AMENDING THE MAKESHIFT.

PROF. WILSON CHANGES THE DUTY ON MANY THINGS.

A Lively Discussion About the Date at Which the Free Wool Clause Shall Take Effect—Mr. Bowers Gives an Object Lesson with a Box of Raisins, and Mr. Burrows Again Fails to Get Himself Recognized.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—There was but little routine business to be disposed of by the House today, and at 11:12 o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Tariff bill, with Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) in the chair. Several amendments were offered by Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and they were agreed to without objection.

The first amendment reduced the tariff on furs from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 10 per cent. ad valorem. Calfskins, tanned or tanned and dressed; dressed upper leather, including patent, enamelled, and japanned leather, dressed or undressed and finished; chamois and other skins, were reduced from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 15 per cent. ad valorem. Also bookbinders' calfskins, kangaroo, sheep, and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, were reduced from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 15 per cent. ad valorem. In the book schedule the clause requiring that books entitled to free admission should not have been rebound within twenty years was struck out, and "all hydrographic charts" were added to articles admitted under this schedule.

Mr. Wilson proposed an amendment raising the tariff on condensed or preserved milk from 20 per cent. ad valorem to a specific rate of 2 cents per pound.

An interesting debate followed, in which Messrs. Payne (N. Y.), Curtis (N. Y.), Northway (Ohio), Hopkins (Ill.), and Bowers (Cal.), took part for the Republicans and opposed the imposition of so small a tariff on condensed milk. Mr. Bowers left condensed milk to take care of itself, and drifted into the subject of raisins. He produced a box of raisins grown in his own district, which he put up against Jerry Simpson's shoddy overcoat. The gentleman from Kansas, he said, did not know whether the overcoat was shoddy or wool, or whether it was American or foreign. Mr. Bowers guaranteed his raisins to be a genuine American product, no shoddy, but all wool and a yard wide. The Republicans crowded around Mr. Bowers to sample the American product, and for a while there was a Democratic scramble for raisins, when Mr. Bowers interfered in order to save some of his sample for the Democratic side. The House was in a turmoil, and the galleries were laughing, when Mr. Enloe (Dem., Tenn.) suggested that the Republicans were destroying the argument of Mr. Bowers.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was agreed to by a strict party vote.

A long discussion was precipitated by the renewal of Mr. Burrows's (Rep., Mich.) effort to secure recognition to offer an amendment.

The Chairman reaffirmed the decision which he had announced yesterday, and as a precedent from the journal of the Fifty-first Congress, which showed that while the McKinley bill was under discussion Mr. Reed had recognized a Republican to offer an amendment, and had recognized another Republican to offer an amendment to the amendment, and recognized another Republican to offer an amendment to the substitute, and then, when a Democrat (Mr. Bland) asked for recognition coolly told him that no more amendments were in order, (Democratic laughter, in which Mr. Reed joined.)

The Chairman then announced that he would not recognize Mr. Burrows. Mr. Wilson was recognized and submitted an amendment providing that the free wool schedule should not go into effect until Aug. 1, 1894.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) offered an amendment to this amendment fixing the date at which the free wool clause should take effect at Oct. 1, 1893.

Mr. Johnson (Dem., O.), the free trader and single taxer, said he wanted free wool, and, incidentally, free everything, and he wanted it so badly that he was unwilling to wait for it until Aug. 1. Mr. Johnson submitted a substitute for the amendment pending, providing that the free wool clause should go into effect immediately after the passage of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Wilson then gave his reasons for submitting the amendment. It was improbable, he said, that the bill could take effect on March 1, and it was impossible to predict when it would take effect, and he would like to give the wool growers a chance to get up their spring kids. And he proposed to offer another amendment fixing the date at which the reduction on woollen manufactures should take effect at Dec. 1, 1894, in order that the manufacturers might work off their stock of wool.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.) said that gentlemen on the other side had threatened us to what the farmers would do if they got another chance at the Democratic party, but they could not hurt the party any more in the future than they had in the past by electing Congressmen. (Laughter.) He hoped the time would come when manufacturers could stand on their feet and not on the laws. (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Hartman (Rep., Mont.) said that in the extra session the leader of the Democracy had predicted that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law would relieve the country of its financial depression, and he was making the same prediction now in regard to the Wilson bill. Was he a Democratic prophet or the son of a prophet, or only the mouthpiece of the stuffed prophet of Buzzard's Bay? (Republican laughter and applause.)

