumn flowers and leaves and clusters of large American Beauty roses. The bride entered with her father, wearing a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace and a white silk tulle veil caught up with a fillet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Mary McAnerney, the maid of honor, wore a dress of opal satin trimmed with green chiffon, and a small toque to match.

John Victor La Marche attended his brother as best man. The ushers were Messrs. James Grace, Alfred Amy, and the bride's two brothers, Francis McAnerney and Preston McAnerney. The marriage ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan and the rector of the church, the Rev. Thomas A. Roche, who afterward celebrated the nuptial mass. The wedding breakfast was served at the country residence of the bride's father at the Highlands. Mr. La Marche departed last night with his bride for Chicago.

Cutting—Hulbert.

Miss Elizabeth Hulbert was married last evening at the home of her father, Mr. William A. Hulbert, at 48 West Fifty-ninth street, to Mr. Frederick Page Cutting, son of Mr. Francis Cutting of San Francisco. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Jeanie Rumsey of Bath, a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor. Her gown was of shell-pink bengaline, embellished with duchesse lace. The bride's dress was of white satin, trimmed with pearls, and the veil of white tulle was fastened with a coronet of orange blossoms. She wore a handsome pendant of pearls and diamonds, a present from her mother. Mr. Edward B. Raymond of Boston, a cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man. There were no ushers.

Honduras's New President.

PANAMA, Sept. 26.—Gen. Vasquez of Honduras was installed as President on Sept. 15. He has issued a decree of amnesty and forgiveness for all exiles and political offenders.

IT DOESN'T GO FAR ENOUGH

—the usual bowel medicine. It cleans out your system, in a more or less unpleasant way—but that's all. You're left to yourself again, when that is over.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets go farther, give better help, do more good. They have a tonic or strengthening effect on the lining membranes of the intestines. This assists and increases the *natural* action of the bowels. By this means, they *permanently cure* Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Dizziness, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and every like disorder.

They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts—the smallest, the easiest to take, and the easiest in the way they act.

They're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, in every case, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.

For 50 cents, at any druggist's, you can buy Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. No matter how bad your case or of how long standing, this will permanently cure your Catarrh.

Hood's Cures

Sophie McKeldin

When 7 years old began to be troubled with eczema on the head, causing intense itching and burning, and effecting her eyes. Her mother testifies: "We gave her six bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

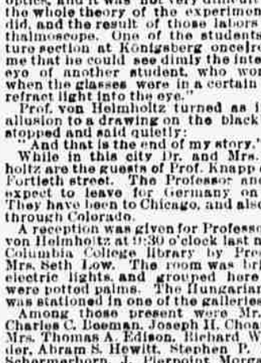
and she is entirely well. I have taken it myself for that tired feeling and it does me great good."—Mrs. WILLIAM McKELDIN, 304 Stockholm st., Baltimore, Md. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billiousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25 cents.

THE OPHTHALMOSCOPE'S INVENTOR.

Prof. Von Helmholtz Talks to Columbia College Boys About His Discovery.

Prof. Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz, the celebrated German physicist and opthalmologist, delivered an interesting lecture yesterday afternoon in the upper lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in West Fifty-ninth street. It was given on the invitation of Prof. H. Knapp, college lecturer on ophthalmology. It is doubtful if Prof. Helmholtz has ever met with a heartier or more appreciative reception than was given him yesterday by the several hundred students and physicians who crowded the lecture room to overflowing.



PROF. VON HELMHOLTZ.

In the lecturer's semicircle two tables filled with optical instruments had been placed, and on a rack on the wall hung several highly colored diagrams of the interior of the eye. Behind the tables sat Prof. von Helmholtz, Prof. Knapp, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell of telephone fame, President Seth Low of Columbia College, Prof. John G. Curtis, Prof. Abraham Jacobi, Prof. M. A. Starr, Prof. Lefferts, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Prof. T. Mitchell Prudden, and Dr. Charles H. May.

Prof. von Helmholtz is about medium height, with well-rounded figure. His face is clean shaven except for a close-cropped white moustache, and his hair, brushed well back, is very gray.