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) favored the Wilson amendment. Within forty-eight hours after the announcement of the adoption of the amendment, he said, the manufacturers of New England would have thousands and hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars of orders, and the mills would be started up. He hoped the Wilson amendment would be adopted tonight.

At 3:20 the committee arose without coming to any decision on the pending amendments and their substitutes, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

There was a somewhat better attendance of members on the floor after recess and the usual good attendance in the galleries. Mr. Arnold (Dem., Mo.) and Mr. McDearman (Dem., Tenn.) addressed the committee in defence of the Wilson bill. Mr. Ellis (Rep., Or.) opposed it.

At 9:55 o'clock the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Hear Talks About Hawaii and Palmer Against the Federal Election Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the absence of the Vice-President, who has gone to attend the meeting of the New York State Bar Association at Albany, Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) presided over to-day's session of the Senate. The President's message to Congress transmitting correspondence in the Hawaiian matter was read by the Secretary. Mr. Cox. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) moved that the message and accompanying documents be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

After the transaction of the routine morning business Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate on his resolution. He recalled the circumstances of the interview between Minister Willis and Liliuokalani in the back room of the legation at Honolulu, and declared that the promise of amnesty which had been extorted from the Queen was as gross a violation of the Hawaiian Constitution as could be suggested or supposed. The Queen had not notified Mr. Willis of that fact, and had protested twice that she had no legal power to do that thing.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Hoar, "there is but one point of sympathy between the present Executive of the United States and the deposed Queen of Hawaii, and that is a purpose on the part of each recklessly to disregard the Constitution of their own country; the only difference being that the President of the United States disregards our Constitution recklessly and without provocation, while the Queen of Hawaii in this instance, proposes to disregard it only before the great temptation of a throne."

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) congratulated Mr. Hoar on his tender regard for the maintenance of the Hawaiian Constitution. He did not, however, know that the President's act in insisting on a condition of amnesty and full pardon was not in wise one, notwithstanding the argument of the Senator from Massachusetts. He believed that the President was right in saying that he would exact such a condition from the Queen before he would interpose or exercise his good offices with the Provisional Government in her behalf; and that the President was able under the powers with which he was clothed, and that the United States were able, to make good that promise.

Mr. Hoar took exception to Mr. Gray's remarks, and a colloquy took place between the two as to what each of them had or had not said. After further discussion the resolution went over without action. Mr. Hoar stating that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Cullom) desired to address the Senate upon it.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) then addressed the Senate on the resolution offered by him on Dec. 20 declaring it as the sense of the Senate that it is unwise to attempt any change in the tariff laws during the present Administration. Mr. Gallinger concluded his speech at 2:45 o'clock, and then the House bill to repeal the Federal election laws was laid before the Senate and became the "unfinished business."

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.) argued at length in support of the bill. He did not deny that Congress had the power to regulate the election of members of Congress, but the radical defect of Republican legislation was that it was based on an utter want of confidence in the people of the United States. The purpose of the existing laws was to give a party advantage to the Republicans and to perpetuate party power.

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), Gray (Dem., Del.), and Hoar (Rep., Mass.). Mr. Palmer yielded the floor to give Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) opportunity to present the letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury as to the condition of the Treasury. He asked that the bill accompanying the letter might be printed in bill form; but to this there was some objection made, mainly by Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.), and the letter and the bill were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The discussion on the bill to repeal the Federal election laws was resumed. Mr. Palmer, in closing his speech, expressed the trust that the bill would become law, that the Federal election statutes with all their signs of ancient feuds and strifes would be stricken from the statute books, and that the people of the country would be held responsible for the purity and fairness of their elections.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) criticised Mr. Palmer's argument, and said that he was prepared to defend the essential wisdom and integrity of the Republican party and its patriotism down to this hour. He did not defend it only, as the Senator from Illinois had done, to the time when that Senator, who had been a Republican Governor of Illinois, left the Republican party. The Senator from Illinois had to-day pronounced it a party of patriotism as long as he belonged to it. But it had, according to Mr. Palmer's argument, suddenly turned round upon liberty and upon everything that was good, and had gone down from that hour until it was only a party of evil. (Laughter.)

The bill then went over till to-morrow, and the Senate, at 5:10, adjourned until to-morrow.

THE DANVILLE FLOATING DEBT.

How it is Held—Feeling that All Difficulties Will Be Adjusted.

The appointment of a committee to take up the question of the Richmond and Danville floating debt with the Richmond Terminal Reorganization Committee has had the effect of quieting to some extent the apprehension of the floating debt creditors. The committee is generally regarded as such a strong one that it is believed that an amicable settlement will be reached.

The country has suffered a financial convulsion since the reorganization plan was formulated, and its provisions were based on estimates of earnings which have not been realized. The argument is advanced, therefore, that, as there have been concessions on the part of most of the security holders whose properties are embraced in the plan, it is not asking too much of the floating debt holders to share to a small extent in the general loss. It was suggested yesterday that it would not be fair to put the collateral which is held for these debts on a better footing than others of the same class that are to be exchanged into securities of the new company, and also that an offer to purchase the collaterals with the bonds of the new company might be favorably considered.

The principal of the floating debt unprovided for, exclusive of the "emergency loan," is $3,715,000, and among the collaterals securing it are $1,487,000 of Richmond and Danville consolidated mortgage bonds. The decree provides for the payment of the principal and interest of these bonds, so that, taking into consideration that there is other collateral behind the floating debt, the amount in question is after all not very large.

The list of holders of the floating debt includes the names of some of the largest financial institutions and banking firms, though in many cases the loans represent advances to the Richmond and Danville Company by individuals whose names are thus concealed. The holders and the amount each has advanced are as follows:

Central Trust Company	$500,000
First National Bank	250,000
Adams Express Company	300,000
Inman, Swann & Co	300,000
Chemical National Bank	200,000
Fourth National Bank	200,000
Moore & Schley	225,000
Western National Bank	200,000
Union Trust Company	185,000
Bank of America	150,000
Chase National Bank	100,000
Canadian Bank of Commerce	100,000
Park National Bank	100,000
Liberty National Bank	100,000
Kings County Trust Company	100,000
People's Trust Company	100,000
Manhattan Trust Company	100,000
Bank of the Republic	100,000
Bank of Commerce	100,000
Seventh National Bank	75,000
Worth, Gerrer & Co	50,000
Continental Trust Company	80,000
Planters' Bank of Richmond, Va	80,000
C. M. Bolton	25,000
Myers, Rutherfurd & Co	15,000
Total	$3,715,000
Emergency loan	567,000
Total	$4,282,000

Judgment Against the Ohio Valley Company.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 16.—Late yesterday afternoon in the Circuit Court at Henderson, Ky., judgment for $193,673.73, with interest from Jan. 25 until paid, was given to the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Company against the Ohio Valley Railroad Company.

The defendant admitted the indebtedness and confessed judgment. The complaint cited that the debt was incurred by the defendant borrowing sums of money of the plaintiff from time to time for the benefit of the Ohio Valley Company, which the Ohio Valley Company has failed to pay.

Railroad Notes.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in Philadelphia yesterday last year's officers and directors were reelected.

E. D. Carpenter has resigned his position as Commissioner of the Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas and will be succeeded on Feb. 1 by William H. Fitzgerald.

Philadelphia despatches report that the bondholders of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad Company will not accept the terms offered them in the proposed Reading reorganization plan.

BAD OMEN FOR THE GUTTENBURGERS.

Trial by Justice Lippincott a Step Toward Conviction.

Justice Lippincott's announcement in the Oyer and Terminer Court in Jersey City on Monday that the indictments against Guttenburg's "Big Four" and the police officials and others who are indicted with them would be tried in his court instead of being handed down to the General Sessions Court, as is usual with indictments for any offence short of murder or manslaughter, created surprise and comment yesterday. Everybody was asking everybody else, "What does it mean?"

In every charge delivered to the Grand Jury, Justice Lippincott has taken occasion to denounce race-track gambling with special vigor. He even held, long before the recent decision given by the Supreme Court, that the law licensing race tracks was unconstitutional and void. The general opinion is that the determination of Justice Lippincott to try the cases himself is not a good omen—for the defendants.

It was he who resisted all the powerful influence brought to bear on him in the interest of the ballot-box stuffers, and whose conduct of the trial brought conviction. It is probable that Prosecutor Winfield will apply for struck juries to try these cases. Justice Lippincott cannot see any necessity for explaining why he ordered that the indictments be retained in the Oyer and Terminer Court.

Judge Hudspeth of the General Sessions Court said yesterday that he had not been consulted in the matter by Justice Lippincott.

"It was not necessary to consult me, however," he continued, "as Justice Lippincott has exclusive jurisdiction in the cases. Judge Dixon in Passaic and Judge Magie in Union county pursued the same course in similar cases."

None of the persons indicted has received notice to appear in court to plead, but they all will probably be arraigned in a day or two.

MR. PORTER WANTS MORE FIGURES.