"Gentlemen," he began, "I have been asked to speak to you to-day about the ophthalmoscope, the story of its invention, and how it was suggested and induced. I regret my subject for one reason: my talk will be very much about myself." Then he stopped and smiled while the students applauded. "I do not speak English very well, but I hope you will all understand," he continued, with a bow.

"A long time ago I wanted to take up the study of physics, but at that time it did not promise a good livelihood to its followers. My father told me he did not know what could be done for me regarding the study of physics, but said he would make a physician of me. That was the first step toward the ophthalmoscope."

On the blackboard the Professor drew a series of diagrams to illustrate the method of placing the observer, the observed, and the lights. He then explained the benefit to be obtained by the observer if a lens was used before the eye of the subject.

"Appreciating this fact," he went on, "I began in 1847 to search for what is now the ophthalmoscope. Little or nothing was then known of the interior of the living eye, and I had to make in my lectures a report of the experiments of which I have just spoken. I had to explain them, and in order to do so I was obliged to search for the explanations for myself. I knew very well the various elements of optics, and it was not very difficult to find out the whole theory of the experiments. That I did, and the result of those labors is the ophthalmoscope. One of the students in my lecture section at Konigsberg once remarked to me that he could see dimly the interior of the eye of another student, who wore glasses, when the glasses were in a certain position to refract light."

Prof. von Helmholtz turned as if to make allusion to a drawing on the blackboard, but stopped and said quietly:

"And that is the end of my story."

While in this city Dr. and Mrs. von Helmholtz are the guests of Prof. Knapp of 24 West Fortieth street. The Professor and his wife expect to leave for Germany on Saturday. They have been to Chicago, and also for a trip through Colorado.

A reception was given for Professor and Mrs. von Helmholtz at 9:30 o'clock last night in the Columbia College library by President and Mrs. Seth Low. The room was brilliant with electric lights, and the guests here and there were potted palms. The Hungarian orchestra was stationed in one of the galleries.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Beeman, Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Richard Watson Gilder, Abram S. Hewitt, Stephen P. Nash, C. O. Schermerhorn, J. Pierpoint Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Drs. J. W. McLane and Francis Delafield, and Profs. Dresler, Brandes, Matthews, Van Amunge, Rood, Hysiop, Chandler, Woodbury, Britton, Price, Jackson, and Ware.

To-morrow night Prof. von Helmholtz will be received at the Century Club, and on Thursday afternoon he will meet the students of Columbia College.

His Private Wines Seized.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 3.—The dispensary army was out bright and early this morning, and the day's campaign resulted in the sacking of nine establishments and the arrest of nine persons charged with violations of the Dispensary law. A novel feature of the day's work was the searching of the private residence of A. Cantine, one of those arrested, on King street. In this house was found a cellar full of rare old Italian wines, the private property of Cantine, who has been importing the wine for years, and who does not sell it. There was at first a promise of resistance when the constable attempted to enter the house, but the owner finally permitted the search. In spite of the raid there is not the slightest trouble to-night in getting anything one may want in the shape of liquors in any section of the city.

To Celebrate the Opening of Trade with Europe.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—Invitations were extended to-day by the Port Royal Shipping Company to President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, members of the Cabinet, Governors, Senators of Georgia and South Carolina, and to exchanges, newspapers, Mayors, and prominent business men throughout the South to attend a celebration at Port Royal, S. C., on Oct. 9, in honor of the inauguration of direct trade with Europe from that port.

Gov. Tillman of South Carolina will preside. Another European steamer is expected to arrive at Port Royal to-morrow.

Winchester's Hypophosphite

OF LIME and SODA,

as a tonic for invalids recovering from Fevers or any other illness is unequalled, speedily restoring and permanently increasing the vital strength and nervous energy.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,

163 William St., N. Y.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO. FAIL.

Liabilities, $500,000; Assets, $750,000—Other Piano Concerns Involved.

Hardman, Peck & Co., manufacturers of pianos, whose salesrooms are at 138 Fifth avenue and factory at 618 to 634 West Forty-ninth street, extending through to 633 and 635 West Forty-eighth street, have failed, with liabilities of $500,000 and nominal assets placed at $750,000. The partners, Leopold Peck and Henry