A Census of the Tenement Districts by the Church Temperance Society.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Church Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal Chuch was held yesterday. The Chairman was the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee. The report of the women enumerators appointed to visit all of the families in the tenement district bounded by the Bowery, Essex, Fifth, and Grand streets was presented.

Robert P. Porter addressed the meeting, and urged that this census work be continued, and that the whole city be covered in the same way. He proposed asking questions that could not be asked by an ordinary census enumerator. He said that more facts concerning the actual condition of the people are needed. Lack of knowledge and indiscriminate giving, he said, are threatening to pauperize the people. There is too much loaf-of-bread-a-minute charity. He said the best safeguard against this is individual investigation.

The Executive Board was increased in membership from thirty to forty. Robert Graham was reelected general Secretary, and Irvin Grinnell was elected Treasurer. Mr. Graham recommended that the license fee be increased to $1,000 a year in the large cities and elsewhere to $500, and that the number of saloons be limited to one for each 500 of the population.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.—Adv.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

COMMANDER DELEHANTY WANTS AN INCREASED APROPRIATION.

He Says It Is Necessary to Prevent Violations of the New York Harbor Regulations and Will Give the Government Millions of Dollars—Some Offers for Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Lieut.-Commander Daniel Delehanty of the navy, who is detailed as Supervisor of New York harbor, to-day had a hearing before Chairman Sayers of the Appropriation Committee to urge an increased appropriation to carry out the work under his control. In his statement to the committee, Commander Delehanty explained that an increased appropriation is necessary to properly protect the harbor from violations of the law and regulations by those who are engaged in dredging and excavating the rivers and streams in and around New York. The material brought down to the harbor on scows is required by law to be dumped into the ocean outside of Coney Island. The contractors frequently evade the regulations, and empty their scows in the lower part of the harbor, and thereby supply additional obstructions to commerce and necessitate additional expenditures for harbor improvements under the army engineers. It is necessary for the Supervisor to have his men constantly on duty to prevent violations of the harbor regulations by dredges. Last year an appropriation of $31,000 was allowed for disbursement under the Supervisor, out of which is paid the maintenance of two steam tugs, two steam launches and their crews. Commander Delehanty says that he needs two additional tugs to properly protect the harbor, and he asks for an appropriation of $150,000 for that purpose. He was presented to the committee by Representative Coombs of Brooklyn, who is a member of the committee, and it is understood that he made a very favorable impression upon those who were present. Commander Delehanty showed that the Government might save millions of dollars now expended for harbor improvements if proper facilities were furnished to prevent the violations of the harbor regulations as indicated.

While at the Capitol, Commander Delehanty also conferred with Representatives Cockran, Dunphy, Campbell, Tracey, and other members of the New York delegation, and they all expressed their interest in the matter, and promised to lend their aid in securing the increase proposed.

It is not often that a legislative session of the Senate is held with closed doors, but to-day some of the new Senators had their first experience at such a session. Rule 35 provides that:

"On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may in the opinion of a Senator require secrecy, the presiding officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed."

This rule was invoked to-day for the first time in several years, when Senator Call of Florida attempted to have an order passed removing the injunction of secrecy from the executive proceedings growing out of a personal fight which the Senator is having over a Federal appointment in his State. The difference between a legislative session with closed doors and an executive session is so slight that some of the best parliamentarians in the Senate find it difficult to draw the distinction. During Chester Arthur's Administration several such sessions were held in one day. The Sundry Civil Appropriations bill was under consideration, and an effort was made to insert an item in the bill providing for special appropriations for a secret mission touching the Nicaraugua Canal. Senator Jones of New York persisted in referring to the subject in open session, and was cautioned on the subject, but with his characteristic perversity he ignored the warnings of the presiding officer, and it was necessary to order the doors closed on several occasions that day, whenever he attempted to discuss the subject, which at that time was regarded as a State secret, that did not properly come under the definition of executive business.

The business which Senator Call desired to transact to-day was not, strictly speaking, of an executive character, hence rule 35 was enforced. The doors remained closed only a few minutes, and when the Call matter was disposed of the open session was resumed. Many persons were under the impression that an executive session was being held.

By the retirement to-day of Capt. John F. Rodgers of the army the office he held as military storekeeper becomes extinct. There are only two such positions in the service, and they were created soon after the war. Capt. Addison Barrett, who was appointed upon the same day with Capt. Rodgers, also retires soon, when his office, too, becomes extinct.

This is the only case since the death of Admiral Porter, when the position held ceases to exist with the retirement or death of the holder. It is a rare occasion in the Government service when an official goes out of a position and some one else is not benefited by a promotion.

Secretary and Mrs. Lamont to-night gave a dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Cleveland. The immense circular table was decorated with daffodils, the pretty effect of which was heightened by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Lamont, and Miss Grace Sanders wearing gowns of yellow brocade. About the centrepiece of daffodils the candelabra were capped with white silk shades strewn with buttercups. The corsage bouquets were of Parma violets.

The President sat at one side of the table with the hostess at his right, and facing them was Mrs. Cleveland, who sat at the right of the Secretary of War. At the end of the table were the Secretaries of State and Treasury, with Mrs. Gresham and Mrs. Carlisle.

The other guests were the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell, the Attorney-General and Mrs. Olney, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Smith, Marshal and Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Mrs. James Woodward of New York, Miss Crimmins of New York, the guest of the house for a few days; Miss Grace Sanders of New York, and Assistant Secretary of War Doe.

The application of Charles B. Hubbell of New York, by a friend, for Surveyor of Customs at New York, has been filed at the Treasury Department.

Secretary Carlisle has reconsidered his intention of making public the report of the Fairchild Commission on the administration of the customs service at New York. A synopsis of the report was prepared for the press several days ago. It has been decided to keep it back for the present.

District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn, accompanied by Messrs. Rosenfeld and Shay, who are interested in the collar and cuff industry, were at the Capitol to-day to protest against the provisions of the Wilson Tariff bill relative to that industry. They saw several members of the New York delegation in the House, and also Senator Murphy.

THE LOCATION OF OUR GOLD COIN.

Secretary Carlisle's Response to Senator Allen's Resolution of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Carlisle today transmitted to the Senate his answer to Senator Allen's resolution inquiring how he arrived at the conclusion that there had been a net gain of $30,869,432 in gold outside of the Treasury since Nov. 1, 1892. The statement is:

LOCATION OF UNITED STATES GOLD COIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

The estimated amount of United states gold coin in the United states on Nov. 1, 1892, was accounted for as follows:

In the Treasury, $166,130,247; outside of Treasury, $411,252,197. Total, $577,382,444.

Coinage of United states gold coin from Nov. 1, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1893, $46,000,588. Total, $623,382,032.

Imports United states gold coin for same period, $34,963,280; exports United states gold coin for same period, $65,002,729. Net loss by exportation, $48,000,449.

United States gold coin melted for recoinage during same period, $1,749,014; United states gold coin estimated to have been used in the arts during the same period, $3,500,000. Total loss, $53,848,453.

Estimated stock of coin Nov. 1, 1893, $569,533,578, accounted for as follows: In the Treasury, $166,616,860; outside the Treasury, $402,916,718.

The estimated amount of United States gold coin in the United states on Nov. 1, 1892 was $577,382,444. The amount in the United States on Nov. 1, 1893, $569,533,578, showing a loss of United states gold coin during this period of $12,048,866, accounted for as follows:

Net loss by exportation, $48,000,449; estimated amount used in the arts, $3,500,000; amount melted for coinage, $1,749,014; total loss, $53,348,453; coinage for this period $40,896,866; net loss, $12,448,866; amount of gold coin in the Treasury Nov. 1, 1892, $166,130,247; amount of gold coin in the Treasury Nov. 1, 1893, $166,616,860; net Treasury loss, $486,613; loss accounted for as above, $12,048,866; gain of United states gold coin, outside of Treasury, $30,869,432.

To Uniform Immigrant Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Superintendent Stump of the Immigration Bureau, Treasury Department, Dr. Zenner, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, and Dr. Wheeler of the Marine Hospital Service, were in consultation most of the day with Acting Secretary Curtis on immigration matters in general.

As a result of the conference it was decided to uniform immigrant inspectors and to enlarge the anchorage about Ellis Island. This will cause the anchorage grounds to be moved up 150 yards higher.

Pensions Issued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Pensions have been issued, increased or reissued on these applications from New York:

Original—William H. Rogers, New York; James T. Kendall, Baldwinsville.

Increase—Hiram S. Brandon, Geneva.

Original Widows—Charlotte Schmitz, Brooklyn; Bridget Crimigan, Albany; Estella Radcliff, Dowsville.

NO MORE CHEAP DRINKS HERE.

Cheap Meals Instead—More People's Restaurants Started.

"All kinds of cocktails, five cents each." "Fine old Kentucky whisker, five cents a glass." "A big schooner of beer for a nickel."

These signs could be seen yesterday in the store at Market and Monroe streets, which workmen employed by the Business Men's Committee of the Industrial Christian Alliance were busy fitting up for a five-cent people's restaurant, to be opened to-day. The last five cent drink has been sold there, and any old rounder who gets a nickel from a soft-hearted passer by will be disappointed if he goes there to-day for a cheap drink with a free lunch attachment.

He can get a good square meal instead for the same amount of money.

This restaurant, it is expected, will have a capacity of 1,000 meals a day. All the bar fixtures have been taken away and a circle of counters has been arranged, from which the hot meals may be eaten.

In accordance with Archbishop Corrigan's suggestion, a five-cent people's restaurant has been opened at Forty-second street and Tenth avenue. This is in the heart of a densely populated neighborhood and it is felt by the Relief Committee that Archbishop Corrigan showed good judgment in selecting the spot.

John P. Townsend, treasurer of the Business Men's Relief Committee, reported yesterday that the subscriptions received now foot up $9,818. He said that although the original intention was to ask $50,000 or at least $25,000 from the public, it appeared that the distress is not so widespread as might have been thought at first, and that other agencies for relief have been called into existence. More people's restaurants are in contemplation. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held this afternoon to consider means for extending the work.

At the parish house of the old Scotch Presbyterian Church, which Mr. Nathan Straus has converted into a sleeping place for homeless men, the demand for beds is greater than the supply. Steamer chairs have been put into requisition, but they do not meet the demand.

The Association for the Relief of the Unemployed, 114 East Fourteenth street, has in the last three weeks given substantial aid to 500 poor families. Its method is to send out committees to investigate, and then to aid the people at their homes.

Miss Clara Barton, who is in charge of the work for the relief of the destitute on the Sea Islands of the South Carolina coast, has telegraphed to the East Side Relief Work Committee that the people of the islands are still in great need, and that they are in large measure dependent upon the gifts of clothing which the committee sends them. The garments are made up by persons who otherwise would be out of work, and are sent South to avoid competition with regular clothing makers.

Commissioner Haffen has begun to put additional men at work improving the streets in the annexed district. His office was thronged yesterday with unemployed men anxious to get a place. About sixty were hired. The office will be open for the same purpose on Thursday.

The theatrical managers, who are getting up a benefit performance for the relief of the suffering poor, have agreed upon Feb. 9 as the date and the Broadway Theatre as the place for the performance, which will begin at noon and last until 6 o'clock.

Among those announced to appear are the companies of the Lyceum and the Empire, members of Harrigan's company, the Bostonians, and the "1492" company, Lillian Russell, Camille D'Arville, Modjeska, Marie Tempest, William H. Crane, James A. Herne, Peter F. Dailey, and Sandow, the strong man.

DRAWN BY THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

Disappointed Women Who Have Flocked to San Francisco Hoping for Employment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Women out of work are now overwhelming San Francisco, where unemployed men have been flocking in thousands all winter. The Midwinter Fair is the attraction, but, so far as their chances of employment go, it has proved an ignis fatuus. Young girls and women of all ages have been pouring into the city for weeks, in the hope to obtain remunerative work through the general boom the fair is expected to bring. But there is no work for them to do. For several weeks past there has been a constant stream of women besieging every department of the fair, begging for work. Nearly half of all the applicants are girls under 21. They are mostly country girls from all over the Pacific coast, and even from the far East. Among them are many well educated, refined women, who came expecting to make a good living as bookkeepers, musicians, music teachers, stenographers, governesses, and the like. Most of the new comers are now tramping from place to place, offering to do any kind of work for any one who will give them food and shelter. Three hundred girls are working in a tag factory, three hundred in a shoe factory every day, and hundreds more would be glad of the chance to make a similar pittance. And yet, with hundreds of women out of employment, and with little chance of finding any, the Young Women's Christian Association, and other like organizations, are besieged with letters from girls and women in Atlantic cities, asking what chance there is for them to make a good living in San Francisco, or saying they are coming right on, expecting work to be ready for them at the rooms.

ROBBED AND TOSSED INTO THE SEA.

John Rodgers Relates His Experience With a Big Negro.

ASBURY PARK, Jan. 16.—John Rodgers of Philadelphia, an employee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, says he was waylaid and robbed and then thrown into the ocean by a big negro near Bradley Beach, a mile south of this place, on last Friday. That he came to Asbury Park bringing with him a good-sized grip which he says contained costly presents he intended giving to a woman friend. He says he started to walk from the station here to Bradley Beach, and when under the electric light near the water works he was hailed from across the street by a tall negro who demanded fifty cents. Rodgers said he had no money, whereupon the negro crossed the street and followed him. He turned a corner in order to get rid of the negro, who, however, stuck close at his heels. Then Rodgers quickened his pace. The negro noticed this and ran after him.

Rodgers, noticing this, also ran. Then Rodgers turned down a dark street toward the beach, where he was overtaken by the negro. Here he pounced upon the Philadelphian, who says that he was struck across the head and felled to the ground. He was relieved of his pocketbook, containing $42, a diamond scarfpin, and the grip containing the valuable presents. After being robbed of his goods, Rodgers says he was unable to defend himself against a stunning blow he received. Then the negro threw him bodily into the ocean and left him there to drown.

A few minutes afterward he was cast upon the shore by the waves. He then picked himself up and wended his way to the house of Mrs. William J. Payton, who, becoming alarmed, refused him admittance. Mrs. Payton says water was dripping from his clothing, and it formed a pool on the stoop. He then found his way to the house of John Stockton, who admitted him. His clothing was badly torn and otherwise disarranged, apparently by a struggle.

Saturday morning a party went down to the beach, where they found the grip, which had been torn open and a number of the articles it is said to have contained were missing. Detective Maddox says he has little faith in the story, but that from descriptions given he may find the negro.

THE BROOKLYN COMMERCIAL BANK.

The Depositors Will Sue the Directors for Their Money.

Not satisfied with the criminal proceedings brought against ex-President Keeney, ex-Cashier Vail, and three ex-directors of the defunct Commercial Bank in Brooklyn, the association of depositors intend to bring civil suits against the directors for the recovery of the 50 per cent. of their deposits still unpaid. The action will be brought in the City Court.

A New Designer for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Carlisle has appointed W. H. Low of New York, a designer in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at a salary of $3,000 a year. It is understood the appointment is only for two months. In some quarters this appointment for so short a time at so large a salary is taken as an indication either that the Postmaster-General has decided to award the contract for printing postage stamps to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, or else the bureau is preparing for a bond issue and needs a designer for that purpose.

Close of the Prosecution in the Coughlin Trial.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The State will rest its case in the Coughlin murder trial to-morrow. To-day was occupied with expert testimony by physicians as to the cause of death.

Bargains in

Furs,

at our Broadway Store,

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The prices do not represent the cost of materials. The garments of this season's make are the productions of three of the largest manufacturing and importing Furriers in the city.

Capes.

Moire Astrakhan,
$19.00, $25.00 & $32.00,
(Former prices $42, $50 & $36.)

Alaska Sable,
$40, $53, $63 & $75.
(Former prices $65, $78, $95 & $118.)

Mink,
$38.00, $44.00 & $57.00.
(Former prices $90, $105 & $125.)

Persian Lamb,
$40.00.
(Former price $75.)

Seal,
$38, $59, $74 & $88.
(Former prices $95, $125, $140 & $155.00.)

Wool Seal,
$10.00, $15.00 & $32.00.
(Former prices $22, $26, & $50.)

Jackets,

Seal,
$150.00 & $220.00.
(Former prices $265.00 & $310.00.)

Garments purchased at this sale will be stored during the summer months free of charge.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

THE OPPOSITION TO PLATT.

BROOKLYN AND BUFFALO SENATORS GETTING TOGETHER.

They Want the Senate Committees Reorganized and Think Saxton Should Give Up the Committee on Insurance—Their Local Bills Hamper the Buffalo Men.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Owing to the death of ex-Senator Erwin little business was done to-day in either House of the Legislature. The Senate adjourned as soon as the committee to attend ex-Senator Erwin's funeral was appointed.

The Brooklyn and Buffalo Senators, who hold the balance of power in the Senate, have consulted together to try to get the committees of the Senate rearranged in such a manner that they will be placed on more important committees and that they will be able to control certain classes of legislation. These Senators did not realize their importance and the power they had until they came to Albany and became acquainted with the political situation.

They assented to the Platt programme in the belief that Senator Reynolds of Brooklyn was to be Chairman of the Committee on Insurance and that Senator Owens was to be Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. When the committees were appointed, and they found out that they did not get a single Chairmanship of any importance, they broke loose, and at last night's session voted with the Democrats and gave the Democrats control of the Senate. This was to serve notice on Mr. Platt that they must be treated better than they have been.

The Platt Senators have all the important Chairmanships and the good committee places. Senator Saxton, who was also elected President of the Senate, appointed himself Chairman of the Committee on Insurance. The Brooklyn Senators want him to resign that Chairmanship and to appoint Senator Reynolds. Senator Owens also wants an important Chairmanship; so do the two Buffalo Senators, Lexsons and Lamey. These demands have been presented to Mr. Platt, and his decision on them will greatly affect the legislation of the session. If he does not accede to the demands the bi-partisan New York Police bill will not pass.

Mr. Platt has a strong grip on the Buffalo Senators through the fact that the bills to repeal the Buffalo charter amendments of last year have not yet been acted on. The Buffalo Senators are afraid to kick out openly until they have passed their local legislation. They have introduced the bills that they want, and they are trying to have these bills put first on the calendar and disposed of promptly. As soon as their local matters have been disposed of they will be in much better position to fight. They did not vote with the Brooklyn Senators last night.

The difficulty with the opposition to Mr. Platt is that it lacks a leader, and that the men who make it up are not experienced in politics. It is expected that the Platt leaders and Platt would come in the Assembly, but the Assembly is a larger body, and the opposition there is not yet in shape.

There was a hearing on the Buffalo bills this afternoon. The Buffalo members want the committees to report the bills to-morrow and to pass them at once. They want the Platt men is to keep these bills in such shape for the present that they can be used to hold the Buffalo Assemblymen and Senators.

The Assembly passed resolutions lamenting the death of ex-Senator Erwin. A committee was appointed in the Assembly to act with the committee from the Senate, and the Assembly then adjourned.

Bills were introduced in the Assembly to make ten hours a day's work on street railroads, and to have the State Board of Health analyze and pass on all patent medicines. The Local Option Taxation bill was also introduced. This bill provides that every locality shall decide for itself what classes of property it shall tax.

This bill has been growing in strength for several years, and there is a prospect of it passing this winter. Previously it has been introduced by one of the New York or Brooklyn Democrats, but this year it was introduced by Mr. Ainsworth, Republican leader of the Assembly.

IVINS'S BILLS, AND HIS LITTLE BILL

To Be Paid When There Is a Republican Governor to Say Yes.

The Hon. Thomas C. Platt admitted last night to his friends at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that the Hon. Ham Fish of Putnam was acting shabbily by the Republican party at Albany. Mr. Fish is bound to beat Mr. Platt's Bi-partisan Police bill, and he has clustered around him the Republican kickers of Kings and Erie counties. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was in Albany yesterday, and things are getting mixed.

One of the most important features of the Republican situation in the State was developed last night when it became known that Senator Edmund O'Connor and other friends of Mr. Platt, when they come to town, are constantly in consultation with William M. Ivins at his offices in the Mutual Life building. Mr. Platt's friends say that Mr. Ivins framed the Bi-partisan Police bill and the Election Inspectors bill, and is now at work writing other bills which are to be introduced during the session. Mr. Ivins's friends were pleased to learn that his time is now occupied.

It was further ascertained that Mr. Ivins is not in this business merely as a passenger. As a member of the firm of Tracy, Boardman, Ivins & Platt at the time of the Fassett investigating committee he would like to collect his bill for services in that ill-starred attack on Tammany. It is said that the bill for his services at that time were worth $15,000 outside of the stenographer's fees, which amount to about $6,000 more. Gov. Hill at the time refused to pay these bills on the ground that the Fassett committee was got up for partisan purposes and did not in any way serve the people of the State.

Gov. Flower has been equally obdurate and he does not believe that Mr. Ivins should be paid anything by the State for raising a political rumpus for factional purposes. Mr. Ivins understands the situation, but now that the Republicans have a majority of the Legislature in Albany he believes that he is in a fair way to get some money out of the newly elected State Treasurer, Addison B. Colvin. Gov. Flower is still on guard, though.

Mr. Ivins is now writing Mr. Platt's bills free of charge and waiting for a Republican Governor to be elected. He is not assisting Mr. Platt from philanthropic motives by any means.

To Investigate the State Commissions.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Mullin will introduce to-morrow a resolution providing for an investigation by a committee of the Senate of all the State Commissions, with a view of consolidating some of them if the information secured justifies it. Senator Mullin said that the resolution was not aimed at any Commission in particular, but that information could be secured only by investigation.

THE HUDSON COUNTY JAIL DELIVERY.

Miller Still Insists that He Escaped Alone and Unaided.

The investigation of the escape of three prisoners from the Hudson county jail in Jersey City last Sunday afternoon was continued yesterday by Judge Hudspeth. Frank Miller, the escaped prisoner who was recaptured, still adhered to his story that he escaped alone and without assistance. He declared he knew nothing of the escape of the other two. He said he thought it was about 3 o'clock when he saw